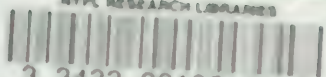


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Its History and Its People

1808-1908

KANSAS CITY

MISSOURI

Its History and Its People

1808=1908

BY CARRIE WESTLAKE WHITNEY

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Vol. I

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MRS. CARRIE WESTLAKE WHITNEY

PREFACE

This volume as indicated by the title, "Kansas City, Missouri: its history and its people," is an attempt to give the characteristics of the people who made Kansas City and further to record the more important events that have made for the development of the city.

The History of Kansas City will give the people a better appreciation of the motto of the Commercial Club, viz.: "Make Kansas City a Good Place to Live In," which originated with Mr. Frank A. Faxon. As the record of events in the growth of the city unfolds year by year, it may be interesting to note the hand that gave the master strokes here and there, toward the accomplishment of the spirit of this motto.

The finality of Western history still lies in the distance. The many documents on the explorations, settlements and developments of the Western states simply attest future possibilities of the West. The Western element knows no note of decadence. The glowing ambition of youth always will predominate in this Western atmosphere.

By the generous encouragement of the people of Kansas City, my work has been greatly facilitated. For chapters on special subjects I am indebted to those better fitted from their various positions to do the subjects justice.

Referring to chapters on special subjects, may be noted the complete data on the Latter Day Saints, which was recorded by Mr. Frederick M. Smith of Independence, president of the Latter Day Saints. The chapter on railroads in Kansas City was given by Mr. E. S. Jewett. Mr. Jewett was the first ticket agent to open an office in Kansas City, coming here in 1867. Mr. E. R. Crutcher, president of the real estate exchange, contributed the excellent material on realty. Two valuable papers, one on Public Utilities and another on The City Charters, place the author under great obligations to Mr. Dante Barton.

In the chapter on Civic Associations, the data relating to the Manufacturers' and Merchants' club was received from the secretary, Mr. Justin A. Runyan; the Business Men's league from Mr. D. M. Bone, secretary; the Civic league from Mr. A. O. Harrison; and the Commercial club from the

secretary, Mr. E. M. Clendening. Credit is here given to Mr. Edmond D. Bigelow, secretary of the Board of Trade, for information on the Board of Trade. The sketch of Convention Hall is used by permission of Miss S. M. Willis.

The complete history of education in Kansas City no one could better write than our worthy superintendent, Dr. J. M. Greenwood. For the compilation on church history, I have drawn fully from articles previously written. Credit is due to Rev. Father Dalton for the article on the Catholic church; to Bishop Hendrix for that on the Methodist Episcopal church (South); to the late Rev. J. O'B. Lowry for the Baptist denomination; to the late Dr. Henry Hopkins for the Congregational; for the Presbyterian denomination to Rev. John B. Hill; and for the Universalist church to Rev. Mary E. Andrews.

Mr. George F. Damon in his position as superintendent of the Associated Charities, made every effort to gather together the historical sketches of the many charitable organizations and due credit is hereby given him; also to Mr. Jacob Billikopf for the data on Jewish charities. No one in our city is more competent to tell of the fine park system and of the beautiful boulevards and parks of Kansas City, than the president of the Park Board, Mr. Franklin Hudson. The history of the art movements of Kansas City was written by Mrs. E. R. Weeks, one of our public spirited women who has always been associated with the art movements in Kansas City. The article on the Museum was written by Miss Mabel Green. Miss Anna C. Gilday's forte in "doing things thoroughly," is shown in her excellent work on Women's Clubs. Miss Elizabeth Butler Gentry collected the notes on Social Life from the descendants of the early families of the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City, and I am indebted to her for an exceedingly interesting chapter.

Relative to authorities consulted, I do not present a complete bibliographical list, but only mention those of the greatest importance. The list of the most important works consulted is appended.

I have not scrupled to quote at length from "Commerce of the Prairie" by Josiah Gregg, as the author was far more capable, in his graphic style, of describing the Western country in the early days.

The valuable set of the Encyclopædia of the history of Missouri and the admirable volumes of the Kansas Historical Society publications are in themselves a mine of information.

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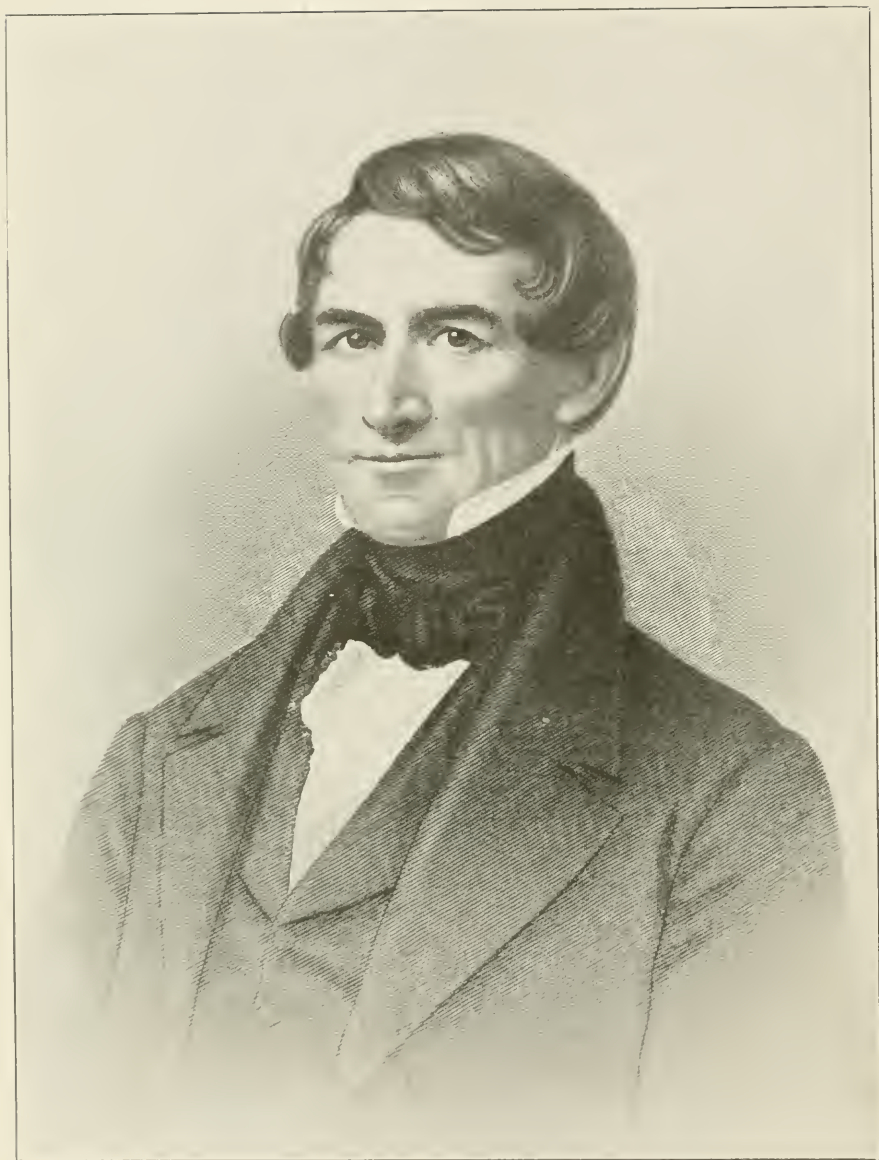
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PIERRE CHOUTEAU.

KANSAS CITY

MISSOURI

Its History and Its People

CHAPTER I.

AT THE KAW'S MOUTH.

It has been conceded since the earliest times that climate, soil and natural surroundings have vast importance in shaping the history of states. What is true of nations is even more true of cities. There is a good reason why every great metropolis is where it is. The physical conditions that surround a city—the rivers, seas, valleys, hills and plains—determine its greatness.

In ancient and mediæval times when "might made right," the clans and tribes of the Old World sought the fastnesses of the hills where all approaches might be guarded, the more easily to defend themselves from the attacks of their enemies. Changing conditions later developed systems of barter and trade, and men devoted themselves more to commercial pursuits and less to strife and warfare. In the New World adventure developed commerce and trade demanded means of transportation. Rivers and lakes, the highways of nature, solved the problem. The location of settlements, villages and cities, in pioneer days, was determined largely by the blue strips of water in the form of rivers or lakes.

Travel in the early days by boat, horseback or stage required stopping places for man and beast. In consequence settlements were established on river banks, in foothills, in valleys and on the plains where necessity required rest and refreshment for the travelers. These natural stopping places became commercial centers that developed into towns and cities. Trading posts, as some of the centers were called, attracted a thrifty class of people. Prosperous merchants, through their desire for better conditions of living, brought together various classes of tradespeople and mechanics, and in this manner progressive communities were formed.

Kansas City, of all the great inland cities of America, is the most fortunately situated. A river, having a carrying capacity equal to one hundred railroads, flows past its port in an endless stream. For her tributary ter-

ritory Kansas City has the great Southwest, an exceedingly fertile region. The center of the national domain, as demonstrated by William Gilpin in his discussion of "The Cosmopolitan Railway," is one hundred and twenty miles west of Kansas City. The author and philosopher discovered these interesting facts:

"If from a point where the junction of several small streams forms the Kansas river, 120 miles due west from the Missouri as a center, a circle be described touching the boundary line of 49 as a tangent, the opposite circumference of the circle will pass through the seaport of Matagorda, in Texas, through New Orleans and Mobile. This point is, therefore, the centre between the northern and southern boundaries of our country. If from the same center a larger circle be described, it will pass through San Francisco, and through Vancouver City, on the Columbia, grazing almost the entire coast between them. The same circle will pass through Quebec and Boston on the Atlantic, through Havana on the Gulf, and through the city of Mexico. The same point is then the center between the oceans.

"Thus at the forks of the Kansas river a point exists, in latitude 38° 45', and longitude 97° west of Greenwich, which is the geographical center—north and south, east and west—not only of the Mississippi basin, but of our entire national domain."

In the early days of Kansas City, the Missouri river and its tributaries drew from the mountains, hills and plains the riches supplied by nature for the use of the pioneers of commerce. From the distant regions of the Rocky mountains, where outposts had been established, down the treacherous waters of the Missouri, came small craft laden with furs to be sold to traders at the Kaw's mouth. The fearless boatmen in the employ of the fur traders were the tentacles that reached out into the wilderness and brought forth its riches. To these traders, hunters, trappers and boatmen, Kansas City owes its beginning. The shrewd commercial instincts of the early pioneers led them to realize the geographical value of the site at the confluence of the Missouri and Kaw rivers as a location for a trading center.

The importance of the fur trade as a factor in the colonization of the great West, must be appreciated to understand the beginning and development of Kansas City. To the Spanish explorer the gold and other precious metals of the South country brought reward, but no less profitable was the traffic in furs carried on by the early French settlers and English adventurers.

From Louisiana up the Mississippi river came hunters and trappers in the employ of the trading firm whose junior partner was Pierre Laeclde Liguist, known as Laeclde, this company having, in 1762, obtained from the Governor-general of Louisiana exclusive control of the trade with the



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Indian tribes as far north as St. Peter's river. The fur trade extended from New York to Montreal, through Canada into the Northwest.

The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 opened a new and wonderfully rich territory for the traffic of pelts. Transportation was afforded by means of Indian canoes, keelboats and other small river craft. The new acquisition included the great water shed of the Missouri river and a large part of the Western country. It was known throughout the Lewis and Clark expedition that this wilderness abounded in fur-producing animals.

John Jacob Astor was not slow to perceive the possibilities of the fur trade in the new territory. He organized the American Fur company in 1808 in New York, and established the Pacific Fur company in 1810. The fur trade along the Missouri river, however, was largely controlled by the Chouteaus. Chouteau is a name familiar in the annals of the West. The members of this French family were noted for their business foresight and their ability to deal successfully with the Indians. Auguste Chouteau, head of the family and one of the founders of St. Louis, was born in New Orleans, August 14, 1750. His brother, Pierre, with whom he was associated in the development of the fur trade in the Missouri river valley, was six years younger. With St. Louis as the base of operations, the Chouteaus extended their fur traffic west to the Kaw river and into the wilderness beyond.

Increase in the volume of fur trade and the demand for more systematic business methods led the Chouteaus and several associates to organize the Missouri Fur company in 1808. After several years of intense rivalry between this company and the American Fur company, the two firms were merged in 1813.

In an effort to monopolize the fur trade of the West, in 1821 the American Fur Company sent Francois Chouteau, son of Pierre Chouteau, into this territory to establish new trading posts and to bring independent fur traders into subordination to the larger firm. A location was desired that would be accessible to the greatest number of trading points reached by river craft and by overland transportation. With the good judgment that characterized the Chouteaus, Francois discerned that a position near the junction of the Missouri and Kaw rivers would be the most desirable and he chose a site in the Missouri river bottom, opposite Randolph bluffs, about three miles down stream from Kansas City. He brought with him about thirty active men, couriers as the French called them, with whom he was able to concentrate at the central depot the trade of the Tran-Mississippi country. The family of Francois Chouteau came from St. Louis in canoes and *pirogues*, the journey requiring twenty days. Francois Chouteau's younger brother, Cyprian, came to the central agency in the following year and established a trading post on the north bank of the Kaw river near the site of Bonner Springs, and the post became known

as "Four Houses." It derived this name from the fact that the defense consisted of four log houses arranged so as to inclose a square court.

Misfortune came to Francois Chouteau in 1826 when a flood in the Missouri river washed away his warehouse. The merchandise and peltry saved from the flood were taken to the "Four Houses" post on the Kaw river. Later Chouteau rebuilt his warehouse farther up the Missouri river on higher ground, included afterwards in Guinotte's addition to Kansas City. This second station was the celebrated "Chouteau's warehouse" of the early traders. Francois Chouteau subsequently entered the land upon which his warehouse stood and he lived there until his death in 1840. Again, in 1844, a flood destroyed Chouteau's warehouse. The family then gave up fur trading and engaged in other business.

Descendants of some of the Frenchmen who had been followers of Laeclde and others of the same class living in the wilderness joined the Chouteaus at the mouth of the Kaw, shortly after the flood of 1826, and formed a settlement of several dozen families. The French traders were a people of peculiar traits. They possessed mild vivacity and gaiety and were distinguished for their inoffensive dispositions and their frugal, enterprising habits. The French settlement never was large, but for twenty-five years it was the center of an immense trade.

With an expedition of the American Fur company, in 1815, came Monsieur Jacques Fournais, known as "Old Pino," one of the earliest of the pioneer trappers and hunters. When he arrived in this locality the bluffs crowned by the two Kansas Cities were the haunts of many wild animals of the smaller class. "Old Pino" was a trapper in the Southwest sixty years and after he became too old to follow a life of such hardship, he came to the vicinity of Kansas City and lived almost thirty years at the home of William Mulkey, where he died, July 17, 1871, at the reputed age of 124 years.

The life of the old huntsman overlapped our country's four wars: the Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican war and Civil war. He remembered incidents of the Revolution and he was a soldier under General Jackson in New Orleans in the War of 1812. "Old Pino" lived long enough to see the first railroad train that came to Kansas City, and he regarded it as the great event of his life.

Another celebrated pioneer in the same class with "Old Pino" was James Bridger, hunter, fur trader, explorer, guide, Indian fighter. He was born in Virginia, March 17, 1804. When Bridger was ten years old, his father and mother having died, he began earning a living for himself and his sister by operating a flatboat at St. Louis. Stories that came from the frontier stirred the lad and when he was eighteen years old he joined a party of trappers and went to the West. After a life of thrilling adventure



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that covered a period of twenty-five years, Bridger settled on a tract of land near New Santa Fe in Jackson county, Southeast of Kansas City. It was the old scout's custom to spend the summers on the plains and the winters at home. He died at his home, July 17, 1881.

Bridger's reputation rested on the extraordinary part he had in the exploration of the West. Following is the record of his achievements, as given on his monument in Mount Washington cemetery in Kansas City:

Discovered the Great Salt lake in 1824; the South pass in 1827; visited Yellowstone lake and the geysers in 1830; founded Fort Bridger in 1843; opened the overland route by Bridger's pass to the Great Salt lake; a guide for the United States exploring expeditions, Albert Sidney Johnson's army in 1857, G. M. Dodge in the Union Pacific railroad survey and the Indian campaigns of 1865-66.

The immensity of the fur trade finally called for greater facilities for transportation and steamboat navigation had its beginning. To the *Independence*—John Nelson, captain—belongs the honor of making the first steamboat voyage up the Missouri river. Leaving St. Louis, May 15, 1819, the packet came as far as the mouth of the Chariton river, near Glasgow, Missouri. The boat stopped at Franklin in Howard county, May 28, on the up-trip and the officers were given a hearty reception and a dinner. The *Independence* returned to St. Louis, June 15, 1819.

Encouraged by the success of the *Independence*, a fleet of four steamboats, under the command of Major Stephen H. Long of the United States army, left St. Louis in June, 1819, for a voyage up the Missouri river. This excursion, partly scientific and partly military in its nature, is known in history as "Long's expedition." The major had instructions to proceed up the river to the mouth of the Yellowstone to ascertain if the upper part of the Missouri was navigable and, at the same time, to overawe the Indians with a military display.

The boats that comprised Long's fleet were the *Thomas Jefferson*, the *R. M. Johnson*, the *Expedition* and the *Western Engineer*. At the mouth of the Osage river the *Thomas Jefferson* struck a snag and sank, and thus was the first steamboat to find a grave in the Missouri river. The *Expedition* and the *R. M. Johnson* went no farther than Cantonment Martin, arriving there, September 18, 1819. This military post, the first established in Kansas, was situated just below Atchison on an island, called by the French, "Isle au Vache" and by the Americans, "Cow Island." The troops on board went into winter quarters and the boats returned to St. Louis the following spring. The *Western Engineer*, which proved to be the only boat of the four adapted to river navigation, proceeded to Council Bluffs, Iowa. Within

five years after Long's experiment steamboat navigation was in successful operation on the Missouri river.

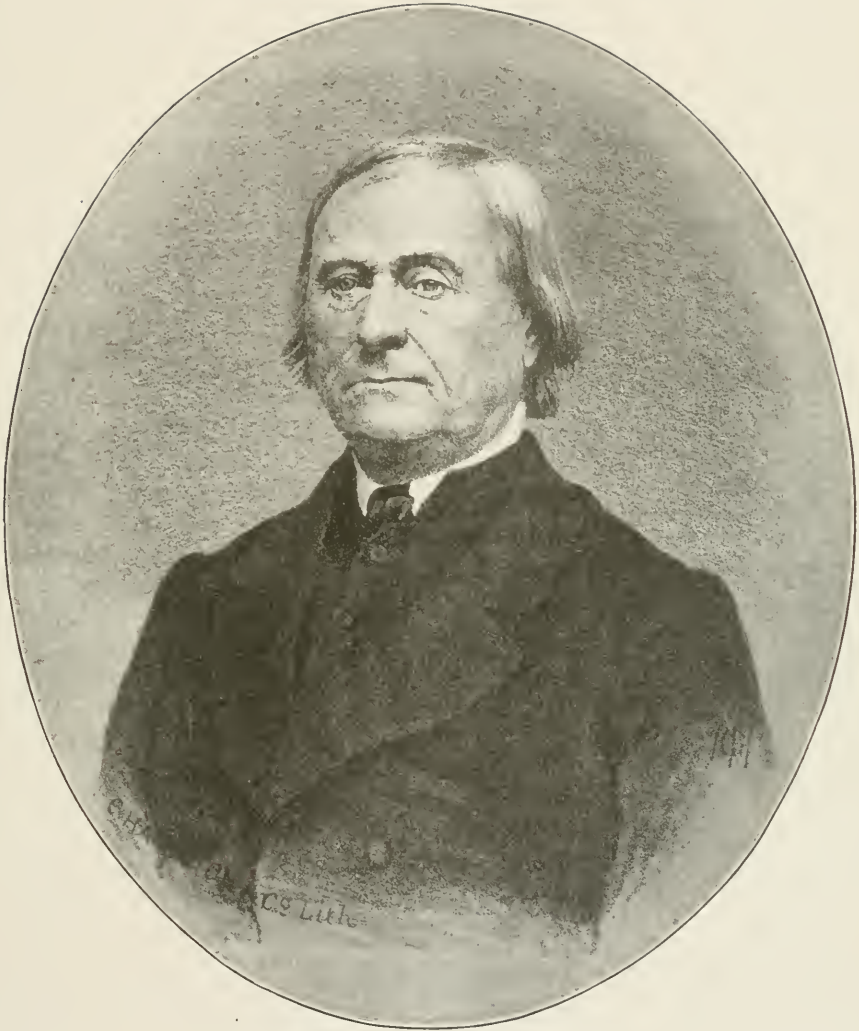
The first white settlement in Jackson county clustered about Fort Osage, established in the summer of 1808 on a tract six miles square ceded by the Osage Indians. The fortifications were on the high river bluff on the site of Old Sibley. Fort Osage for several years was on the extreme frontier border. The commander of the fort in 1809 was Captain Eli B. Clemson, First United States infantry.

Fort Osage in the early days was an important military center and sometimes was headquarters for as many as one thousand men. A United States fort and factory were established there where the government bartered powder, traps and scalping knives for furs and peltry. The fort had an excellent boat landing at the base of the bluff and a natural harbor formed by an eddy in the river. The post was abandoned in 1825. Writing from Fort Osage, March 29, 1817, George C. Sibley, government agent for whom the town of Sibley was named, gave this account of one of his journeys to St. Louis:

"In December, 1809, business called me to St. Louis. I traveled the country from Fort Osage eighty miles to Arrow Rock where I crossed the Missouri river by swimming. From thence I traveled in a direct course toward St. Charles one hundred and twenty miles before I came to a house or mark of civilized beings. In February, I returned to this place and in my route overtook the first families who came to Boone's Lick, who were in number about six or eight."

Soon after Fort Osage was established, the Osage Indians, by treaty with the government relinquished the title to lands south of the Missouri river, except a strip twenty-four miles wide, lying eastward from the western boundary of the state and extending south from the Missouri river into the territory of Arkansas. No settlements of any consequence were made in Jackson county until the Indians relinquished the title to the twenty-four mile strip in a treaty June 2, 1825. Prior to 1830, few white families lived west of the Blue river. Missouri at that time was sparsely settled. The western half of the state had been inhabited by white men in part, not exceeding twenty years and the tide of immigration, although considered large at that time, was insignificant as compared with later movements of population.

Several kinds of quaint craft were in use by the fur traders on the Missouri, Kaw and Blue rivers and other streams in the vicinity of Kansas City before the coming of the steamboats. The canoe of the Indian, of course, was the most familiar to the early pioneers. The Indians' canoes, or "dug-outs" were made from logs ten to twenty-five feet long. The



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piroque, used by the early French fur traders, was especially adapted to navigation in shallow water. The craft was made with two canoes, fastened together with a light frame-work on which a platform was built for the cargo. Both oars and sails were used in navigating the *piroque*. The *bateau*, used also by the French *voyageurs*, was a clumsy, flat-bottomed boat, fifty to seventy-five feet long, and used generally for transporting cargoes down stream. It was propelled up stream with great difficulty. The Mackinaw boats were cheaply constructed and generally were intended for a single voyage down stream. These craft were about fifty feet long with a twelve-foot beam, and gunwales that extended three feet above the water line. The keelboat was a more substantial craft. It had a carrying capacity of ten to twenty-five tons. The keelboats usually were from fifty to seventy-five feet long with a beam fifteen to twenty feet. The bow and stern were pointed. Sometimes men walked along the shore and pulled the boat with a cable. Poles, oars and sails also were used in navigating the keelboats.

Accompanying the trappers and traders, and sharing all of their hardships, but none of their gains, were the missionary priests. The wilderness held no terrors for these hardy zealots and their names are interwoven with the early history of the Western wilds. Their fortitude, their examples of rectitude and their enduring faith brighten the annals of those early struggles toward civilization. The Jesuit missionaries always were in advance of the civilizing influences that came to the wild tribes of Indians; fearlessly they groped their way into the wilderness. They penetrated the heart of the mountains and were found at the campfires of the Indians, teaching them the amenities of life, and in the rude huts of the fur traders.

Foremost among the heroic missionary priests was Peter John de Smet. He came to America from Belgium in 1821 and joined the Jesuit society, proceeding immediately to the frontier where he labored a quarter of a century among the Indians of Missouri and the neighboring territories. In a series of letters and sketches Father de Smet told of his work among the wild tribes. The priest made an extensive exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountain region in the spring of 1840 to observe the customs of the Indians and to further his missionary work. The caravan of which the Jesuit was a member was under the command of Captain Andrew Dripps, one of the founders of the Missouri Fur company. In a letter written from the bank of the Platte river, June 2, 1841, Father de Smet gave this account of his visit to Westport:

"In seven days from my departure from St. Louis, namely on the 30th of April I arrived at Westport, a frontier town on the west of the United States. It took us seven days on board a steamboat, to perform this journey of 900 miles, no unfair average of the time required to travel such a distance

on the Missouri, at the breaking up of the winter, when, though the ice is melted, the water is still so slow, the sand banks so close together and the snags so numerous that the boats cannot make great headway. We landed on the right bank of the river, and took refuge in an abandoned little cabin, where a poor Indian woman had died a few days before, and in this retreat, so like that which once merited the preference of the Savior and for which was thenceforth to be substituted only the shelter of a tent in the wilderness, we took up our abode until the 10th of May—occupied as well as we might be in supplying the wants created by the burning of our baggage wagon on board the steamboat, the sickness of one of our horses which we were compelled to leave after us, and the loss of another that escaped from us at the moment of landing.”

CHAPTER II.

INDEPENDENCE AND WESTPORT.

Kansas City's early history is the history of Independence and Westport, towns that were important business centers in their day. The villages had a separate existence, but they were a part of one great community in the northwest corner of Jackson county. When the pioneers came to the county the early part of the Nineteenth century they perceived that somewhere near the juncture of the Missouri and Kaw rivers, at the gateway to the West, was the place for a city. They had a definite idea, but were not certain of the exact location. Two attempts were made before the proper site was discovered.

Independence was founded in 1827, and until 1840 it appeared that this was to be the great city of the West. Then the preponderance of trade centered at Westport, which had been established in 1833, and for fifteen years it seemed that this was to become the city of destiny. Kansas City was founded in 1839 at the river landing and quickly overshadowed both Independence and Westport. At last the site favored by Providence had been discovered. The little settlement at the river landing has developed marvellously in fifty years. From the river the city has grown out past Westport. The historic town was consolidated with Kansas City in 1899 and now is part of the Fifth ward. Independence still (1908) retains a separate town government, but in reality it is a suburb of Kansas City. The business rush of other days is gone and the silent spirit of the past haunts the old public square. Kansas City is growing rapidly and it is



KEELBOAT IN THE FUR TRADE.



PIONEER STEAMBOAT, 1820-30.

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a question of only a few years until Independence, too, will be merged in the larger stream.

Daniel Morgan Boone, the third son of Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer, was the first white man, according to a well-founded tradition, to visit the site of Independence. He crossed the wilderness alone from Kentucky to St. Louis, in 1787, when he was eighteen years old. For twelve years he spent the winters trapping beaver on the Little Blue river and other streams in the vicinity of Kansas City. Boone said Jackson county was the best country for beaver in those days that he had discovered. The pioneer was the commander of a company in the war of 1812. Afterwards he was appointed farmer to the Kaw Indians and was stationed four years near Lecompton, Kansas, on the Kaw river. Boone finally settled on a farm near Westport, where he died in 1832 from Asiatic cholera.

Jackson county was organized by an act of the Missouri legislature, December 15, 1826. David Ward and Julius Emmons of Lafayette county, and John Bartleson of Clay county were appointed to select a site for the county seat. The commissioners preempted one hundred and sixty acres, employed John Dunston to survey it, and made a report at the first meeting of the circuit court, March 29, 1827. The session was held at the home of John Young, Judge David Todd of Howard county presiding. A plat of the town was made by George A. W. Rhodes and approved by the county court. The first sale of lots was held July 9 to 11, 1827, and the cash received was \$374.57. Some of the lots were sold on credit. In regard to the naming of Independence, William Gilpin wrote in the *Western Journal and Civilian* in 1854:

“Long ago, in 1824 and 1825, two counties sundered by the Missouri river, and flanked by the Western border line, sought at the same time their incorporation by the Legislature. On the North, the inhabitants mostly emigrants from Kentucky, and advocating that gentleman’s elevation to the presidency, calling their county Clay, and its seat of Justice, Liberty. On the South, as if in rivalry, emigrants from Virginia, Carolina and Tennessee, selected the name of Jackson for their county, and Independence for their City.”

The county court of Jackson county held its first meeting in Independence, July 2, 1827. The judges were: Henry Burris, presiding, and Abraham McClellan and Richard Fristoe. L. W. Boggs, afterwards governor of Missouri, was clerk of the court.

The county court made an order, September 3, 1827, asking for bids for a court house. The proposals were opened, February 4, 1828, and the contract was awarded to Daniel P. Lewis who made a bid of \$150. A log jail, sixteen feet square and two stories high, was built in 1827. Jackson

county's first sheriff was Joseph Walker, appointed in 1827 by Governor John Miller.

Colonel Henry Ellsworth, commissioner of Indian affairs, and a party of travelers, among whom was Washington Irving, passed through Independence in 1832 on a tour through the Indian country. The "Father of American Literature" wrote this letter to his sister Catherine, Mrs. Daniel Paris:

"Independence, Missouri, September 26, 1832.—My dear Sister: We arrived at this place the day before yesterday, after nine days' traveling on horseback, from St. Louis. Our journey has been a very interesting one, leading us across fine prairies and through noble forests, dotted here and there by farms and log houses, at which we found rough but wholesome and abundant fare, and very civil treatment. Many parts of these prairies of the Missouri are extremely beautiful, resembling cultivated countries, embellished with parks and groves, rather than the savage rudeness of the wilderness.

"Yesterday I was out on a deer hunt in the vicinity of this place, which led me through some scenery that only wanted a castle, or a gentleman's seat here and there interspersed to have equalled some of the most celebrated park scenery of England.

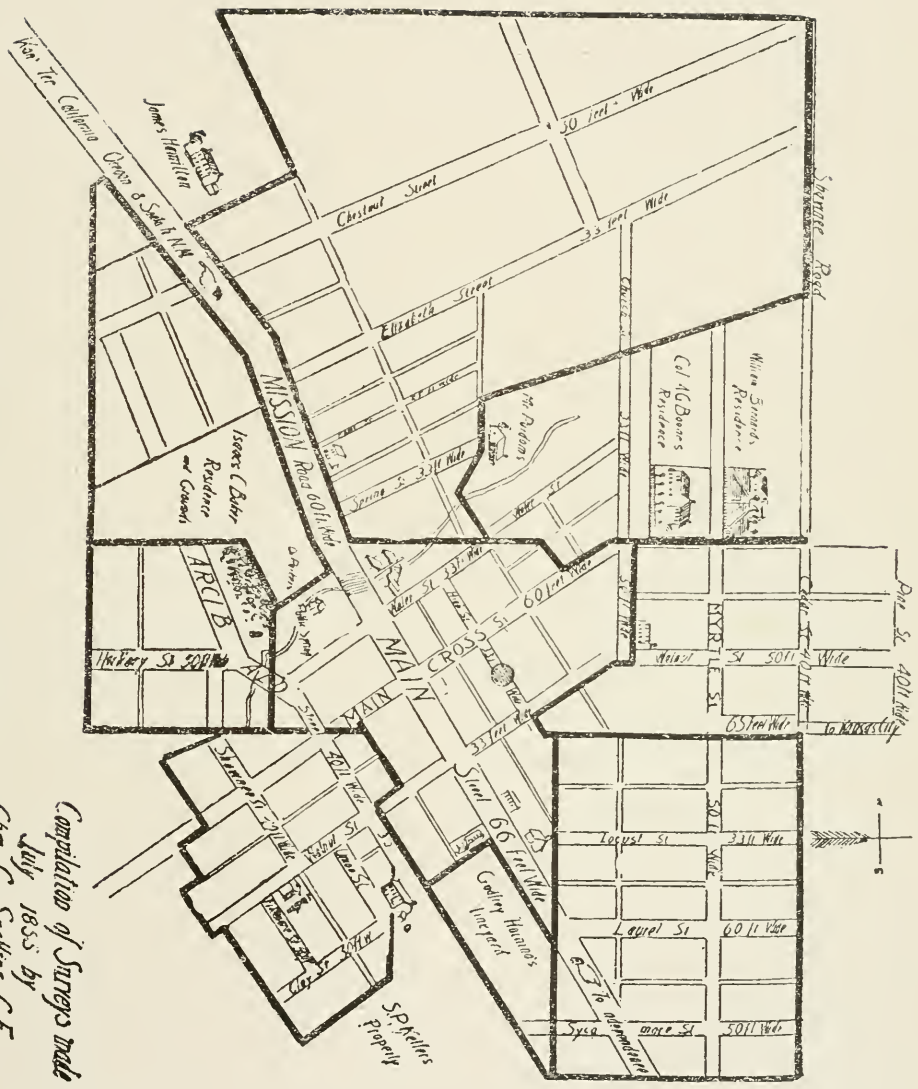
"The fertility of all this western country is truly astonishing. The soil is like that of a garden, and the luxuriance and the beauty of the forests exceed any that I have seen. We have gradually been advancing, however, toward rougher and rougher life, and are now at a little straggling frontier village that has only been five years in existence. From hence, in the course of a day or two, we take our departure southwardly, and shall soon bid adieu to civilization, and encamp at night in our tents. My health is good, though I have been much affected by the change of climate, diet, and water since my arrival in the West. Horse exercise, however, always agrees with me. I enjoy my journey exceedingly, and look for still greater gratification in the part which is now before me, which will present much greater wildness and novelty. The climax will be our expedition with the Osages to their hunting grounds, and the sight of a buffalo hunt. Your brother,
WASHINGTON IRVING."

The growth of Independence, between 1830 and 1833, was seriously retarded by the Mormon disturbances in Jackson county. The total destruction of the town was threatened at one time, and the business of the new county seat received a set-back by the bitter contest between the Mormons and the Gentiles.

The rise and spread of the Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, is one of the most remarkable movements of the last century. The Book of Mor-

EARLY MAP OF WESTPORT, 1855.

Compilation of Surveys made
 July 1855 by
 Chas C Spelling CE



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mon—a closely printed volume of between 500 and 600 pages—takes its name from the prophet Mormon, who is said to have lived in the fourth century after Christ, and purports to have been written by him. It claims to have a history supplementary to the Bible of God's dealings with His people. But the events it records did not occur in Bible lands, but on the American continent. According to the Mormon theory a part of the Israelites, God's chosen people, in the far distant past wandered away from their native land and came to America, where they lived, a highly civilized race, long before those so-called aborigines, the Indians. The word "Mormon" is a hybrid term from the reformed Egyptian "mon" and the English "more," meaning "more good."

The Book of Mormon had a peculiar origin. In 1815 "an angel of the Lord" appeared to Joseph Smith, a young man living near Palmyra, New York, and told him where he might find in "the hill cumorah," near Palmyra, certain plates on which the Lord, by the hand of his servant, Mormon, had engraved His will concerning His people. Smith found these plates, so he alleged. There were three of them, and they had the appearance of gold. The writing was in "reformed Egyptian characters," and Smith, by divine illumination, translated it into the Book of Mormon. The angel then took the plates and disappeared, but not until the finding and translation of them had been witnessed by Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer and Martin Harris. Whitmer died only a few ago at his home near Richmond, Missouri. Soon after the translation of the plates Smith founded the Mormon church and became its president. The official name adopted was "The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints."

Soon after Joseph Smith founded the Mormon Church he had a revelation as to its future site. This was announced to the waiting Saints in these words: "Hearken, O ye elders of my church, saith the Lord your God, who have assembled yourselves together to my commandment, in this land which I have appointed and consecrated for the gathering of the saints, wherefore this is the land of promise and the place for the City of Zion; behold the place which is now called Independence, Missouri, is the center place and spot for the temple; is lying westward upon a lot which is not far from the courthouse."

Jackson county had been organized about five years before and Independence was a prominent settlement. Thither the followers of the new faith turned. They secured tracts of land by entry and purchase and established a settlement which they named the "New Jerusalem." Here they established a polity of communism with a "Lord's storehouse."

In August, 1831, the ceremony which dedicated the temple lot to the Lord as a site for His temple was conducted by President Joseph Smith in

the presence of Sidney Rigdon, Martin Harris, Oliver Cowdery, Edward Partridge, W. W. Phelps and Joseph Coe, elders of the church. The ceremony was solemn and impressive. In order that there might be no mistake as to the exact spot where the ceremony took place, it was indicated by a sapling, from the two sides of which the bark was scraped.

When the news spread that Zion had been found the Mormons of Ohio, Illinois and New York began an exodus to Jackson county. Smith purchased forty acres of land for the temple just west of the courthouse in Independence. The country around Independence soon was settled with Mormons. Mills and shops were started by them in the town and a paper called the *Evening and Morning Star* was established by W. W. Phelps. The original settlers of Jackson did not like their prosperous Mormon neighbors, and trouble followed. They made many charges against the Mormons, the principal one of which was that they were abolitionists. The editor of the *Evening and Morning Star*, organ of the "kings and priests of most high God," was mobbed, tarred, feathered and beaten, for condemning slavery and for maligning and threatening the Gentiles.

In 1834 organized mobs perpetrated outrages on the Mormons, who, numbering about 1,200, were forced to flee across the Missouri River into Clay county. One Mormon was killed and many were wounded. Their property was either confiscated or destroyed. They drifted about over the state living in first one town and then in another until 1838, when the troubles between the Mormons and the Gentiles resulted in a miniature civil war. On October 27 of that year, 1838, Governor Boggs of Missouri issued an order directing that the Mormons "must be exterminated or driven from the state if necessary for the public good." Major General Clark enforced the order. Many of the Mormon leaders were taken prisoners, but most of them subsequently escaped. The rest of the Mormons of Missouri, who had grown to between 12,000 and 15,000 by this time, emigrated in the winter of 1838-39 to Illinois, where they formed the town of Nauvoo.

After the Mormons left Jackson county the temple lot in Independence became a bone of contention between the factions into which the church was divided. When Smith purchased the lot it was deeded to Jane Cowdry, Joseph Smith Cowdry and John Cowdry, to be held in trust for the church. They died intestate, and then the Josephites, known as the reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, Granville Hedrick, founder of the Mormon Church of Christ at Independence, and the Utah Mormons went to law for the possession of the lot. It finally was sold for taxes and purchased by the Hedrickites, who built a chapel on one corner.

The Reorganized Saints claim Joseph Smith as their leader, and they are, therefore, known as the Josephites. They number about 700 in Inde-



COL. ALEXANDER W. DONIPHAN.

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pendence, while there are only about fifty Hedrickites. Each faction claims to be a branch of the true Mormon church; each claims to teach the true faith as taught by Joseph Smith, the father of the church. The great church of Utah does not recognize either of the Independence factions.

The Santa Fe trade began in Independence in 1831 and a boat landing was established at Blue Mills on the Missouri river, six miles distant. The business increased and the government established a customhouse for the accommodation of the early merchants. From the close of the Mexican war to 1857, Independence was an important outfitting point for western caravans. The manufacture of wagons and other equipment needed by travelers was a profitable business. Some of the men engaged in the trade were Lewis Jones, Hiram Young, John W. Modie and Robert Stone. The commerce of Independence was seriously affected for a time when the Missouri river flood of 1844 washed away the boat landing at Wayne City. At a meeting of the old settlers' association of Jackson county, John C. McCoy gave this account of the outfitting business in Independence:

"Independence in those early years was selected as a place of arrival and departure and as an outfitting place for trappers and hunters of the mountains and western plains. It was well worth the while to witness the arrival of some of the pack trains. Before entering they let us know of their coming by the shooting of guns, so that when they reached Owens and Aull's store a goodly number of people were there to welcome them. A greasy, dirty set of men they were. Water surely was a rare commodity with them. They little cared for it except to slack their thirst. Their animals were loaded down with heavy packs of buffalo robes and peltry. Occasionally, they had a small wagon, which, after long usage, had the spokes and felloes wrapped with rawhide to keep the vehicle from falling to pieces.

"So accustomed were they to their work that it took them little time to unload the burdens from the backs of the animals, store their goods in the warehouse. The trappers let the merchants attend to the shipping. The arrival in Independence was always a joyous ending of a hazardous trip, and when once safely over it they were always ready for a jolly good time, which they had to their hearts content. They made the welkin ring and filled the town with high carnival for many days.

"The mountain trade at length gave way to the Mexican trade—this being on a much larger scale. Pack mules and donkeys were discarded and wagons drawn by mule and ox teams were substituted in their place. Such men as 'Doc' Waldo, Solomon Houke, William and Solomon Sublette, Josiah Gregg, St. Vrain, Chavez and others of like character were early adventurers, and as the governor gave permission to them to enter and trade with the people, they ventured across the plains regardless of the dangers."

Samuel C. Owens, it is said, was the first trader in Independence. He came to Missouri from Kentucky when he was a young man. He was the first clerk of the circuit court of Jackson county. John Aull, his business partner, had owned a store in Lexington, Missouri. Owens and James Aull lost their lives while with Doniphan's expedition in Mexico. John C. McCoy gave this account of their unfortunate adventure:

"Colonel Owens' acquaintance with the traders did much to retain Independence as the 'entropo' into Mexico, and until the troubles between the United States and Mexico began in 1845-46, other places were not used. In the year 1846 it was determined by the United States to send troops across the plains to overcome opposition. Doniphan raised a regiment of men which, being fully equipped, took up the march from this country. Quite a number of adventurers of all sorts accompanied the troops. Owens and Aull decided to send a wagon load of goods along, and Mr. Owens and James Aull took charge of it. Everything promised well and no opposition was met with until within sight of the Sacramento plains, between Santa Fe and Chihuahua, where the Mexicans were drawn up for battle.

"The civilians, teamsters and others who had accompanied our troops were organized into a company with Colonel S. C. Owens as captain, to aid Doniphan's men. On the field the order was given to charge and Colonel Owens rashly dashed forward in front of his men and was killed, thus early in the strife. Great was the regret of his men to see one esteemed so highly cut off in the middle of life far from home and family. James Aull, who accompanied Colonel Owens, took charge of the merchandise, and offered it for sale in Chihuahua. Not mistrusting the perfidy of the Spaniards, he was murdered while quietly engaged in business and alone in his store. Much of his goods was stolen. Thus ended the lives of two as good men as ever lived in Jackson county. James Aull was one of the most unassuming gentlemen ever met with and his and Mr. Owens' name will never be forgotten as long as Independence and Jackson county exist."

The First Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, under command of Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan, was part of the "Army of the West," consisting of 1,659 men and sixteen pieces of artillery, that left Fort Leavenworth, June 29, 1846, under command of General Stephen W. Kearney, on a daring march across the plains to invade Mexico. William Gilpin of Independence, afterwards governor of the territory of Colorado, was a major in Doniphan's regiment. After a march of fifty-two days, in which the troops suffered severe hardships and privation, the army entered Santa Fe without resistance.

At Santa Fe the army was divided, General Stephen Kearney, with 400 men, went to California, while the main body of the troops under Colonel



COL. DONIPHAN'S ARMY MARCHING THROUGH THE JORNADA DEL MUERTO, THE "JOURNEY OF DEATH."

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Doniphan started south into Mexico on a campaign of brilliant marches, battles and victories. Doniphan's most notable success was near Chihuahua where a force of about 1,000 Missourians defeated 4,000 Mexicans. From Chihuahua, Doniphan marched to Monterey where General Taylor had his headquarters. Doniphan's men proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande river where their march of nearly 3,000 miles was ended. The troops embarked for New Orleans where they were disbanded.

Independence had two taverns in 1834, one owned by William Lawrence and the other by Leonard H. Rennich. Smallwood Noland succeeded Lawrence and after the house burned, February 19, 1845, he built on the same site the Merchants' hotel. E. P. West established the City hotel. Lewis Jones and J. W. Modie built the Nebraska house in 1849.

While Francis Parkman was in Westport in the spring of 1846, making preparations for a western journey, he visited Independence. The historian gave this account of his visit to the county seat:

"Being at leisure one day, I rode over to Independence. The town was crowded. A multitude of shops had sprung up to furnish the emigrants and Santa Fe traders with necessaries for their journey; and there was an incessant hammering and banging from a dozen blacksmiths' sheds, where the heavy wagons were being repaired, and the horses and oxen shod. The streets were thronged with men, horses and mules. While I was in town, a train of emigrant wagons from Illinois passed through to join the camp on the prairie, and stopped in the principal street. A multitude of healthy children's faces were peeping out from under the covers of the wagons. Here and there a buxom damsel was seated on horseback, holding over her sunburnt face an old umbrella or a parasol, once gaudy enough, but now miserably faded. The men, very sober looking countrymen, stood about their oxen; and as I passed I noticed three old fellows who, with their long whips in their hands, were zealously discussing the doctrine of regeneration. The emigrants, however, are not all of this stamp. Among them are some of the vilest outcasts in the country."

The government opened a postoffice in Independence in 1827. The first overland mail route west of Missouri was established in 1850, between Independence and Salt Lake City, Utah, the distance of 1,200 miles. James Brown was given the government contract. The government awarded a contract the same year 1850, to David Waldo, Jacob Hale and William McCoy to carry the mail from Independence to Santa Fe. The first regular United States mail that was taken across the Missouri border left Independence for Salt Lake City, July 1, 1850, strongly guarded against attacks from the Indians. The undertaking was regarded as extremely hazardous at that time and when the mail carriers returned in safety the second month the

event was celebrated in Independence with much rejoicing. The men successfully fulfilled their first four years' contract, demonstrating that a mail service to Santa Fe and other points in the West was practicable. The firm of Hockaday and Hall made this announcement of a new stage line in the *Western Journal of Commerce* in Kansas City, in 1857:

"Santa Fe traders and those desirous of crossing the plains to New Mexico, are informed that the undersigned will carry the United States Mail from Independence to Santa Fe for four years, commencing on the first day of July, 1857, in stages drawn by six mules.

"The stages will leave Independence and Santa Fe on the first and fifteenth of each month. They will be entirely new and comfortable for passengers, well guarded and running through each way, in from twenty to twenty-five days. Travelers to and from New Mexico will doubtless find this the safest and most expeditious and comfortable, as well as cheapest mode of crossing the plains.

"Fare through: From November 1st to May 1st, \$150.00; from May 1st to November 1st, \$125.

"Provisions, arms and ammunition furnished by the proprietors.

"Packages and extra baggage will be transported when possible to do so, at the rate of twenty-five cents per pound in summer, and fifty cents in winter, but no package will be charged less than one dollar.

"The proprietors will not be responsible for any package worth more than fifty dollars, unless contents given and specifically contracted for, and all baggage at all times at the risk of the owner thereof.

"In all cases the passage money must be paid in advance, and passengers must stipulate to conform to the rules which may be established by the undersigned, for the government of their line of stages, and those traveling with them on the plains.

"No passenger allowed more than forty pounds of baggage in addition to the necessary bedding.

"Mr. Levi Spickleburg, at Santa Fe, and J. & W. R. Bernard & Company, at Westport, Missouri, and our conductor and agents are authorized to engage passengers and receipt for passage money.

July 18, 1857.

HOCKADAY AND HALL."

Flour mills were in operation in the vicinity of Independence as early as 1835, one on the Little Blue river, eight miles from town, was owned by Michael Rice. A flour mill was built in Independence in 1846 by Jacob Hallar. Independence was incorporated July 20, 1849. The first mayor was William McCoy. The city charter and general ordinances were revised and re-enacted, November 1, 1878.



TWO-STORY BRICK DEPOT OF INDEPENDENCE & WAYNE CITY
R. R., BUILT IN 1848.

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In an effort to hold the overland trade that had begun to shift to Westport and other up-river towns, Independence, in 1849, built a railroad to Wayne City, three and one-half miles north on the Missouri river. The line was known as the Independence & Wayne City, or Missouri River railroad. The railroad passed through Sugar Creek valley, where the Standard Oil company's refinery is situated. This, it is supposed, was the first railroad constructed west of the Mississippi river. Wooden rails with a thin strip of iron were used for the track. The four-wheeled flat cars, drawn by teams of mules, carried both passengers and freight from the steamboat landing to Independence. The up-town terminus of the railroad was a two story brick depot. The project was not a success. The road was abandoned in 1851 and the wooden rails were left to decay.

Independence has had superior educational advantages since about 1840. Several private schools and colleges have prospered at different times and gained some distinction in the West. H. D. Woodworth established the Independence academy in 1841. The school had a promising beginning, but a misunderstanding arose between the principal and residents of the town and the institution was closed after it had been in existence three years. Mrs. Gertrude Buchanan, a woman of culture and administrative ability, opened a school for young women in 1846 in the Presbyterian church. After one year Mrs. Buchanan transferred her school to David I. Caldwell. He needed more room and bought the Old Irish tavern on South Main street as an addition to the seminary. Prof. David J. Caldwell withdrew from the school in the spring of 1849 on account of ill health.

The Rev. W. H. Lewis, a Southern Methodist minister who had been president of the Monticello academy in Howard county, Missouri, and principal of a seminary at Jefferson City, Missouri, opened a school, in 1853, in the Methodist church on Rock street. A stock company was organized the next year and a college building was erected on North Liberty street. The school received the hearty support of the residents of the town and students came from various parts of Western Missouri. The school was at the height of its success when the Civil war began and the Rev. Mr. Lewis was forced to flee from Independence. In the war the school building was occupied as barracks and a hospital by Federal soldiers. The Independence high school was organized in 1857 by H. W. Miller and continued until 1871. A school with a boarding department was established in 1847 by Miss Bettie T. Tillery and continued until the beginning of the Civil war. W. A. and W. Buckner, formerly principals of the Bourbon Female college at Paris, Kentucky, spent \$17,000, in 1869, in establishing a school in the west part of town that afterwards was known as Woodland college.

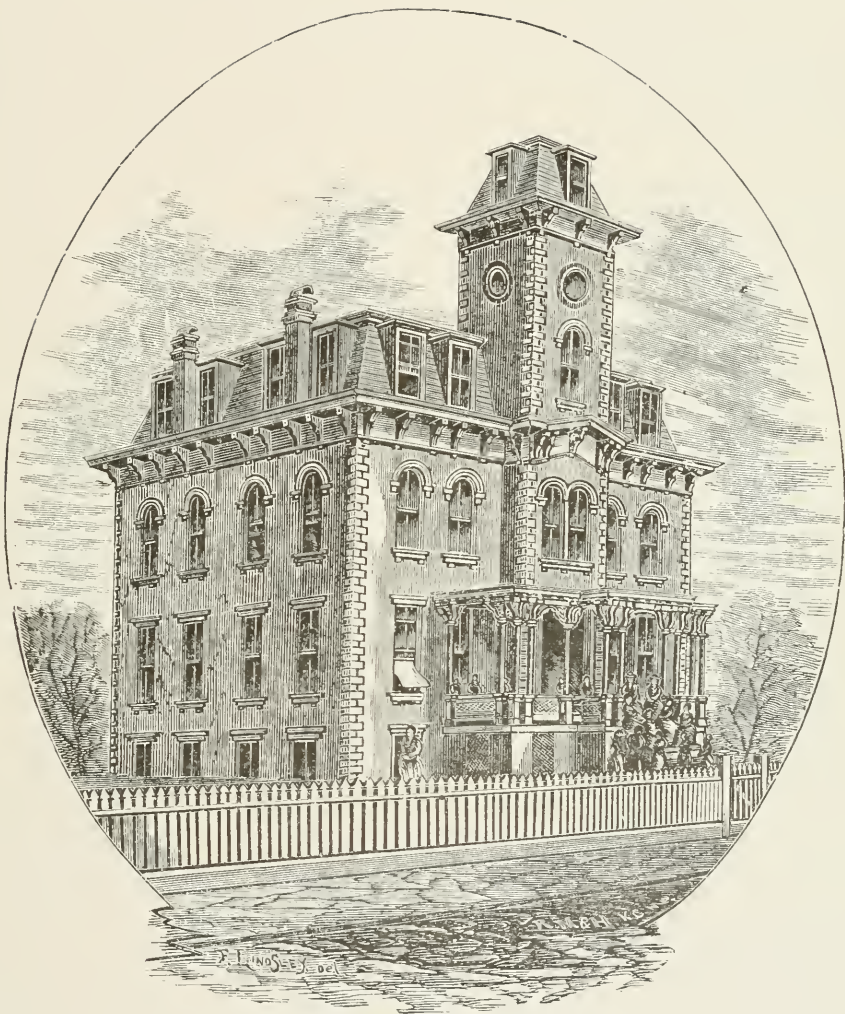
Independence Female college was founded in 1871 by a corporation at an expense of \$20,000. The school continued until December, 1898. St. Mary's academy was established in 1878 by Father Thomas Fitzgerald under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy. The public schools of Independence were organized September 18, 1866.

Independence has had several prosperous churches since the early years of the town. The Cumberland Presbyterian church was established in 1832, and the Christian church in 1836. The Rev. J. P. Hulse organized the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1835. The Methodist church was organized in 1867. The first baptism in St. Mary's Catholic church in Independence was performed by the Rev. Father Bernard Donnelly, February 11, 1849.

The first bank in Independence was organized in 1853 by Ulysses Turner and James T. Thornton. The institution continued in business until the Civil war. A branch of the Southern bank of St. Louis was established in 1856. After the war the branch became the First National bank and continued in business until 1879 when it was consolidated with the Chrisman-Sawyer bank. McCoy & Son organized a bank in the building that had been occupied by the old First National bank. The bank continued until 1898 when its affairs were liquidated.

The Independence Savings bank was organized in 1857, and later became known as Stone, McCoy and Company. Again the name of the firm was changed and it became known as Chrisman, Sawyer & Co. This company was incorporated, August 29, 1877, under the title of the Chrisman-Sawyer Banking company. Since the incorporation it has been a state bank. This is one of the oldest banking institutions in Missouri. The present First National bank of Independence is the outgrowth of the old banking firm of Brown, Hughes & Co., an early private institution. The first president of the First National bank was M. W. Anderson. The Bank of Independence, incorporated as a state institution, was opened for business, January 2, 1887. Dr. J. D. Wood was the first president.

Several conflicts occurred in Independence during the Civil war. The town was raided by Union cavalry in 1861, and was occupied by Union troops in 1862. W. C. Quantrell, the guerrilla, made a dash into the town in the spring of 1862. The Union garrison in Independence, under command of Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Buell, was attacked, August 11, 1862, by a Confederate force estimated at 600 to 800 men and the town was captured and 350 prisoners taken. General John T. Hughes was killed while leading a charge against the garrison. The town was reoccupied by Federal troops. Southern sympathizers were expelled, August 24, 1863. The town was occupied by General Sterling Price, October 20, 1864, and was retaken four



INDEPENDENCE FEMALE COLLEGE.

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days later by General Alfred Pleasanton. General Lee's surrender in 1865 did not bring immediate peace to Independence. A law and order association, organized, July 14, 1866, was able to suppress violence and restore quiet.

A Baptist missionary, the Rev. Isaac McCoy, entered a tract of government land in 1831, four miles south of Chouteau's warehouse on the road that led from Independence west to the plains. The next year his son, John C. McCoy, established a store on the land. The business prospered and in 1833 John C. McCoy decided to become a town builder; he divided the land adjacent to the store into lots and called the settlement Westport. It is said that McCoy chose this name because the town was a port of entry into the great Western country. McCoy became a surveyor for the government in 1836 and sold his store to William M. Chick.

On the land purchased from the government by Isaac McCoy was the site of the village of the "Sauk" or "Saukee" Indians, the last tribal habitation in the vicinity of Kansas City. The Indian settlement was situated on a ridge one mile south of Bush Creek. A trail led from the Missouri river along the line of Prospect avenue, turning westward through the site of Westport to the prairies beyond. The Indians abandoned their village in 1824.

The Santa Fe traders adopted the custom, about 1837, of stopping at Westport to await the arrival of their goods at Blue Mills on the Missouri river. The prairie lands adjacent to Westport afforded excellent camping grounds. From Westport it was only four miles to the French settlement on the Missouri river, while it was eighteen miles to the Blue Mills landing. Pierre Roi, a Frenchman, built a road from Westport directly north to the French settlement in the Missouri river bottom. The traders taking advantage of the shorter distance, soon began having their goods landed at the French settlement rather than at Blue Mills.

The superior advantages of Westport as a business center soon attracted various classes of merchants, tradespeople and mechanics. The Indians living in the country west of town received large annuities from the government and they spent their money freely. The country adjacent in all directions was being settled. The freighters on the Santa Fe trail attracted blacksmiths and wagon makers. The demand for furniture other than the home-made kind of the pioneers brought cabinet makers to Westport.

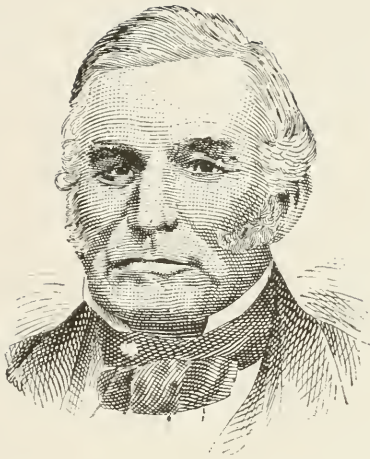
The business houses of early Westport were situated, for the most part, on a little stream that flowed through town in the direction of the southeast, crossing the present Westport avenue at Mill street. Along the banks of the stream, inside the town limits and without, were a number of excellent springs that were convenient to the townspeople and travelers. One of the best known of these watering places was "Cave Spring," a fountain

that issued from a cavern near the present juncture of Charlotte and Thirty-eighth streets. Situated by the side of the road between Westport and Independence, the spring was the camping place for many travelers. Enough water flowed from Cave spring in the early days to form a rivulet. Joseph Smith, the Mormon leader, established a school one hundred yards northeast of the cave's mouth two years before Westport was platted. The school was abandoned when the Mormons left the county in 1833.

Westport's first tavern, owned by Daniel Yocum, was situated near the juncture of Westport avenue and Mill street. The hostelry was a gathering place for trappers, hunters, traders, Indians and soldiers. The second tavern was established by A. B. H. McGee at Westport avenue and Penn street. In 1847 McGee was succeeded by John Harris who conducted the "Harris house" there until 1864. James H. Hunter was at first a saddler and afterwards a successful merchant. Robert Johnson operated a tannery and was the owner of the first brick house west of the Blue river. Mrs. James Hallway was a tailoress and made wedding garments for the young men. The leading physicians were Dr. H. F. Hereford, Dr. Joel B. Morris, Dr. Parker and Dr. A. B. Earle, also postmaster. Park Lee was an early attorney. The bread-making business was profitable in early Westport. A. M. Eisele's bakery at the northeast corner of the present Westport avenue and Mill street made him a small fortune and he built one of the best two-story residences in town.

A party of about fifteen rough appearing men, under the leadership of John McDaniels, went to Yocum's tavern one day in April, 1843. The strangers said they were on the way to the Texas border to fight the Mexicans. A few days after they left, going westward over the Santa Fe trail, word was received in Westport that Antonio Chavez, a wealthy Mexican merchant who was on the way there from Santa Fe to purchase supplies, had been murdered and robbed of about \$12,000. Then Daniel Yocum realized that he had sheltered robbers at his inn. After committing the crime the thieves started on the return journey to Westport. They were met near Council Grove, Kansas, by a company of men from Jackson county, among whom was Sheriff George Buchanon. Ten of the outlaws were captured and part of the stolen money recovered. The robbery having been committed on Indian territory, outside the jurisdiction of Missouri, the prisoners were taken charge by the United States authorities and tried in St. Louis. Three of the outlaws were hanged and others received prison sentences.

The government established a postoffice near the site of Westport in 1832, giving it the name of Shawnee. The name in two years was changed to Westport. The first postmaster was Dr. Johnston Lykins, and the second John C. McCoy. Mail from Independence was carried to Westport once a



LILBURN W. BOGGS.



ISAAC AND CHRISTIANA McCOY.

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week on horseback. A road was built across the state from St. Louis to Westport in 1839 and mail was brought by stage twice a week.

The principal treadmill was operated by William Parish at the location of Thirty-third street and Cleveland avenue. Another mill was situated on Brush creek at the crossing of Westport and Wornall roads, and one on Indian creek near the state line. James H. McGee owned a corn cracker where Penn street crosses O. K. creek. A larger water mill, owned by John and Robert Aull, was situated on the Little Blue river. William Parish and J. H. McGee operated a small distillery in the present Roanoke addition.

One of the first large shipments of goods sent to Westport was for the firm of Meservey and Webb in Santa Fe. Boone & Bernard of Westport, acting as agents, received the goods at the landing and engaged wagons and teams for the overland transportation. The caravan required to haul this one consignment of goods consisted of sixty-three wagons, each carrying about 6,000 pounds and drawn by six yoke of oxen.

The outfitting business in Westport had an impetus in 1849 when Jose Chavez, a Mexican merchant, the brother of Antonio Chavez who had been murdered and robbed, came to town one day with 103,000 Mexican silver dollars, two wagon loads. The money was in raw hide bags, \$4,000 to \$5,000 in a package. Westport had an extensive trade with Santa Fe in 1849 when the Californian immigration began, greatly increasing the business. It is estimated that 40,000 immigrants bought outfits in Westport in 1849 and 1850. Companies of persons from all parts of the country came to Westport to organize caravans for journeys across the plains. The town was headquarters for all classes of traders, hunters and Indians. Almost every type of man in the West could be seen on the streets of Westport.

Early Westport was a market for cattle, mules, horses, wagons, harness, tents, saddles and all other equipment needed for travel. Several firms were wholly engaged in making ox yokes. The demand for guns and ammunition was very great. Strychnine was sold in large quantities to hunters who killed wolves for their hides. In the town's early days Westport avenue was lined with various outfitting establishments from a point east of Broadway to Mill street. Similar business houses were situated on Penn street between Fortieth and Forty-second streets. The outfitting business was conducted on a cash basis and money was plentiful. When the immigrant trade was at its height the prairies south and east of Westport were dotted with tents and wagons and had the appearance of the camp of a great army.

These are the names of some of the successful business men and firms of Westport: Kearney & Bernard, A. G. Boone, J. M. and J. Hunter, Baker & Street, William Dillon, S. P. and W. H. Keller, S. C. Roby, J. G. Hamilton, F. Gallup, Frederick Eslinger, Edward Price, Henry Sager,

Francis Booth, J. Bucher, Antony Richter, A. B. H. McGee, Louis Vogle, P. D. Elkins, father of Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, F. G. Ewing, William M. Chick, Calvin Smith and Alfred Warfield.

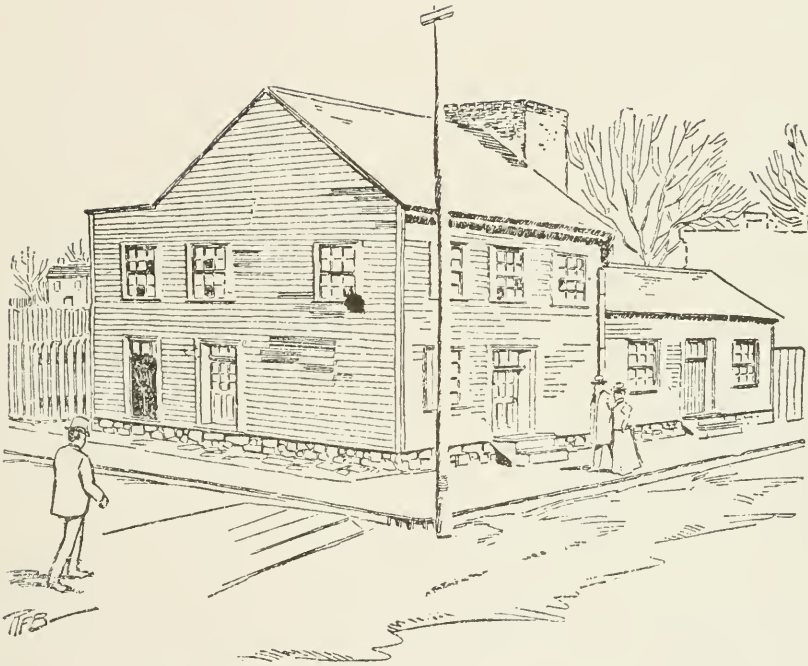
The firm of Kearney & Bernard of Westport outfitted 11,823 wagons for the western trade between 1853 and 1861. In 1858 Westport factories made two hundred and forty new wagons, 2,000 ox yokes, 3,000 tarpaulins and \$25,000 worth of harness. Between 1855 and 1858 Westport reached the zenith of its prosperity with a population estimated at 5,000. Westport was incorporated February 12, 1857. The first mayor was T. J. Goforth. Westport at that time had thirteen merchandise stores, five wagon shops, several schools and churches, three hotels, one slaughter house and several saloons. The Civil war drove the trade from Westport to St. Joseph, Missouri, and Leavenworth, Kansas, where better military protection was offered, and when peace returned business centered in Kansas City.

The educational facilities of early Westport naturally were limited. The village had two schools, one near the Blue river and the other in the edge of town near Cave spring. The school houses had no clocks; the children watched the sunlight on the floor and when it reached a certain mark they knew that it was recess time. The town at first had no churches, but religious services were held regularly at private homes. The Rev. James Porter was an active Methodist minister. The Rev. Isaac McCoy and Dr. Johnston Lykins were interested in missionary work among the Indians west of the state line.

Shawnee mission in Kansas, three miles southwest of Westport, was closely identified with the early history of the town. The Rev. Thomas Johnson, founder of the mission, was intimately associated with Isaac McCoy, Dr. Lykins and other residents of Westport. Thomas Johnson established the first mission school for the Shawnee Indians in 1829 in the town of Shawnee, in John county, Kansas. The school had twenty-seven pupils in 1835, and the church had a membership of seventy-four Shawnee Indians. The mission was removed to the location three miles from Westport in 1839 where the government had given a grant of 2,240 acres. Large buildings were erected on the new site and a manual training school established that continued in operation until 1862.

O. K. creek in the early days of Westport was known as McGee creek. Preston Hamilton, owner of a store and feed yard at one of the principal crossings, is responsible for the change of name. On the entrance to the wagon yard Hamilton displayed this sign, O. K., Drive In. From this legend the freighters called the stream O. K. creek.

Francis Parkman, the historian, came to Jackson county in May, 1846,



OLD WESTPORT CITY HALL.

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and went to Westport to equip an outfit for a western journey. He gave this description of Westport in his book, *The Oregon Trail*:

“Westport was full of Indians, whose little shaggy ponies were tied by dozens along the houses and fences. Sacs and Foxes, with shaved heads and painted faces, Shawanoes and Delawares, fluttering in calico frocks and turbans, Wyandots dressed like white men, and a few wretched Kansans wrapped in old blankets, were strolling about the streets, or lounging in and out of the shops and houses. And later the historian observed: ‘Whiskey, by the way, circulates more freely in Westport than is altogether safe in a place where every man carries a loaded pistol in his pocket.’”

When Westport was established the principal steamboat landing in Jackson county was at Blue Mills, six miles below Independence. The Westport merchants found this landing inconvenient and they had their freight brought ashore farther up the river. Soon after John C. McCoy had the stock of goods for his store brought ashore in the woods above Chouteau's warehouse in 1832 from the steamboat, *John Hancock*, a regular landing place was established at the river bank where Grand avenue reaches the river. This was the beginning of the landing that afterward developed into Kansas City.

CHAPTER III.

“ZION” REDEEMED.

The coming of the Mormons to Independence when the town was young, their troubles with the “Gentile” settlers, their enforced exodus from the county, the return in after years and the honorable residence in Independence, their chosen Zion, make a chapter of interesting local history. The Mormons, it is said, had a revelation, seventy-five years ago, that Independence was to be their New Jerusalem, where they were to assemble and prepare for the second coming of Christ. In obedience to the Divine call, the pilgrims came, some by steamboat, others by wagon; a few of the more unfortunate walked across Missouri from St. Louis. The first band arrived in 1831. After three turbulent years the last one of the sect was driven from the county. When the Mormons began to return to Independence, shortly after the Civil war, they were wiser and the Gentiles, too, were more tolerant.

Men long have been prone to kill their neighbors because they differed from them in their idea of God, and all religions or churches in their in-

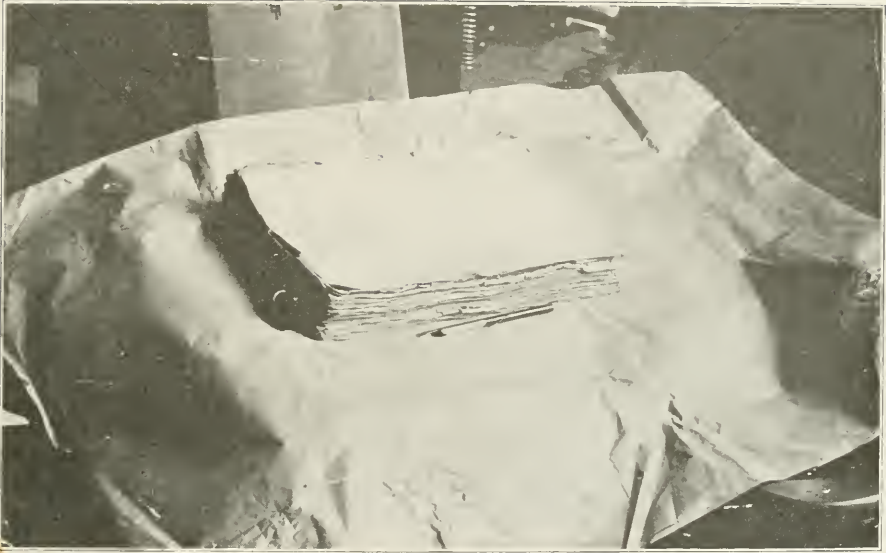
ipient stages have been subjected to persecution. But who shall say that the Mormons have not had more than their share?

This peculiar sect originated in western New York, through the religious experiences of Joseph Smith, which began when he was a mere lad. He recounted that he became religiously wrought upon by some revival meetings, and through prayer sought a solution of the problem of which church to join. In answer to his prayer, he states in his history, he was visited by a "heavenly messenger," who told him to join none of the existing churches, as they were all wrong and "their creeds an abomination" in the sight of God—a sweeping statement which, when he repeated it, was sure to bring upon him the bitter opposition and resentment of zealous devotees of the other churches' denominations. Following the admonition received, he joined none of the churches represented at the revival meetings which had so affected him, but on April 6, 1830, with five others, he organized the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." That same year the Book of Mormon appeared, Joseph Smith and his followers claiming it to be an account of the prehistoric inhabitants of the Western hemisphere. Smith asserted that he had Divine assistance in translating the book from golden plates that he found in the earth where, according to his story, they had been deposited by the last historian of the pre-Columbian Americans, many centuries ago. On the plates Smith said were engraved "reformed Egyptian" characters, which, by a peculiar gift from God, he was enabled to translate. Smith also announced that a heavenly messenger, John the Baptist, had conferred upon him the priesthood of God which had long ago been taken from the earth because of transgressions.

Smith and his followers were vigorous proselytizers, and converts were made rapidly, several "branches," or local churches of the faith, being organized in New York and Pennsylvania. Shortly after the organization of the church, the leaders left New York and moved westward, settling at Kirtland, Ohio; Joseph Smith moved his family there the latter part of January, 1831, and Kirtland for a time became headquarters.

In the early part of 1831, P. P. Pratt and other elders of the church left Kirtland and went westward on a tour of investigation. In about four months they reached Independence, Missouri, where, according to their account, two of their number went to work as tailors. The others continued their journey across the frontier to do missionary work among the Indians, or "Lamanites," as the Mormons called them.

Oliver Cowdery, one of the band of missionaries, wrote a letter to a friend in the East that shortly afterward was published in one of the "Mormon" church publications. It was dated "Kaw Township, Missouri, May 7, 1831," and described the conditions then existing here. Joseph Smith



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and a company of the "Saints" left Kirtland, Ohio, in June, 1831, for Independence, Missouri, where they arrived the middle of July, going by wagon and canal boat to Cincinnati, Ohio; thence by steamboat to St. Louis, and from St. Louis some traveled on foot to Independence, reaching there shortly before the remainder of the company who waited in St. Louis for a steamboat. This was probably the first band of Latter Day Saints to reach Independence with the view of remaining in their new "Zion," as they termed it, the place having been revealed to them by God, they claimed, as the gathering place, for His Saints to prepare for the second coming of Christ. In July, 1831, Joseph Smith pointed out the spot on which a great temple should be erected to which Christ should come. This spot is believed to be on the famous "Temple lot" in Independence, frequently pointed out to visitors. The spot for the temple was formally dedicated, August 3, 1831.

The "Saints" lost no time after their arrival, but began to build houses and to proselyte, two converts being baptized the first Sunday after the band arrived. Joseph Smith, in August, wrote to friends "back east:"

"On the second day of August I assisted the Colesville branch of the church to lay the first log, for a house, as a foundation for Zion in Kaw township, twelve miles west of Independence."

The influx of the religionists was steady. A printing press was bought in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the fall of 1831, and shipped to Independence. Paper was shipped in April, 1832, from Wheeling, West Virginia, to be used in printing a monthly newspaper. The *Evening and Morning Star*, made its appearance in June, 1832, and was published regularly until the office was destroyed by a mob in 1833. This newspaper played an important part in the trouble which arose between the "Mormons" and the residents of Independence and Jackson county. This announcement was made in a circular shortly before the first number of the newspaper was issued:

"The *Evening and Morning Star*, besides the secret of the Lord, which is now with them that fear him, and the everlasting gospel, which must go to all nations, before the Holy One shall stand upon the Mount of Olivet, and upon the mighty ocean, even the great deep, and upon the islands of the sea, and upon the land of Zion, to destroy the wicked with the brightness of his coming—will also contain whatever of truth or information that can benefit the saints of God temporarily as well as spiritually, in politics, broils, or the gainsayings of the world. While some may say this paper is opposed to all combinations under whatever plausible character, others will know that it is for an eternal union whose maker and supporter is God; thus all must be as they are, inasmuch as they that plow iniquity and sow wickedness reap the same; but wisdom is justified of her children."

At a general council of the Mormons held in Independence in April, 1832, Joseph Smith was formally chosen president of the church. Soon after the Saints were well established, Smith went East, and the affairs of the church in "Zion" were left in the hands of Bishop Edward Partridge, Elders W. W. Phelps, Gilbert, and others. W. W. Phelps & Co. were the publishers of the *Evening and Morning Star*, and they also issued some books for church purposes, besides issuing a weekly paper called the *Upper Missouri Advertiser*.

The increasing band of Mormons were not long destined to enjoy peace in their "Zion." A mass meeting, attended by about three hundred citizens, was held in Independence, in April, 1833, at which were discussed "ways and means" to rid the county of the Mormons already there, and to prevent others from coming. No plan could be agreed upon, and the meeting ended without definite results.

Two articles appeared in the *Evening and Morning Star* in July, 1833, that had a tendency to ripen the citizens' apparently growing hatred of the Mormons. One of the articles was an editorial, entitled "Free people of color," and the other was a general communication under the heading, "The Elders Stationed in Zion to the Churches Abroad." This was the editorial:

"To prevent any misunderstanding among the churches abroad, respecting Free people of color, who may think of coming to the western boundaries of Missouri, as members of the church, we quote the following clauses from the Laws of Missouri:

"Section 4. Be it further enacted, That hereafter no free negro or mulatto, other than a citizen of some one of the United States, shall come into or settle in this state under any pretext whatever; and upon complaint made to any justice of the peace, that such person is in his county, contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall cause such person to be brought before him. And if upon examination it shall appear that such person is a free negro or mulatto, and that he hath come into this state after the passage of this act, and such person shall not produce a certificate, attested by the seal of some court of record in some one of the United States, evidencing that he is a citizen of such state, the justice shall command him forthwith to depart from this state; and in case such negro or mulatto shall not depart from the state within thirty days after being commanded so to do as aforesaid, any justice of the peace, upon complaint thereof to him made may cause such person to be brought before him, and may commit him to the common gaol of the county in which he may be found, until the next term of the circuit court to be holden in such county. And the said court shall cause such person to be brought before them, and examine into the cause of com-

mitment; and if it shall appear that such person came into the state contrary to the provisions of this act, and continued therein after being commanded to depart as aforesaid, such court may sentence such person to receive ten lashes on his or her bare back, and order him to depart the state; and if he or she shall not so depart, the same proceedings shall be had and punishment inflicted, as often as may be necessary, until such person shall depart the state.'

"Section 5. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall, after the taking effect of this act, bring into this state any free negro or mulatto, not having in his possession a certificate of citizenship as required by this act (he or she), shall forfeit and pay, for every person so brought, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in the name of the state, to the use of the university, in any court having competent jurisdiction; in which action the defendant may be held to bail, of right, and without affidavit; and it shall be the duty of the attorney-general or circuit attorney of the district in which any person so offending may be found, immediately upon information given of such offence, to commence and prosecute an action as aforesaid.'

"Slaves are real estate in this and other states, and wisdom would dictate great care among the branches of the church of Christ, on this subject. So long as we have no special rule in the church, as to people of color, let prudence guide; and while they, as well as we, are in the hands of a merciful God, we say: Shun every appearance of evil.

"While on the subject of law, it may not be amiss to quote some of the Constitution of Missouri. It shows a liberality of opinion of the great men of the West, and will vie with that of any other state. It is good; it is just, and it is the citizens' right:

"4. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can be compelled to erect, support or attend any place of worship, or to maintain any minister of the gospel or teacher of religion; that no human authority can control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no person can ever be hurt, molested or restrained in his religious professions or sentiments, if he do not disturb others in their religious worship:'

"5. That no person, on account of his religious opinions, can be rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit under this state; that no preference can ever be given by law to any sect or mode of worship; and that no religious corporation can ever be established in this state.'"

Following is the general communication that angered the early residents of Jackson county:

“Dear Brethren: One year having passed since we addressed the churches abroad on the situation of Zion, and the state of the gathering, it seems to be our duty, to again address the saints on the same subjects. Although you frequently learn through the medium of the *Star*, our situation and progress, yet we indulge a hope that a circular from us, particularly setting these things forth at this time, will be received by you in fellowship.

“We have abundant reason to thank the Lord for his goodness and mercy manifested unto us, since we were planted in this land. With the exception of the winter season, the gathering has continued slowly. At present, we have not the exact number of the disciples, but suppose that there are near seven hundred. Include these, with their children, and those who belong to families, and the number will probably amount to more than twelve hundred souls.

“Many have been planted upon their inheritances, where, blessed with a fruitful soil, and a healthy climate, they are beginning to enjoy some of the comforts of life; in connection with peace and satisfaction of pure and undefiled religion; which is to visit the widow and the fatherless in their afflictions and to keep ourselver unspotted from the world: This brings down the blessings of peace and love from our Father, and confirms our faith in the promise, that we shall see him in the flesh, when he comes to be glorified in his saints, and to be admired in all them that believe in that day.

“Here let us remark, that our duty urges us to notice a few letters which have been sent from this place by persons seeking the loaves and fishes, or by such as have lost their standing among men of character in the world. In the letters alluded to are some facts: but the most of them are false.

“It is said, that women go out to work: this is a fact, and not only women, but men too; for in the church of Christ, all that are able, have to work to fulfill the commandments of the Lord; and the situation in which many have come up here, has brought them under the necessity of seeking employment from those who do not belong to the church; yet, we can say as far as our knowledge extends that they have been honorably compensated. And we are willing that the decree concerning mankind, thou shalt eat thy bread by the sweat of thy brow, should be fulfilled. Members of the church have, or will have, ‘deeds’ in their own name.

“One Bates from New London, Ohio, who subscribed fifty dollars for the purpose of purchasing lands, and the necessaries for the saints, after his arrival here, sued Edward Partridge and obtained a judgment for the same. Bates shortly after denied the faith and ran away on Sunday, leaving debts unpaid. We do not mention this to cast reflections, but to give a sample of his work manifested since he came to this land.

Handwritten text, likely a page from a manuscript or book, showing dense cursive script. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and the angle of the page.

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“No man that has consecrated property to the Lord, for the benefit of the poor and the needy, by a deed of gift according to the laws of the land, has thought of suing for it, any more than the men of the world, who give, or donate to build meeting houses and colleges; or to send missionaries to India, or the Cape of Good Hope.

“Every saint that has come to this land to escape the desolation which awaits the wicked, and prepare for the coming of the Lord, is well satisfied with the country, and the order of the kingdom of our God; and we are happy to say that the inhabitants of Zion are growing in grace, and in the knowledge of those things which lead to peace and eternal glory. And our hearts are filled with thanksgiving for the privilege of bearing this testimony concerning our brethren on this land.

“One object in writing this epistle is, to give some instructions to those who come up to the land of Zion. Through a mistaken idea, many of the brethren abroad, that had property, have given some away; and sacrificed some, they hardly know how. This is not right, nor according to the commandments.

“We would advise in the first place, that every disciple, if in his power, pay his just debts, so as to owe no man, and then if he has any property left, let him be careful of it; and he can help the poor, by consecrating some for their inheritances: For as yet, there has not been enough consecrated to plant the poor in inheritances according to the regulation of the church, and the desire of the faithful.

“This might have been done, had such as had property been prudent. It seems as though a notion was prevalent, in Babylon, that the church of Christ was a common stock concern. This ought not so to be, for it is not the case. When a disciple comes to Zion for an inheritance, it is his duty, if he has anything to consecrate to the Lord, for the benefit of the poor and the needy, or to purchase lands, to consecrate it according to the law of the Lord, and also according to the law of the land; and the Lord has said, that in keeping his laws, we have no need to break the laws of the land. And we have abundant reason to be thankful, that we are permitted to establish ourselves under the protection of a government that knows no exceptions to sect or society, but gives all its citizens a privilege of worshipping God according to their own desire.

Again, while in the world, it is not the duty of a disciple to exhaust all his means in bringing the poor to Zion; and this because, if all should do so, there would be nothing to put in the storehouse in Zion, for the purpose which the Lord has commanded.

“Do not think, brethren, by this that we would advise or direct that the poor be neglected in the least; this is not the desire of our hearts; for we are

mindful of the word of our Father, which informs us that in his bosom it is decreed that the poor and the meek of the earth shall possess it.

“The welfare of the poor has always a place in our hearts; yet we are confident that our experience, even had we nothing else to prompt us to advise on this point, and that wholly for the good of the cause in which we labor, would be sufficient in the minds of our brethren abroad to excuse a plainness on this important part of our subject.

“To see numbers of disciples come to this land, destitute of means to procure an inheritance, and much less the necessaries of life, awakens a sympathy in our bosoms of no ordinary feeling; and we should do injustice to the saints were we to remain silent when, perhaps, a few words by way of advice may be the means of instructing them, that hereafter great difficulties may be avoided.

“For the disciples to suppose that they can come to this land without aught to eat, or to drink, or to wear, or anything to purchase these necessaries with, is a vain thought. For them to suppose that the Lord will open the windows of heaven, and rain down angel’s food for them by the way, when their whole journey lies through a fertile country, stored with the blessings of life from his own hand for them to subsist upon, is also vain.

“For them to suppose that their clothes and shoes will not wear out upon the journey, when the whole of it lies through a country where there are thousands of sheep from which wool in abundance can be procured to make them garments, and cattle upon a thousand hills, to afford leather for shoes, is just as vain.

“The circumstances of the saints in gathering to the land of Zion in these last days are very different from those of the children of Israel, after they despised the promised rest of the Lord, after they were brought out of the land of Egypt. Previous to that the Lord promised them, if they would obey his voice and keep his commandments, that he would send the hornet before them, and drive out those nations which then inhabited the promised land, so that they might have peaceable possession of the same; without the shedding of blood. But in consequence of their unbelief and rebellion they were compelled to obtain it by the sword, with the sacrifice of many lives.

“But to suppose that we can come up here and take possession of this land by the shedding of blood would be setting at naught the law of the glorious gospel, and also the word of our great Redeemer: and to suppose that we can take possession of this country, without making regular purchases of the same according to the laws of our nation, would be reproaching this great Republic, in which the most of us were born, and under whose auspices we all have protection.

“We feel as though enough was said on this point, knowing that a word to the wise is sufficient; and that all our brethren are aware of the fact that all tithes cannot be gathered into the storehouse of the Lord, that the windows of heaven may be opened, and a blessing be poured out that there is not room enough to contain it, if all the means of the saints are exhausted, before they reach the place where they can have a privilege of so doing.

“Do not conclude from these remarks, brethren, that we doubt in the least that the Lord will fail to provide for his saints in these last days: or that we would extend our hands to steady His ark, for this is not the case. We know that the saints have the unchangeable word of God, that they shall be provided for; yet we know, if any are imprudent, or lavish, or negligent, or indolent, in taking that proper care, and making that proper use of what the Lord has made them stewards over, which is their duty to, they are not counted wise; for a strict account of everyone’s stewardship is required, not only in time, but will be in eternity.

“Neither do we apprehend that we shall be considered as putting out our hands to steady the ark of God, by giving advice to our brethren upon important points relative to their coming to Zion, when the experience of almost two years’ gathering has taught us to revere that sacred word from heaven, LET NOT YOUR FLIGHT BE IN HASTE, BUT LET ALL THINGS BE PREPARED BEFORE YOU.

“Then, brethren, we would advise that where there are many poor in a church, that the elders counsel together and make preparations to send a part at one time and a part at another. And let the poor rejoice in that they are exalted: but the rich in that they are made low, for there is no respect of persons in the sight of the Lord.

“The disciples of Christ, blessed with immediate revelations from him, should be wise and not take the way of the world, nor build air-castles, but consider that when they have been gathered to Zion, means will be needed to purchase their inheritances, and means will be needed to purchase food and raiment for at least one year; or, at any rate, food: And where disciples, or churches, are blessed with means to do as much as this, they would be better off in Zion than in the world, troubled as it is, and will shortly be, with plagues, famines, pestilences, and utter destruction upon the ungodly.

“On the subject of false reports, which are put in circulation by evil minded men to ridicule the idea of the gathering of Israel in these last days, we would say to our brethren abroad, believe them not: The *Evening and the Morning Star* was established expressly to publish the truth, and the word of the Lord, that the saints might not be deceived by such as make broad the borders of their garments and love the uppermost rooms at feasts; yea, by such as bind heavy burdens which are grievous to be borne, and lay them

upon men's shoulders, but will not move them with one of their fingers. Yea, we give this caution that the disciples may not give heed to the gain-saying of those who seek the honor of this world and the glory of the same, rather than seek the honor of God and his glory: nor those who have turned away from the church of Christ, and denied the faith delivered to his saints in these last days.

“Brethren, the Lord has begun to gather his children, even Israel, that they may prepare to enter into and enjoy his rest when he comes in his glory, and He will do it. No matter what your ideas or notions may be upon the subject; no matter what foolish reports the wicked may circulate to gratify an evil disposition, the Lord will continue to gather the righteous, and destroy the wicked, till the sound goes forth, **IT IS FINISHED**.

“It ought to be known abroad that much improvement is needed in the cattle, sheep and hogs in this part of the country. For the sake of comfort and convenience, as cows here are worth from ten to fifteen dollars, our brethren would do well, and we would advise them to purchase before they arrive in this region.

“In fact, if they journey according to the commandments of the Lord, pitching their tents by the way, like Israel in days of old, it would be no more than right to drive cows enough to supply every family, or company, with milk on the way.

“They would then have them when they arrived here; and, if they selected of the best breeds, they would lay a foundation for improvement, a thing of which all our brethren who are acquainted with raising stock will at once see the propriety.

“The sheep of this state are large, but as their wool is coarse the breed would soon be improved if our brethren would drive with them some Merinoes or Saxony. As soon as wool and flax are had among the brethren, sufficient for the purpose, they will manufacture cloth for their own use in the church.

“The swine in this country are not good, being the old fashioned shak breed, and much inferior to the large white grass breed of the eastern states. If any could introduce this breed into the church in Zion, what little pork might be wanted in the winter would be much better and easier raised.

“It is a matter of some surprise to us that our brethren should come up to the land of Zion, as many do, without bringing garden seeds, and even seeds of all kinds. The Jaredites and Nephites took with them all kinds; and the Jaredites, all kinds of animals. And although the Lord has said that it was his business to provide for his saints, yet he has not said that he would do it, unless they kept his commandments.

“And notwithstanding the fullness of the earth is for the saints, they can never expect it unless they use the means put into their hands to obtain the same in the manner provided by our Lord. When you flee to Zion, we enjoin the word, prepare all things, that you may be ready to labor for a living, for the Lord has promised to take the curse off the land of Zion in his own due time, and the willing and the obedient will eat the good of the same: not the idle, for they are to be had in remembrance before the Lord.

“One very important requisition for the saints that come up to the land of Zion is, that, before they start, they procure a certificate from three elders of the church, or from the bishop in Ohio, according to the commandments; and when they arrive to present it to the bishop in Zion, otherwise they are not considered wise stewards, and cannot be received into fellowship with the church, till they prove themselves by their own goodness.

“Some of our brethren may at the first instant think, perhaps, that this is useless and formal, but a few reflections will be sufficient for them to see the propriety of it, and more especially when they learn that it is a commandment given us of our Lord.

“Our brethren will find an extract of the law of this state, relative to free people of color, on another page of this paper. Great care should be taken on this point. The saints must shun every appearance of evil. As to slaves, we have nothing to say. In connection with the wonderful events of this age, much is doing towards abolishing slavery, and colonizing the blacks, in Africa.

“The foregoing remarks have been addressed to our brethren abroad, considered as one general body, and have been designed as general information to all. We cannot close this epistle, compatible with our duty, without particularly addressing ourselves to our brethren, the elders, to whom is intrusted the preaching of the everlasting gospel, the glad tidings of salvation to Israel, and to all the Gentiles, if they will listen to the invitation.

“Brethren, we are aware of your many afflictions, or at least in part, some of us having been eye witnesses to the things of God, and having been called to bear testimony of the same from the first, since this gospel has been proclaimed in these last days. The desire of our hearts for your prosperity we can truly say is inexpressible: for when you are prospered, we are, and when you are blessed, we are blessed also. The afflictions which you are necessarily called to undergo in these days of tribulation and vengeance upon the wicked, call forth from our hearts unceasing prayers to our common Parent in your behalf, that you may be enabled to deliver his message in the demonstration of his Spirit, and call together his elect from the ends of the earth, to the place of the name of the Lord of hosts, even to Mount Zion.

“By those few expressions, you will see brethren, how important we view your callings. We do not consider that it is our duty to direct you in your missions; but we will give you in a few words what we have reason to expect relative to the gathering of the saints, according to the revelations of the Lord.

“By the authority of your callings and ordinances, you, no doubt, will admit, that it will be expected, that you will know your duty, and at all times and in all places, teach the disciples theirs; but we are sorry to say, that in some instances, some of our brethren have failed to do so.

“We would remind our brethren of a clause in the Covenants, which informs us, that all who are ordained in this church, are to be ordained according to the gifts and callings of God unto them, by the power of the Holy Ghost which is the one who ordains them. We would also remind them of one valuable caution recorded in Paul’s first letter to Timothy, which says, Lay hands suddenly on no man, neither be partaker of other men’s sins.

“Those cautions, however, are particularly addressed to our young brethren in the ministry. We know that many of our brethren are wise in these important parts of their labors, and have rid their garments of the blood of this generation, and are approved before the Lord.

“We will proceed further, brethren, to notice some particular items immediately connected with your duties, and what, as we said before, we have reason to expect from you, according to the revelations. In one given December 4, 1831, we learn that it is the duty of the elders of the church in the east to render an account of their stewardship, unto the bishop appointed unto the church in that part of the Lord’s vineyard.

“The Lord says, And now, verily I say unto you, that as every elder in this part of the vineyard (the east) must give an account of his stewardship unto the bishop in this part of the vineyard, a certificate from the judge or bishop in this part of the vineyard, unto the bishop in Zion, rendereth every man acceptable, and answereth all things for an inheritance, and to be received as a wise steward, and as a faithful laborer; otherwise he shall not be accepted of the bishop in Zion.

“And now, verily I say unto you, let every elder who shall give an account unto the bishop of the church, in this part of the vineyard (the east) be recommended by the church or churches, in which he labors, that he may render himself and his accounts approved in all things.

“We hope, brethren, that you will be particular to teach the disciples abroad prudence and economy in all things. Teach them in plainness, that without regular recommends they cannot be received in fellowship with the church in Zion, until after they have proven themselves worthy by their

godly walk. And those who are recommended by you, we expect will be such as are personally known to you to be disciples indeed, and worthy the confidence of all saints.

“Viewing the quotation relative to your obtaining a certificate from the bishop in the east concerning your worthiness, you cannot blame us, brethren, if we are strict on this point. It may be understood, therefore, by our brethren, the elders, who come from the east, and do not bring a regular certificate showing that their labors have been accepted there, that they cannot be accepted in Zion. We do not set ourselves up as judges in this; we have only a desire to see the order of our Redeemer’s kingdom observed in all things; for his commandments are precious with us: we have them in our hands, and they are sacred to our hearts.

“Our brethren who labor in the churches a distance to the west of the residence of the bishop in the east, who do not render their accounts to him, should be particular to bring recommends from the churches in which they do labor, and present them, with the accounts of their labors, to the bishop immediately after their arrival here. And those elders who labor continually in preaching the gospel to the world, should also be particular to render their account of the same, that they may show themselves approved in all things, and be known to be worthy of the high office in which they stand in the church of Christ.

“Having said considerable concerning those particular points which are necessary to be observed by our brethren who journey to this land, and also a few words to the elders, we deem it a privilege before we conclude to say something more to the church at large. In the previous remarks, however, we presume our brethren may make many improvements, and, perhaps, discover some errors; if so, we can say that the best of motives have prompted us to write to our brethren, and if some small errors are to be found we are certain that the general ideas are correct, and will be a means of doing good, if those who are immediately interested in the same give heed to them.

“Dear Brethren in the New Covenant, accept this as a token for a salutation in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, from your brethren in Zion. While we are permitted to witness the great things which are continually taking place in fulfillment of the prophecies concerning the last days, as the children of God are gathered home to prepare themselves for the supper of the Lamb, our language, that is the English tongue, fails to express our joy.”

The newspaper announced that the communication would be “continued in our next,” but the printing office was destroyed and the “next” never came. After the appearance of the two articles the Saints soon were in

trouble. The following circular, signed by about one hundred "Gentiles," was issued July 18, 1833:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Jackson county, believing that an important crisis is at hand as regards our civil society, in consequence of a pretended religious sect of people that have settled and are still settling in our county, styling themselves Mormons, and intending as we do to rid our society peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, and believing as we do that the arm of the civil law does not afford us a guarantee, or at least a sufficient one against the evils which are now inflicted upon us, and seem to be increasing by the said religious sect, deem it expedient, and of the highest importance, to form ourselves into a company for the better and easier accomplishment of our purpose, a purpose which we deem it almost superfluous to say, is justified as well by the law of nature as by the law of self-preservation.

"It is more than two years since the first of these fanatics or knaves (for one or the other they undoubtedly are) made their first appearance amongst us, and pretending as they did and now do to hold personal communication and converse face to face with the most high God; to receive communications and revelations direct from heaven, to heal the sick by laying on hands: and, in short, to perform all the wonder-working miracles wrought by the inspired apostles and prophets of old.

"We believed them deluded fanatics or weak and designing knaves, and that they and their pretensions would soon pass away; but in this we were deceived. The arts of a few designing leaders amongst them have thus far succeeded in holding them together as a society, and since the arrival of the first of them they have been daily increasing in numbers, and if they had been respectable citizens in society, and thus deluded, they would have been entitled to our pity rather than to our contempt and hatred; but from their appearance, from their manners, and from their conduct, since their coming among us, we have every reason to fear that with but very few exceptions, they were of the very dregs of that society from which they came; lazy, idle and vicious. This we conceive is not idle assertion, but a fact susceptible of proof, for with these few exceptions above-named, they brought into our county little or no property with them, and left less behind them, and we infer that those only yoked themselves to the Mormon car who had nothing earthly or heavenly to lose by the change; and we fear that if some of the leaders amongst them had paid the forfeit due to crime, instead of being chosen ambassadors of the Most High, they would have been inmates of solitary cells. But their conduct here stamps their characters in their true colors. More than a year since it was ascertained that they had been tampering with our slaves and endeavoring to sow dissensions and raise

seditions amongst them. Of this their Mormon leaders were informed, and they said they would deal with any of their members who should again in like case offend. But how specious are appearances. In a late number of the *Star*, published in Independence by the leaders of the sect, there is an article inviting free negroes and mulattoes from other states to become Mormons and remove and settle among us. This exhibits them in still more odious colors. It manifests a desire on the part of their society to inflict on our society an injury that they know would be to us entirely insupportable, and one of the surest means of driving us from the county; for it would require none of the supernatural gifts that they pretend to, to see that the introduction of such a caste amongst us would corrupt our blacks and instigate them to bloodshed.

“They openly blaspheme the most high God and cast contempt on His Holy religion by pretending to receive revelations direct from heaven, by pretending to speak unknown tongues by direct inspiration, and by diverse pretense derogatory of God and religion, and to the utter subversion of human reason.

“They declare openly that their God hath given them this county of land, and that sooner or later they must and will have the possession of our lands for an inheritance, and in fine they have conducted themselves on many other occasions in such a manner that we believe it a duty we owe ourselves, to our wives and children, to the cause of public morals, to remove them from among us, as we are not prepared to give up our pleasant places and goodly possessions to them, or to receive into the bosom of our families as fit companions for our wives and daughters the degraded and corrupted free negroes and mulattoes that are now invited to settle among us.

“Under such a state of things even our beautiful county would cease to be a desirable residence, and our situation intolerable! We, therefore, agree, that after timely warning, and receiving an adequate compensation for what little property they cannot take with them, they refuse to leave us in peace, as they found us, we agree to use such means as may be sufficient to remove them, and to that end we each pledge to each other our bodily powers, our lives, fortunes and sacred honors.

“We will meet at the courthouse at the town of Independence, on Saturday next, 20th inst., to consult ulterior movements.”

As announced by the circular, about four or five hundred citizens met, July 20, 1833, and appointed a committee to wait upon the Mormon leaders and demand the suspension of the *Evening and Morning Star*, the immediate removal of the leaders from the county, and the checking of further Mormon immigration into the county. The Mormons asked for thirty days to move their effects and dispose of their properties. This was refused.

They asked for ten days and were refused. They were told fifteen minutes was long enough for them to start. The conference of the committees then broke up and rioting began. The frenzied citizens razed the printing plant of W. W. Phelps & Co., the printing press was broken, the type "pied" and thrown into the streets, the furniture broken and thrown out of doors, and Mrs. Phelps, with several children—one of them ill—was turned out of the home. The mob, still unsatisfied, started to destroy the general store of Gilbert, Whitney & Co., but Mr. Gilbert promised to pack the goods and move, and they desisted. But they caught Bishop Partridge and a Mr. Allen and tarred and feathered them.

The citizens assembled on July 23, 1833, and issued threats against the Mormons, ordering them to leave at once or every man, woman and child would be whipped. John Corrill, John Whitmer, W. W. Phelps, A. S. Gilbert, Edward Partridge, Isaac Morley, and others of the leaders of the Saints placed themselves in the hands of the citizens. The citizens appointed the following committee to meet a delegation from the Mormons: Samuel C. Owens, Leonidas Oldham, G. W. Simpson, M. L. Irwin, John Harris, Henry Childs, Harvey H. Younger, Hugh H. Brazeale, N. K. Olmstead, James C. Sadler, William Bowers, Benjamin Majors, Zachariah Waller, Harman Gregg, Aaron Overton, and Samuel Weston.

The Mormons appointed the following: Edward Partridge, Isaac Morley, John Corrill, W. W. Phelps, A. S. Gilbert and John Whitmer. This agreement was reached:

"Memorandum of agreement between the undersigned of the Mormon society, in Jackson county, Missouri, and a committee appointed by a public meeting of the citizens of said county, made the 23d day of July, 1833.

"It is understood that the undersigned members of the society do give their solemn pledge each for himself, as follows, to wit: "That Oliver Cowdery, W. W. Phelps, William E. McLellin, Edward Partridge, Lyman Wight, Simeon Carter, Peter and John Whitmer, and Harvey Whitlock, shall remove with their families out of this county on or before the first day of January next, and that they, as well as the two hereinafter named, use all their influence to induce all the brethren now here to remove as soon as possible—one-half, say, by the first of January next, and all by the first day of April next; to advise and try all means in their power to stop any more of their sect from moving to this country; and as to those now on the road, they will use their influence to prevent their settling permanently in the county, but that they shall only make arrangements for temporary shelter, till a new location is agreed on for the society. John Corrill and A. S. Gilbert are allowed to remain as general agents to wind up the business of the society, so long as necessity shall require: and said Gil-

bert may sell out his merchandise now on hand, but is to make no new importations.

"The *Star* is not again to be published, nor a press set up by any of the society of the county.

"If the said Edward Partridge and W. W. Phelps move their families by the first day of January as aforesaid, that they themselves will be allowed to go and come in order to transact and wind up their business.

"The committee pledge themselves to use all their influence to prevent any violence being used so long as a compliance with the foregoing terms is observed by the parties concerned."

This agreement, be it said to the shame of those who made it, was not kept. In October, long before the time specified, open hostilities were resumed, and by gun, and stone, and club, the Saints, men and women and children, were driven from their homes, fleeing before those who in defiance of law were by violence attempting to rid themselves of unwelcome neighbors.

The first of the open hostilities after the agreement occurred October 31, 1833, about two miles west of Independence. This was quickly followed by others. The Mormons in places tried to defend themselves and lives were lost on both sides. Colonel Thomas Pitcher, at the head of the militia disarmed some of the Saints, taking fifty or sixty guns and pistols.

A company of about fifty armed men, without any legal authority, visited a settlement of Mormons on the Big Blue river, October 31, 1833, destroyed ten houses and whipped several men and frightened the women and children so that they fled to the outlying country for safety. Another party of Gentiles visited a Mormon settlement, twelve miles southwest of Independence, the night of November 1, where Parley P. Pratt had assembled a force of about sixty men. The attacking party camped for the night and stationed guards, two of whom had an encounter with Pratt. One of the guards struck the Mormon leader with a musket and knocked him down and then both of the sentinels were captured by the Mormons and detained over night, and the church storehouse was entered and the goods scattered in the street.

About thirty Mormon families left Independence November 2, 1833, and assembled with other fugitives in the country for protection. The same day another attack was made on the Mormon settlement on the Big Blue river and a house was unroofed. Another settlement about six miles from Independence was attacked. The Mormon settlement on the Big Blue river was attacked by a mob the second time, on Saturday night, November 2, and the first "battle" was fought. A sick woman received a pistol-shot wound in the head and one of the Mormons was wounded in the thigh. A delega-

tion of Mormons went to Lexington, Missouri, the next day to ask protection of the circuit court, but it was denied. Other Mormons applied to a justice of the peace in Independence without results.

These conflicts increased the excitement on both sides, and many wild rumors were afloat in the county. The Mormons heard that they were to be massacred, and the residents of Independence were told that the Mormons were preparing to destroy the town.

The residents took possession of a ferry across the Blue river, belonging to the Mormons, November 4, 1833, but soon abandoned it and assembled in greater numbers at a store one mile west of the ferry. A party of about thirty Mormons started from an adjacent settlement to assist their friends on the Big Blue river, but when they heard of the assembly at the store they fled through the corn fields. Later in the day there was a conflict on the prairie, twelve miles southwest of Independence, in which two of the Gentiles, Hugh L. Brozeal and Thomas Linville, were killed and one Mormon mortally wounded.

The conflict created great excitement, and the following day the citizens assembled to the number of several hundred from all parts of the county. The Mormons also rallied their forces. A bloody conflict was imminent, but the Mormons began to disperse, realizing that they were outnumbered and that they could not expect justice from the courts or any of the other county officials.

The Saints were driven from the county, most of them going north into Clay county, where they found temporary refuge, taking such of their moveable property as the haste of their flight permitted. Some went into Van Buren county, from which they were again driven, some into Lafayette county, from where they were soon expelled.

The work of the mob was complete. Every one of the Latter Day Saints was driven from the county. The local officers were appealed to by the Saints, but they were told to defend themselves. It may be said to the honor of Governor Daniel Dunklin and Attorney General Robert W. Wells that their official attitude, whatever may have been their personal feelings toward the Mormons, was one of fairness and liberal interpretation of the law. Attempts were made by these officers to have some of the perpetrators of the outrages indicted; but the local feeling in Jackson county against the Mormons was too intense. The residents had their way.

The flight of the Mormons from their homes before an enraged populace, in the inclement season of the year, many of them destitute—bare-footed and improperly clad for the winter—constitutes a picture that no fair-minded Missourian can look upon with other than shame, no matter what provocation the Mormons may have given. Before the spring of 1834

had far advanced every Mormon had left the county. Attempts were made to compromise the trouble, and make some adjustment with the Mormons concerning their abandoned property; but all attempts at general compromise failed. What adjustments were made were individual matters.

The majority of the Mormons who left Jackson county went to Clay county, where temporary refuge was found. Trouble soon arose, however, and the band went to Caldwell county. Still later they left Missouri and fled to Illinois, where they founded the town of Nauvoo. They rapidly increased in numbers. In 1844, however, Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, presidents of the church, were murdered by a mob in Carthage jail, Illinois, and soon the church membership was torn by contentions of aspirants to the mantle of the slain leader and prophet. In 1846 and in subsequent years Brigham Young, one of the aspirants for the leadership, president of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles at the time of the death of Joseph Smith, lead away thousands of the Saints into the Rocky Mountains and settled in Utah, where they have increased until now they number about 350,000. Many refused to acknowledge Brigham Young, and followed other leaders. James J. Strang led some into Wisconsin, and on Beaver Island founded the Court of St. James. Charles B. Thompson gathered some in western Iowa, and at Preparation founded a communistic society. Lyman Wight led others to Texas. Another faction, lead by Granville Hedrick, became known as "Hedrickites."

One faction "reorganized" the church in 1851 and 1852 and denounced Brigham Young as the successor to Joseph Smith, pronounced polygamy and other doctrines introduced by Brigham Young as heresies and not in the doctrine of the church in Joseph Smith's life time, and in 1860 elected Joseph Smith, the eldest son of Joseph Smith, the founder of the church, as the president of the "Reorganized church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." This church is the strongest one of the factions except the Utah church, and twice has been declared in court to be the church in true succession to the one founded by Joseph Smith. Its headquarters is at Lamoni, Ia., although most of its membership is in Jackson county. The largest congregation is in Independence.

The differences between the Utah Mormons and the members of the Reorganized church are marked. The Reorganized Latter Day Saints denounce polygamy, Adam-God worship, and other prominent and characteristic doctrines of the Utah Mormons, and teach obedience to the laws of the land and good citizenship in general.

Now for the Mormons' return to Independence. The latter part of the '60's and the early '70's several families of the Reorganized church came to Jackson county. The family of Albert W. Noble settled in Rush Bottom

about 1867. This family soon was followed by others. A small band of Saints, under the leadership of Granville Hedrick, moved into Independence in 1867, from Bloomington and other points in Illinois, and in June, 1868, resumed the publication of *Truth Teller*, a newspaper that had been founded in Bloomington. A small congregation of these people have since remained in Independence, although the followers of Mr. Hedrick have never been numerically strong. At present the Hedrickites are in possession of the famous Temple lot on which they have a two-story frame building in which they hold meetings and from which is issued occasional numbers of the *Evening and Morning Star*.

Members of the Reorganized church established the Independence branch of the church in May, 1873. The membership has grown steadily by accretion, by baptism and the return of the Saints to "Zion" to build up the "waste places" thereof, until now (1908) the Independence congregation numbers about two thousand souls. Their stone church on West Electric street is one of the finest church buildings in Independence. But Independence has not received all the returning Saints; in Greater Kansas City there are eight or nine regularly organized branches or local churches of the Reorganized church, besides several regular "Missions." These are the congregations: First Kansas City branch, Second Kansas City branch, Third Kansas City branch, Fourth Kansas City branch, Central Kansas City branch; Armstrong, Kansas, branch; Argentine, Kansas, branch; Chelsea Park, Kansas, branch; Grand View, Kansas, branch. The Central branch purchased the old building of the Central Methodist church, South, at Ninth street and Lydia avenue, in 1908.

The Utah Mormons for a number of years have maintained mission headquarters of the Central States Mission in Jackson county; being in Kansas City until March, 1907, when they purchased and moved into new mission quarters at the corner of Kansas and Pleasant streets in Independence.

The Mormons in Independence are engaged in numerous successful business enterprises. The Utah Mormons, besides their mission headquarters, rent a hall for regular meetings, and from other rented quarters publish their mission paper, *The Liahona; the Elders' Journal*, with a circulation of about 10,000. They also built near the Missouri Pacific depot a large plow factory that supplied plows mostly for Utah. Only a few families of the Utah Mormons have moved into Jackson county, but one cannot long talk with any Utah Mormon without learning that he expects to return to Independence some day to help build the great temple. The Hedrickites, as an organization, own little or no property except the Temple lot, although some of them are in business.

The Reorganized Latter Day Saints own the most property, by far, and are the strongest of any other faction in Independence. Besides the large stone church with its annex, just opposite the Temple lot, the church owns a building near the corner of Osage and West Lexington streets in which is one of their church printing plants, from which is issued a weekly church paper called *Zion's Ensign*, with about 7,000 circulation. The members of the Reorganized church control the following business enterprises in Independence: A state bank, two planing mills, one coal mining company, two coal and feed stores, one foundry, one casket factory, one stationery store, three real estate firms, two firms of contractors and builders, one blacksmith, two millinery stores, two cement construction companies, six grocery stores, one bakery, one sewing machine store, three attorneys' offices, two candy factories, one jewelry store, one publishing house, one house moving firm, two deep well drilling companies, one meat market, one undertaking establishment, one nursery, one laundry, three dental offices, two barber shops, one furniture company, two tailors, one hardware store, three physicians one plumbing company, two shoe shops, one machine shop, and one wagon factory.

On a five-acre tract on Blue avenue near the western limits of Independence, the church erected a large sanitarium at a cost of about \$50,000. Surrounding it are the homes of a number of the Saints, built since the sanitarium was established. Some of the finest residences in Independence are owned by the Saints.

The sanitarium had its inception in a revelation. The General conference of the Reorganized Latter Day Saints was holding an annual session in Independence in April, 1906. Late one afternoon, after a busy session, there was a lull. Joseph Smith, the venerable president of the church, a son of the original prophet and founder of Mormonism, arose and with much apparent emotion began to address the assembly.

The big church was packed with delegates from all parts of the world. All felt that something extraordinary was about to happen. The congregation listened in dead silence as the president spoke. It was a "revelation" to the head of the church. The Saints believe that direct revelations from God to His servants are just as possible and reasonable now as in apostolic times.

The president told how the Lord had revealed to him that a sanitarium for the healing of the sick should be established at Independence. It created a profound impression. Plans were made at once to carry the revelation into effect. A year was spent in collecting money in the various congregations of the church, and in selecting a site.

The sanitarium accommodates one hundred and fifty patients. It is built primarily as a church institution and preference is given to church

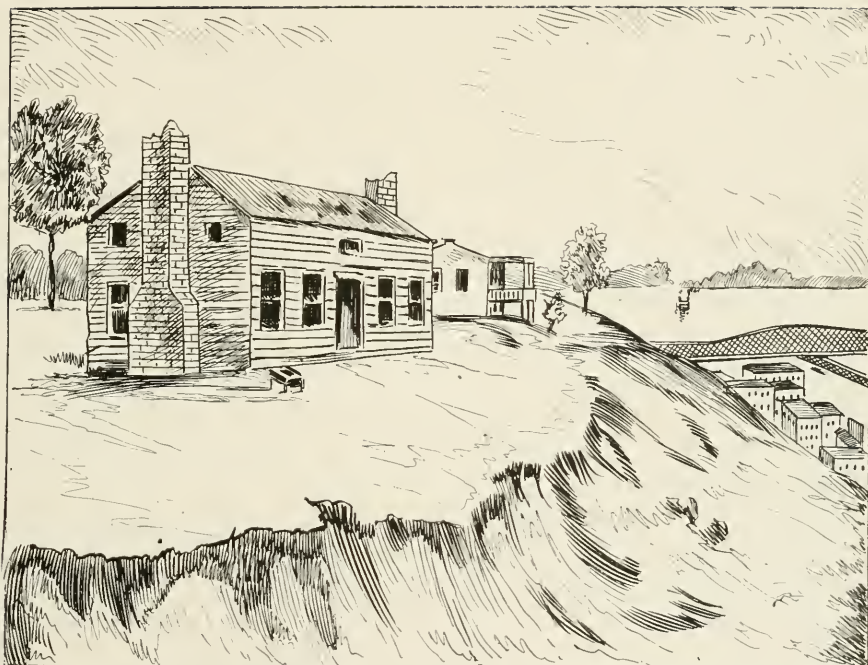
members who are unable to pay for treatment. The Saints frequently use the Scriptural methods of healing—praying for the sick, anointing with oil and the laying on of the hands.

CHAPTER IV.

THE TOWN OF KANSAS.

The Missouri river landing, near Chouteau's warehouse, where the merchants of Westport had their goods brought ashore, was part of the two hundred and fifty-six acre tract owned by the estate of Gabriel Prudhomme, a Frenchman who died in 1836. The only buildings near the landing in 1838 were Isaac Richard's saloon where the trappers and Indians resorted, a store owned by a Frenchman whose name has been forgotten and several small shanties. When steamboats arrived small crowds of traders gathered at the landing, and teamsters went there with their wagons to receive freight. The land adjacent to the river, for the most part, was a wildwood, and is described by John C. McCoy at a meeting of the old settlers of Jackson county, December 30, 1871:

"I recall a clearing of a few acres, lying on the high ridge between Main and Wyandotte streets, and Second and Fifth streets, made and abandoned by a mountain trapper. A few old dead trees were standing in the field that was surrounded by a dilapidated rail fence. On all sides was a dense forest, the ground covered with vines, underbrush and fallen timber, and in several places there were deep, impassable gorges. A narrow, crooked roadway wound from a point at Twelfth and Walnut streets down the west side of a deep ravine, across the present public square, to the river at the foot of Grand avenue. A narrow path, barely wide enough for a single horseman, led along the river bank under the bluff, winding its way around fallen timber and deep ravines. An old log house on the river bank at the foot of Main street was occupied by a lean, cadaverous specimen of humanity named Ellis, with one blind eye and the other on a sharp lookout for stray horses, straggling Indians and squatters with whom to swap a tin cup of whiskey for a coon skin. Another old ruined log house stood on the point below the Pacific depot. The French mountain trappers had several small dwellings and clearings in the Kaw bottom, now West Kansas. Everywhere else in this locality was the solitude of the native forest, unbroken except by the snort of the startled deer, the bark of the squirrel, the howl of the wolf, the



OLD CHICK HOMESTEAD, ONE OF THE FIRST HOUSES IN
KANSAS CITY.

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settler's cow bell, and mayhap the distant baying of the hunter's dog or the sharp report of his rifle."

Mrs. Prosper Mercier, the daughter of Gabriel Prudhomme and one of the heirs to the estate, petitioned the circuit court of Jackson county, October 30, 1837, for a division of the land. The court made an order, December 9, 1837, appointing a commission to partition the Prudhomme estate. After making an investigation the board reported to the court that it was not possible to make a satisfactory division of the land. The court then ordered the land to be sold at auction, and James H. McGee, who was the guardian of the minor heirs of the Prudhomme estate, was appointed to act ascrier. McGee was the first white man to own land within the present limits of the city. He purchased three hundred and twenty acres from the government, November 14, 1828. In advertising the sale of the Prudhomme tract, the commissioners made this announcement:

"The situation is admirably calculated for a ferry across the Missouri river, and also one of the best steamboat landings on the river; an excellent situation for a warehouse or town site.

When the sale was held, July 7, 1838, the only persons present were James H. McGee, Abraham Fonda, William Gillis, Michael Auther and perhaps two or three others. While the auction was in progress Gillis and Auther withdrew for a moment to consult in regard to the bidding. In their absence the land was sold to Fonda for \$1,800. A remonstrance, charging that McGee and Fonda had conspired and that the sale was irregular, was filed with the court, August 8, 1838, two days before the sale was officially reported. The court made an order setting aside the sale and directing another to be held. The date advertised for the second sale was November 14, 1838.

Several residents of Jackson county who had observed the tendency of the trade to center at the river landing conceived the plan of founding a town on the Prudhomme estate. The idea took definite form and a town company was organized with these members: William L. Sublette, Moses G. Wilson, John C. McCoy, William Gillis, Fry P. McGee, Abraham Fonda, William M. Chick, Oliver Caldwell, George W. Tate, Jacob Ragan, William Collins, James Smart, Samuel C. Owens and Russell Hicks. When the sale was held the company bought the land for \$4,220. This was the original townsite of Kansas City.

After the tract had been purchased the company held a meeting to decide on a name for the new town. Some of the members of the company had resolved to call the town "Port Fonda," in honor of Abraham Fonda, one of the proprietors of the site. Unfortunately for his fame, Fonda became involved in a quarrel with Henry Jobe, another part owner, who, with his

friends, defeated the proposition to adopt the name Port Fonda. The proprietors decided to call the town "Kansas" after the Kansas river. The river was named after the Kausas Indians who lived along the banks of the stream. The Kansas Indians' name for themselves was "Kanzas," pronounced by the French traders "Kahns" a term that finally was adopted by the American settlers. In regard to the naming of the town, Charles C. Spalding makes this explanation in his "Annals of the City of Kansas," published in 1858:

"Many persons, particularly the citizens of Kansas Territory have of late charged the citizens of Kansas City with 'stealing the name Kansas.' It is therefore due to ourselves to explain the matter.

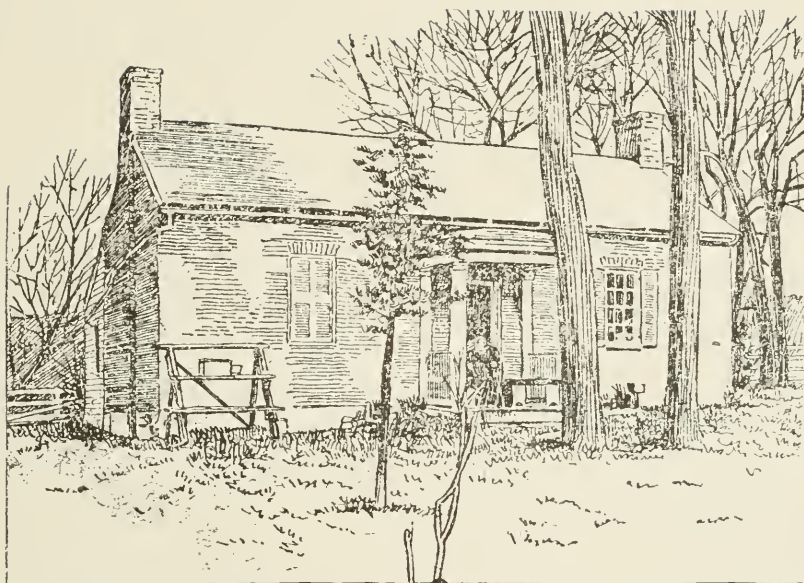
"When Kansas City was first selected as a town site, and the survey made, (in 1838) it was agreed, by the then proprietors of the town, that it should be called 'Kansas,' inasmuch as it was situated at the mouth of the Kansas river. Some suggested the name of 'Kawsmouth'; but it was finally agreed that the name of the place should be Kansas. All of the territory to the west being at that time known as the Nebraska Territory.

"It is evident, therefore, that no 'stealing' has been done on our part, for the purpose alleged by these persons, viz.: 'to convey the idea that this city is situated in the Territory of Kansas,' for no such Territory was known in the geography of our country till Kansas City had come to be a place of considerable trade."

The official surveyor of the town was John C. McCoy who had platted Westport, but he was engaged in government work when the Prudhomme tract was bought and could not superintend the work of laying out the town. McCoy drew a plat for fifteen acres of the townsite and employed W. S. Donahue to make the survey.

The town company's first sale was held in May, 1839, when nine lots were sold for \$926.80, on one year's time at 10 per cent interest. Jacob Ragan bought three of the first nine lots sold; John C. McCoy, two; William B. Evans, two; James H. McGee, one; and F. Kleber, one. The town company built a warehouse for the use of the traders, and William B. Evans was appointed keeper. Other building operations were begun.

Shortly after the first sale of lots the town company met with difficulties that checked the enterprise and retarded the growth of the town for eight years. The law required the plat of the town to be signed by each member of the town company and filed with the county clerk before the title to lots could be transferred. The company had made arrangements to comply with the law on the morning of the sale of lots, but it happened that a quorum of the members was not present at the meeting and deeds to the lots sold could not be issued. The purchasers of lots were given title bonds. Another difficulty arose in the fact that two of the commissioners, Peter Booth and



HOME OF JAMES McGEE, FIRST BRICK HOUSE IN JACKSON COUNTY.

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Elliott Johnson, appointed by the court to sell the Prudhomme tract, had died before the auction was held. For these reasons the legality of the transactions of the town company was questioned. The company was inactive until a test case, brought in the circuit court in 1846, cleared the title to the land. The residents of both Independence and Westport made sport of the idea of founding a town on the Prudhomme tract and while the town company was struggling against difficulties, called the town "Westport Landing" in derision.

Some of the men who bought lots at the sale in 1839 built houses in spite of the discouragements and business began to develop. William B. Evans built a two-story log tavern on the river front in 1839. Thomas A. Smart was the first American to open a trading house in the new town. In 1839 he established a store with an assortment of groceries and Indian goods. Next came, in 1840, Anthony Richters, with a stock of goods similar to Smart's. A. B. Canville, one of the early merchants, began business in 1840. Cahn & Block opened a store in 1843, with a stock of goods valued at \$5,000. About the same time stores were established by E. P. Hart & Co. and William J. Jarboe. William M. Chick built a warehouse in 1844. Bent & St. Vrain, in 1845, received from the east the first cargo of goods shipped from the "Town of Kansas" to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in wagon trains. The trade with New Mexico gradually was centered at the "Town of Kansas." This commerce amounted to six hundred wagon loads in 1850. More than three hundred traders were engaged in the commerce with Santa Fe in 1853, and that year 9,884 freight wagons carried merchandise across the plains valued at 5 million dollars.

The town soon had an important local trade with the neighboring Indians, freighters, trappers and boatmen. The Indians bought blankets, saddles, bridles, powder, tobacco, jewelry, ribbons and whiskey. The traders often took advantage of the ignorance of the Indians. Brass finger rings that were bought in St. Louis for ten cents were sold to the Indians sometimes for \$5 or \$6. As long as the Indians' annuity money lasted they paid cash for what they bought, but when they were without money they traded ponies, pelts, furs and silver ornaments for merchandise. The Indians that traded in the "Town of Kansas" in 1839 and 1840 were the Delawares, Munsee Stockbridges, Shawnees; Kansas, or Kaws; Kickapoos, Osages, Pottawatomies, Weas and Peorias. As early as 1840 it was not uncommon for two or three hundred men to assemble at the river landing to buy and trade when the boats arrived.

W. G. and G. W. Ewing, successful Indian traders, built warehouses in the "Town of Kansas" in 1840. They had been receiving their goods at Blue Mills and at Chouteau's warehouse, but their business had increased and they

desired to own depots in the new town. John C. Fremont, the celebrated western explorer, went to the "Town of Kansas" in 1842 on his first expedition across the plains. His headquarters were at Cyprian Chouteau's warehouse, six miles up the Kaw river, but he bought his supplies at the levee. Fremont in his subsequent visits made his headquarters with William M. Chick. Hiram M. Northrup opened the largest merchandise store in 1844 that had been established up to that date. He was the first merchant to establish a jobbing trade with the retail dealers of the border. James H. McGee made brick on his farm south of town in 1845 and built the first brick house in the vicinity, which is still standing on 19th street.

The residents of the little "Town of Kansas" suffered considerable loss in the Missouri river flood of 1844. The warehouse built by the town company, Chouteau's and Ewing Brothers' warehouses and several log dwellings were washed away. Settlers in the river bottom near town lost their houses and live stock. The warehouse of William M. Chick, on high ground near the levee, was the only one that survived the high water. The goods saved from the other warehouses were stored in Chick's depot. The Chouteau warehouse while located opposite Randolph Bluffs, had been previously destroyed in the flood of 1826.

The trade with Mexico was suppressed in August, 1843, when Santa Anna, President of Mexico, issued an embargo closing the ports of entry into Northern Mexico, in retaliation for the support the Americans had given Texas in the revolt. The owners of warehouses in the "Town of Kansas" were affected by the loss of the Mexican trade. The commerce with Mexico was resumed in 1845 in larger proportions than before. While preparations were being made at Fort Leavenworth and other places on the border in the winter of 1845-46 for the Mexican war, the business of the "Town of Kansas" was greatly increased. It was the nearest town to the Mexican border that could be reached by river transportation and for this reason became a starting point for expeditions. Army recruiting offices were opened in the border town and quartermasters went there to purchase supplies. The revival of the Santa Fe trade and the Mexican war preparations were followed by the California immigration in 1849. All of these movements contributed to the town's prosperity.

Two vehicles that were common on the plains in the early days were the Concord coach and the prairie schooner. The coaches carried ten to fifteen passengers. The schedule time between the town of Kansas and Santa Fe was thirteen days and six hours, the journey continuing day and night with stops only for meals and to change teams. At one time the fare for each passenger from the town of Kansas to Santa Fe was \$175 in gold. The Overland Mail Express company, one of the firms that maintained an office

on the levee, received \$172,000 a year for carrying the United States mail. The mail, express packages and passengers yielded the company about \$5,000 a round trip.

A postoffice was established in the "Town of Kansas" in 1845, and William M. Chick was appointed postmaster. He died soon afterwards and his son, W. H. Chick, succeeded him. The postoffice at first was situated on the levee. After being moved several times the postoffice occupied a two-story brick building at the southwest corner of Third and Main streets.

The increase in trade and the encouraging prospects led the members of the town company to revive the project of developing the town. The members of the company held a meeting, February 28, 1846, at the home of William B. Evans and decided to advertise a sale of lots for April, 1846. At this sale one hundred and twenty-seven lots and two blocks were sold for \$8,137.42. The two blocks, lying between Fourth and Fifth streets and Wyandotte and Main streets, were sold to Robert Campbell for \$300. William M. Chick paid \$341 for a lot on the levee. Several other lots in the same vicinity sold for \$200 to \$300, but most of the lots were sold for less than \$100. The population of the town at the time of the lot sale was estimated at about three hundred.

The record of the sale of lots in 1846 gives the names of the purchasers with the vocation of each: Farmers—Jacob Ragan, N. Ross, W. G. Barclay, Fry P. McGee, John Park, Peter McGee and Thomas A. Smart; merchants—William M. Chick, Hiram M. Northrup, Pierre M. Chouteau and Thomas Elliott; butchers—John Javins, Thomas Javins and H. Javins; physicians—J. O. Boggs, Benoist Troost and S. G. Harlan; carpenters—Henry Jobe and M. Waldron; grocers—George Hudson and A. G. Yancy; traders—F. H. Booth and B. Linkingfelter; laborers—Henson Javins and Peter Belanger; brick makers—William B. Priddy and James Priddy; brick layers—William Champagne and Franklin Barnes; hotel owner—William B. Evans; steamboat pilot—Charles Dripps; lawyer—L. Kaufman; broker—Charles Horning; stone mason—D. Edgerton; Santa Fe trader—B. Pruitt; surveyor—John C. McCoy; tailor—J. A. Stull; gunsmith—Gabriel Phillibert; wheelwright—Moise Belmar; schoolmaster—Lott Coffman; gentleman—William Gillis. Other men who purchased lots were: Robert Campbell, Thomas Breeze, E. F. Hand, Lewis Ford, David McWilliams, Robert Hudgins, Elijah Jackson and S. D. Ray, vocations not given.

Fry P. McGee was elected collector for the "Town of Kansas," May 3, 1847, and was the first man chosen for official duty in the town.

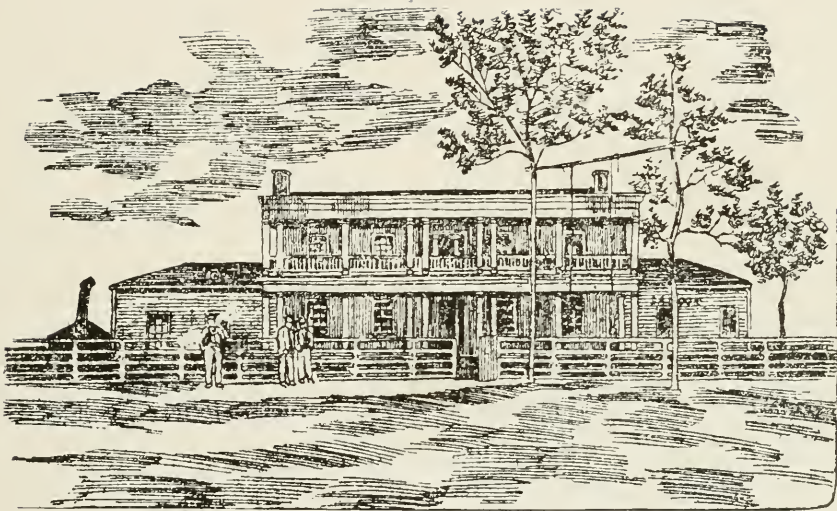
The town company, in May, 1847, decided to plat the rest of the town site, and John C. McCoy was employed to make the survey. The company let a contract for clearing the trees and brush from the land east of

Grand avenue to "Phillibert's branch," near the present line of Campbell street, and extending south to Fifth street. Another sale was held, July 17, 1847, when twenty-three lots were sold for an aggregate of \$1,475.30. On the day of the sale the town company closed up its affairs, divided the profits and discontinued business.

Soon after the town had been officially organized, May 3, 1847, the town authorities cut a wagon road through the bluff at Main street. The town site was very rugged. Part of the land was covered with timber, and in places steep and rocky and traversed by deep ravines. The four larger "gullies" were known as the Gillis street, Holmes street, Grand avenue and Broadway ravines, all of them extending south from the river through the adjacent bluffs. Many of the homes of the early residents were built on the high ridges between the ravines. The irregular topography of the town site required many deep cuts to be made for the streets. Second street from Grand avenue to Wyandotte street was cut thirty-five feet. Third street, between the same streets, was graded down twenty-five feet. The cut on Fourth street, between Main and Wyandotte streets, was fifteen feet deep. Delaware street from Sixth street to Ninth street was filled about fifteen feet, and between Second street and the river it was cut to the depth of about fifty feet.

The first plat of the "Town of Kansas," filed in 1839, included the land from the Missouri river south to the present line of Independence avenue, and between Delaware street on the west and Grand avenue on the east. The territory from the river to the line of Independence avenue, and from Central street on the west to Oak street on the east, was included in the second plat of the town, filed in 1846. The third plat, recorded June 7, 1849, included the land from the river south to Independence avenue, and from Central street east to Cherry street. The records of the first and third plats do not show by whom they were filed. The second plat was filed by William Gillis, Fry P. McGee, John C. McCoy, Jacob Ragan, Henry Jobe and William B. Evans, and was acknowledged, April 1, 1846, before Walter Bales, justice of the peace.

The territory included in the three plats was incorporated by the county court in Independence, February 4, 1850, under the name of the "Town of Kansas." These trustees, appointed by the county court, failed to qualify: Madison Walrond, John C. McCoy, Robert Kirkman, Pierre M. Chouteau and Hiram M. Northrup. By another order of the court, June 3, 1850, the town was given the right to local government, with William Gillis, Madison Walrond, Lewis Ford, Benoist Troost and Henry H. Brice as trustees. The town was governed by this board until it was granted a charter by the state legislature, February 22, 1853.



McGEE'S HOTEL ON GRAND AVENUE.

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The settlement of the territory of the "Platte Purchase" in the north-west part of the state of Missouri added to the prosperity of the new "Town of Kansas." This productive region, including the present counties of Platte, Atchison, Andrew, Buchanan, Holt and Nodaway, was purchased from the Indians in 1837 and added to the state. The territory included in the "Platte Purchase" was bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by the west line of the state of Missouri, which up to that date had been a straight line from Arkansas to Iowa, on the west by the east bank of the Missouri river, and terminating in a point at the mouth of the Kaw river, near the "Town of Kansas," thus forming a triangle of three thousand square miles, or two millions acres, of thickly wooded and well-watered land.

The Platte country was part of the Indian territory and was claimed by the Iowa, Sac and Fox tribes of Indians. General Andrew Hughes was agent for the three tribes with headquarters at Agency, in what is now Buchanan county, Missouri. These bands of Indians were located on the Des Moines river and had their hunting ground at the head waters of the "Little Platte," the "One-hundred-and-two" and the "Nodaway" rivers, streams that flowed through this triangular paradise and afterwards attracted home seekers to their banks.

The government obtained permission from the Iowa, Sac and Fox Indians, July 15, 1830, to locate, temporarily, other tribes of Indians on their reservation. The government offered the Delaware Indians a home in the Platte territory in 1832, but it was refused because of the scarcity of big game. Two bands of Pottawatomie Indians, however, were placed in the Platte country, temporarily, in 1834. The locating of other Indians and the encroachments of the white settlers caused dissatisfaction among the original tribes of Indians. Senator Lewis F. Linn of Missouri wrote to Hon. Henry Ellsworth, commissioner of Indian affairs, January 23, 1835, urging the annexation of the Platte country to the state of Missouri. Mr. Ellsworth answered on January 27, stating that the Indians complained of encroachments and had offered to exchange their location for a reservation north of the strip. Senator Linn also wrote to Major John Dougherty of Clay county, then agent of the Missouri river Indians, and received a reply from him recommending that the Indians relinquish the title to this triangle of land and that it be added to the state of Missouri. In the summer of 1835, a militia muster was held on the farm of Mr. Weekly Dale north of Liberty, Missouri. At this meeting, the subject of the boundary extension was discussed. At the suggestion of Gen. Andrew Hughes, agent of the tribes of Indians then in the Platte country, a committee on annexation was appointed, composed of David R. Atchison, Ed. M. Samuels, Alexander W. Doniphan, W. T. Wood and Peter H. Burnett, to prepare a memorial to

Congress in favor of extending the state limits of Missouri. The territory desired included the entire Platte country. Judge W. T. Wood planned the instrument to which was attached a long list of petitioners. On the urgent appeal of Senator Benton at the next session of Congress, a bill was introduced for the acquisition of the new territory. The bill became a law June, 1836, and the territory was added to the state of Missouri the tract of land being in accordance with the following amendment:

“AMENDMENT TO THE MISSOURI STATE CONSTITUTION OF 1820. RATIFIED, 1834-5. Article 2, Section 4. That the boundary of the state be so altered and extended as to include all that tract of land lying on the north side of the Missouri river, and west of the present boundary of this state, so that the same shall be bounded on the south by the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, and on the north by the present northern boundary line of the state, as established by the constitution, when the same is continued in a right line to the west or to include so much of said tract of land as Congress may assent.”

Senator Thomas H. Benton was naturally interested in a measure affecting his own state, and his views concerning it were as follows:

“This was a measure of great moment to Missouri, and full of difficulties in itself, and requiring a double process to accomplish it—an act of congress to extend the boundary, and an Indian treaty to remove the Indians to a new home. It was to extend the existing boundary of the State so as to include a triangle between the existing line and the Missouri river, large enough to form seven counties of the first class, and fertile enough to sustain the densest population. The difficulties were threefold: 1. To make still larger a State which was already one of the largest in the Union. 2. To remove Indians from a possession which had just been assigned to them in perpetuity. 3. To alter the Missouri compromise line in relation to slave territory, and thereby convert free soil into slave soil. The two first difficulties were serious—the third formidable: and in the then state of the public mind in relation to slave territory, this enlargement of a great slave State, and by converting free soil into slave, and impairing the compromise line, was an almost impossible undertaking, and in no way to be accomplished without a generous co-operation from the members of the free States. They were a majority in the House of Representatives, and no act of Congress could pass for altering the compromise line without their aid: they were equal in the Senate, where no treaty for the removal of the Indians could be ratified except by a concurrence of two thirds. And all these difficulties to be overcome at a time when Congress was inflamed with angry debates upon abolition petitions, transmission of incendiary publications, imputed designs to abolish slavery: and the appearance of the criminating

article in South Carolina entitled the Crises, announcing a Southern convention and a secession if certain Northern States did not suppress the abolition societies within their limits within a limited time.

“In the face of all these discouraging obstacles the two Missouri senators, Benton and Linn, commenced their operations. The first step was to procure a bill for the alteration of the compromise line and the extension of the boundary: it was obtained from the Judiciary Committee, reported by Mr. John M. Clayton of Delaware: and passed the Senate without material opposition. It went to the House of Representatives; and found there no serious opposition to its passage. A treaty was negotiated with the Sac and Fox Indians to whom the country had been assigned and was ratified by the requisite two thirds. And this, besides doing an act of generous justice to the State of Missouri, was the noble answer which Northern members gave to the imputed design of abolishing slavery in the States! actually extending it! and by an addition equal in extent to such States as Delaware and Rhode Island; and by its fertility equal to one of the third class of States. And this accomplished by the extraordinary process of altering a compromise line intended to be perpetual, and the reconversion of the soil which had been slave, and made free, back again from free to slave. And all this when, had there been the least disposition to impede the proper extension of a slave State, there were plausible reasons enough to cover an opposition, in the serious objections to enlarging a State already the largest in the Union—to removing Indians again from a home to which they had just been removed under a national pledge of no more removals—and to disturbing the compromise line of 1820 on which the Missouri question had been settled; and the line between free and slave territory fixed for national reasons, to remain forever. The author of this View was part and parcel of all that transaction—remembers well the anxiety of the State to obtain the extension—her joy at obtaining it—the gratitude which all felt to the Northern members without whose aid it could not have been done; and whose magnanimous assistance under such trying circumstances he now records as one of the proofs—(this work contains many others)—of the willingness of the non-slaveholding part of the Union to be just and generous to their slaveholding brethren, even in disregard of cherished prejudices and offensive discriminations. It was the second great proof to this effect at this identical session, the ratification of the Georgia Cherokee treaty being the other.”

The treaty with the Indians of the Platte country, ratified at Ft. Leavenworth February 15, 1837, follows:

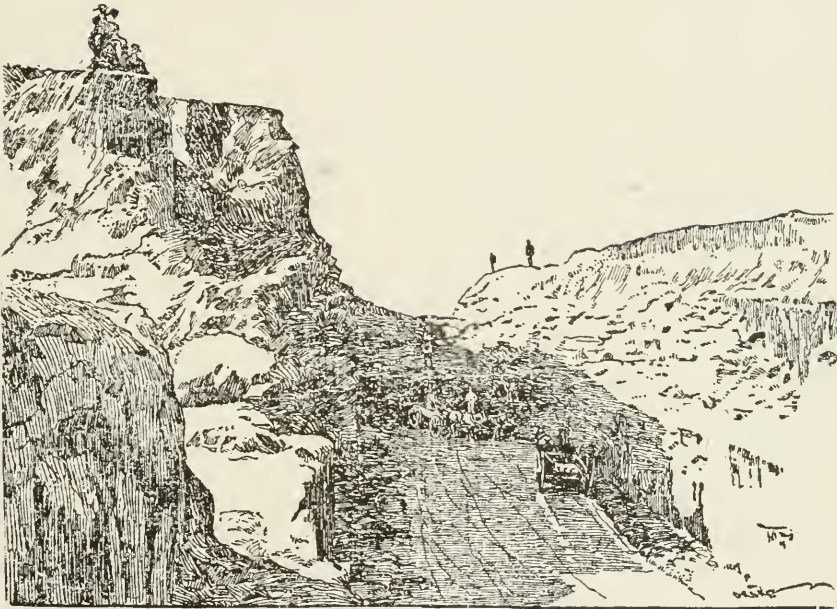
Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri river, between William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs,

on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, warriors and counsellors of the Ioway tribe and the band of Sacks and Foxes of the Missouri (residing west of the state of Missouri,) in behalf of their respective tribes, of the other part.

Article 1. By the first article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, held the fifteenth day of July, 1830, (Proclaimed February 24, 1831) with the confederated tribes of Sacks, Foxes, Ioways, Omahaws, Missourias, Ottoes, and Sioux, the country ceded to the United States by that treaty is to be assigned and allotted under the direction of the President of the United States to the tribes living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President may locate thereon, for hunting and other purposes. And whereas it is further represented to us, the chiefs, warriors, and counsellors of the Ioways and Sack and Fox band aforesaid, to be desirable that the lands lying between the state of Missouri, and the Missouri river should be attached to and become part of said State, and the Indian title thereto be entirely extinguished; but that, notwithstanding, as these lands compose a part of the country embraced by the provisions of said first article of the treaty aforesaid, the stipulations thereof will be strictly observed until the assent of the Indians interested is given to the proposed measure.

Now we, the chiefs, warriors, and counsellors of the Ioways and Missouri band of Sacks and Foxes, fully understanding the subject, and well satisfied from the local position of the lands in question, that they never can be made available for Indian purposes, and that an attempt to place an Indian population on them must inevitably lead to collisions with the citizens of the United States; and further believing that the extension of the State line in the direction indicated would have a happy effect, by presenting a natural boundary between the whites and Indians; and willing, moreover, to give the United States a renewed evidence of our attachment and friendship, do hereby for ourselves, and on behalf of our respective tribes, (having full power and authority to this effect,) forever cede, relinquish, and quit-claim, to the United States, all our right, title, and interest of whatsoever nature in and to the lands lying between the State of Missouri and the Missouri River, and do freely and fully exonerate the United States from any guarantee, condition, or limitation, expressed or implied, under the treaty of Prairie du Chien aforesaid, or otherwise, as to the entire and absolute disposition of the said lands, fully authorizing the United States to do with the same whatever shall seem expedient or necessary.

As a proof of the continued friendship and liberality of the United States toward the Ioways and band of Sacks and Foxes of the Missouri, and as an evidence of the sense entertained for the good-will manifested by said tribes to the citizens and Government of the United States, as evinced in



WALNUT STREET, BETWEEN 6TH AND 9TH STREETS.

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the preceding cession or relinquishment, the undersigned, William Clark, agrees, on behalf of the United States, to pay as a present to the said Ioways and band of Sacks and Foxes seven thousand five hundred dollars in money, the receipt of which they hereby acknowledge.

Article 2. As the said tribes of Ioways and Sacks and Foxes have applied for a small piece of land, south of the Missouri, for a permanent home, on which they can settle, and request the assistance of the Government of the United States to place them on this land, in a situation at least equal to that they now enjoy on the land ceded by them: Therefore I, William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, do further agree, on behalf of the United States, to assign to the Ioway tribe, and Missouri band of Sacks and Foxes, the small strip of land on the south side of the Missouri River, lying between the Kickapoo northern boundary-line and the Grand Nemahar River, and extending from the Missouri back and westwardly with the said Kickapoo line and the Grand Nemahar, making four hundred sections; to be divided between the said Ioways and the Missouri band of Sacks and Foxes, the lower half to the Sacks and Foxes, and the upper half to the Ioways.

Article 3. The Ioways and Missouri band of Sacks and Foxes further agree that they will move and settle on the lands assigned them in the above article, as soon as arrangements can be made by them; and the undersigned, William Clark, in behalf of the United States, agrees that, as soon as the above tribes have selected a site for their villages, and places for their fields, and moved to them, to erect for the Ioways five comfortable houses; to enclose and break up for them two hundred acres of ground; to furnish them with a farmer, a blacksmith, school master, and interpreter, as long as the President of the United States may deem proper; to furnish them with such agricultural implements as may be necessary, for five years; to furnish them with rations for one year, commencing at the time of their arrival at their new homes; to furnish them with one ferry boat; to furnish them with one hundred cows and calves, and five bulls, and one hundred stock-hogs when they require them; to furnish them with a mill, and assist in removing them, to the extent of five hundred dollars. And to erect for the Sacks and Foxes three comfortable houses; to enclose and break up for them two hundred acres of ground; to furnish them with a farmer, blacksmith, school-master, and interpreter, as long as the President of the United States may deem proper; to furnish them with such agricultural implements as may be necessary, for five years; to furnish them with rations for one year, commencing at the time of their arrival at their new home; to furnish them with one ferry boat; to furnish them with one hundred cows and calves, and five bulls, one hundred stock-hogs when they require them; to furnish them

with a mill: and to assist in removing them to the extent of four hundred dollars.

Article 4. This treaty shall be obligatory on the tribes, parties hereto, from and after the date hereof, and on the United States from and after its ratification by the Government thereof.

The Platte country was destined to become one of the developing features of Kansas City. As early as the winter of 1810-1811 John Jacob Astor's first expedition to locate the "Northwest Fur Company" commanded by Wilson Price Hunt spent four months hunting and fishing in the dense forests and beautiful streams with which the country abounded. So great was the fame of this "hunting ground" that it reached the ears of the famous pioneer hunter and trapper of Kentucky and Missouri, Daniel Boone, who, it is claimed, at the age of eighty-two, lured by tales of the wonderful hunting grounds at the headwaters of the Little Platte and the One-hundred-and-two Rivers, made that his last hunting trip.

Joseph Robidoux Sr. connected with the American Fur Company, located near the confluence of the Black Snake Creek with the Missouri in 1803 and remained there among the Indians as a fur trader. For many years Kings Hill and its one log cabin occupied the present site of the city of St. Joseph.

The population of Kansas City increased in ten years from 1830-1840, five thousand. Opening the Platte country had much to do with this increase. Families came from Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee. Men located in Clay county and other border counties, went into the Platte country to "make claims" either for themselves or their children. The ordinary way to locate a claim was to strip the bark from the side of a tree and inscribe a legend similar to this, "This is my claim, taken by me on the 19th day of November, 1838, and every person is hereby notified not to jump it"—Henry Mills.

Immigration into what has been known as the Platte Purchase since 1837 began in 1838 quietly as compared to the opening of new territory of to-day. It has been estimated that not more than three hundred persons went into the country the first year. This increased population, however, and a somewhat fitful movement into the new territory from the South or Kansas City side of the river, made the necessity for a better means of transportation other than canoes, urgent.

Pierre Roi whose father, Louis Roi had lived at the foot of Grand avenue since 1826, with the instinct of trade evidenced by all the people of the French settlement, established a flatboat ferry to accommodate the first settlers and facilitate the intercourse between Kansas City and the territory of Platte.

The history of the ownership of the land on which Kansas City is situated is as follows: The land was in possession of the Indians, the original owners, when this territory was discovered by Coronado in 1542; first claimed as a part of the colony of Virginia in 1609; next by France in 1682; granted by France to the commercial domain of Crozat in 1712; granted to the Mississippi company in 1717; both surrendered to France in 1732; ceded by France to Spain in 1762; retroceded by Spain to France in 1800; sold by France to the United States and became a part of the Louisiana purchase in 1803; became a part of the district of Louisiana in 1804; a part of the territory governed by the governor and judges of Indiana Territory in 1804 and 1805; made a part of the territory of Louisiana in 1805; became a part of the territory of Missouri in 1812 and a part of the state of Missouri in 1821; the Indians' title to the land was extinguished in 1825 and the first permanent white settlement was in 1828; the first plat of the new town was filed in 1839, the name officially designated as the "Town of Kansas" in 1850, the "City of Kansas" in 1853, and "Kansas City" in 1889.

CHAPTER V.

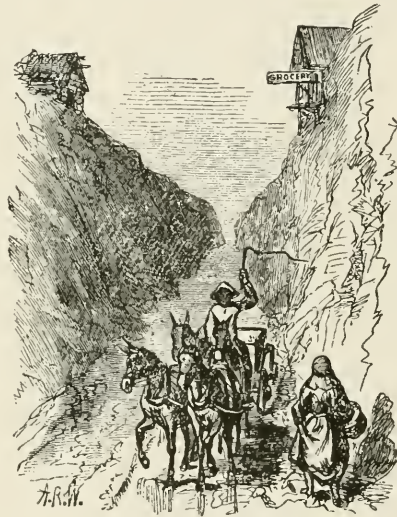
HILLS AND HOLLOWES TRANSPOSED.

A row of business houses along the Levee, back of them a bluff with narrow streets cut through, and farther back homes that stood trembling on the verge of high hills; this was the picturesque Kansas City of the early '50s. From a narrow footing at the edge of the Missouri river, Kansas City has pushed back across the ridges. After half a century Kansas City has overcome the hills. In looking backward through the years to the dim horizon of fifty years ago, one can scarcely realize the wonderful transformation that has taken place, topographically, in Kansas City. It required wonderful perseverance and energy to make Kansas City sightly.

Obstacles in the shape of elevations or depressions were met at every turn, tons and tons of rock have been torn from the crest of the hills and used to fill up the valleys and ravines, and out of the chaos a beautiful city with magnificent thoroughfares, has arisen. The cliffs and valleys that were left undisturbed later were utilized to beautify the driveways and boulevards. In the beginning of Kansas City, business houses were built along the Levee, facing the river, with their backs leaning against the high bluffs. Few of the houses were more than two stories high. In 1856 the grading down of Main street began, and an Herculean task it was to cut through the cliffs.

The town with remarkable pluck and zeal rapidly pushed south and Grand avenue, Main, Delaware, Wyandotte streets and Broadway were cut through the hills, in some places eighty feet deep. Said Colonel Theodore S. Case:

"As late as 1870, the site of our town was ridiculed. The newspapers in the surrounding towns were all fighting Kansas City bitterly. It was a standing news item that several persons had been killed in Kansas City by falling off some of the bluffs in the main part of the city onto the tops of four-story buildings." But the old Kansas City has almost vanished and it is essential to have a chapter on 'Kansas City as it was' in order to help the older inhabitants to recall the changes and to make the present and future generations appreciate what immense labor was required and what great energy was necessary to develop the topography of the town.



'THE GRADE' IN KANSAS CITY.

In the early days of Kansas City no one realized the inestimable value of the strata of stone piled up, and no one considered the clearing of such irregular land until the crowded condition along the Levee created the necessity that gave the people the fortitude to grade a street through rock—to make a "cut" from forty to fifty feet deep. There was plenty of work for picks and shovels and in later years for powder to assist in blasting out huge rocks. At Eleventh street and Grand avenue, a high hill had to be cut down, while at Eleventh and Walnut a ravine had to be filled. "The changes made in the earth's surface show how determined Kansas City people were to have a city. Nothing could stop that sort of men. If a hill was in the way, they cut it down. If a ravine interfered, they threw the hill into it."



"PETTICOAT LANE." 11TH STREET BETWEEN GRAND AVENUE AND MAIN STREET.

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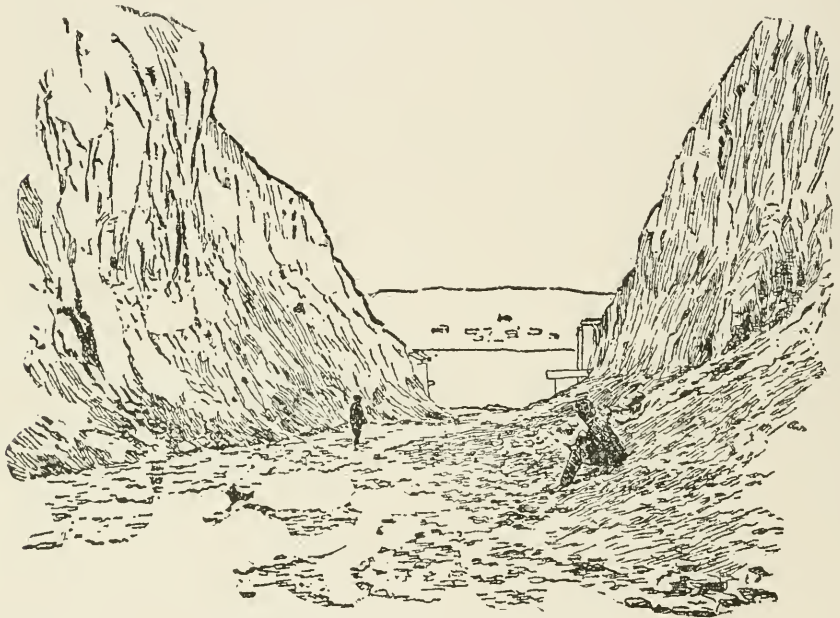
The grading of Main street and Market street, now Grand avenue, and the opening of Third street sent Shannon Bros.' store, the first exclusive dry goods house of the town—situated at the southeast corner of the Levee and Main street—and the office of *The Journal*, at the corner of Main street and Commercial alley, and the postoffice, from the river to the top of the bluff.

With the commercial growth of this new out-post of the western territory, the city council saw the necessity of making street improvements. The yellow banks of clay were insurmountable and not alone were clearings to be made but huge shelvings of rock had to be smoothed down. With each leveling of a new street "humps" of yellow clay, often seventy to eighty feet high, were left standing as monuments of what had to be accomplished in order to form a new thoroughfare. An examination of the old plat books of Kansas City gives very little impression of the present Kansas City. Only the few who have grown up with the city recognize the changes. The topography has been so changed that the old "City of Kansas" has vanished entirely.

On a hill on the west side of Main street, between Second and Third streets, a quaint little cottage with a front balcony was built in 1853 by Dr. T. B. Lester. When Dr. Lester returned from a business trip down the river late one evening, he was dumbfounded at finding his modest cottage nearly twenty feet above the street. The grading of Main street, though opposed by property owners who objected to the expense, was accomplished in Dr. Lester's absence. Dr. Lester immediately decided to build a story under the cottage. But more grading became imperative, as the large prairie schooners blocked the narrow passage. After further deliberation the city officials decided on another "cut down" of about fifteen or twenty feet and Dr. Lester built another lower story. He added a ground floor which was occupied later by a general merchandise store.

One of the most picturesque places in early Kansas City was the old-fashioned home of Judge T. A. Smart on a plot of ground bounded by Main street, Grand avenue, Eleventh and Twelfth streets. It stood in the midst of a beautiful blue-grass lawn, with shade trees and fruit trees. The house was sufficiently large to accommodate a large company of guests. The massive hillside on the west was covered with forest trees; the eastern slope was a steep, barren bluff. In those days there was but one road by which to reach the southern part of the town with any degree of comfort, and that was by way of Main street as far as Eleventh street or Twelfth street and thence by way of Grand avenue. The grounds of Judge Smart were crossed by a road which made a "cut off" and was generally used. Another fine estate was that of William Gillis, through which the Shawnee road, now the

Southwest boulevard, passed. The house had the appearance of an aristocratic mansion on a southern plantation. The furnishings of the home indicated old-time elegance and massiveness. The windows that reached to the floor, the low doorways, the fireplaces and the general style of the architecture was Colonial—the style adopted by wealthy planters at the time the house was built in 1842. The stairway was made of dark redwood brought from France. The costly farmhouse was “the pride and wonder of the town.” One square mile of land, the greater part under fine cultivation, made a fine setting for the elegant home.



A SPECIMEN EARLY DAY CUT IN KANSAS CITY.
(Wyandotte, from Third street to the river.)

Just beyond the Gillis farm was a covered bridge on the Shawnee road. The surroundings made this spot unusually attractive. It spanned Turkey creek at a point where the great bluffs ran down to the stream. Along the east bluffs was the handsome home of John Campbell, a two-story brick with balconies facing the river; the homes of Fred and William Jarboe, the old-style home of the Chick family and that of Jesse Riddlebarger, a merchant. Mr. Riddlebarger had a beautiful house valued at \$12,000 on the high bluff near Pearl street and the Missouri river. His house was left sixty feet above the street, after grading. There were no condemnation proceedings in those days, no juries to decide how much damage should be allowed the property owners in establishing grades, and Mr. Riddlebarger had no redress when the street was cut down to suit the demands of the time.



MAIN STREET SOUTH FROM 12TH STREET.

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"The McGee house was the big house of the town," said Colonel Van Horn, "and before Milt opened the hotel it was the stopping place of all travelers. There was no way out of it, for there was no place else that could furnish room.

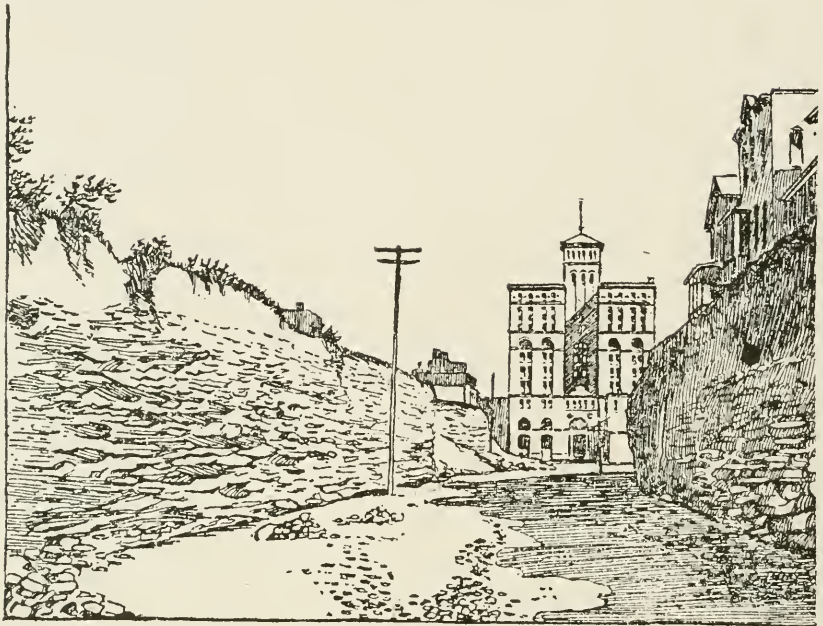
"When anyone of prominence came West they became the guests of the McGees. Washington Irving, when he came out to write about the prairies was, with his escort of army officers, the guest of the McGees. Hunting parties from the East and from Europe would outfit here. I remember an Englishman, Grantley Burkley, who took a great outfit of hunters and dogs on a hunt in the Indian country. The McGees kept open house in true southern style."

It was at Colonel A. B. H. McGee's home that Senator Benton and General Fremont became reconciled over Mr. Fremont's elopement with Mr. Benton's daughter. The young lady was only fifteen years old and Mr. Benton seemed irreconcilable. Mr. Fremont was about to start on his dangerous expedition, and, no doubt, Mr. Benton felt that the parting should be a friendly one. Mr. A. B. H. McGee told the circumstances of the reconciliation in his characteristic way. "Fremont was buying his supplies and came home with me the night after Mr. Benton arrived. I left them in a room together, the old senator and his young son-in-law, and never tried to find out what they said to each other."

The old stone barn which formerly stood on the McGee homestead at Thirty-seventh and Washington streets, stood as a landmark for fifty years, and was only torn down in 1897 that the site might be taken for the new house of A. B. H. McGee, Jr. It was a large barn, eighty feet long, forty feet wide, and, with walls, two feet thick. The loop holes for windows and a big wooden door studded with spikes gave one the impression of a fort rather than a barn. The stone barn was built so solidly because the old frame structure was set fire by Mr. McGee's enemies. Silverware and other valuables were buried in the ground in the stone barn during the border-war times previous and during the Civil war. When the building was torn down, a few years ago, the scrapers in grading down the site, uncovered dozens of bayonet points, which had been broken off in the attempt to get at the valuables.

Joseph Guinotte came to Kansas City in 1848. Mr. Guinotte, a civil engineer, with the insight born of his profession, realized that in the future there would be a large city here. On one of the highest bluffs at Third street and Troost avenue he built his house in the spring of 1850. The bricks for the foundation and the chimneys were brought from St. Louis on a steamboat. The Southern style of architecture, a broad hallway through the center with large rooms on either side, was followed. Veranda and galleries surrounded one side of the house, overlooking the river. The Guinotte

homestead was of unusual size for homes of that period and its doors were always open to the traveler. Mr. Guinotte was known as a great lover of flowers—the first dahlias that grew in Kansas City were in his flower garden, having been brought from Belgium.



A MODERN INSTANCE—BALTIMORE AVENUE, NINTH TO ELEVENTH STREETS, IN 1890.

(The rocky wall at the left has been supplanted by the Willis Wood theater, the Home telephone building and the Dwight building. Peck's department store and Taylor's dry goods store now occupy the other side.)

In the early days each land owner named the streets and determined their length and width. Plats did not conform to other surveys of the town, and large farms were cultivated between the platted city extensions. On the west side overlooking the bottom lands, Kersey Coates christened Broadway in anticipation of a main road to Westport and the Santa Fe trail beyond. Colonel Coates later platted several additions on the west side of Main street called "Coates's hill," and erected the Coates hotel and the Coates opera house. In 1856 he built a large brick house at the southwest corner of Tenth—then Lancaster street—and Pennsylvania avenue. "Coates's hill" also was known as "Quality hill," and held this appellation for many years. The neighborhood was exclusive in those early days. A large tract of several hundred acres platted and sold upon liberal terms by the McGees, was situated about a mile from the river and formed quite a small suburb.

The nomenclature of the streets of Kansas City is an interesting subject. It appears that the pioneers sought to perpetuate the names of the members



OLD E. D. PARSON'S HOMESTEAD, 8TH AND CHERRY
STREETS, 1867.

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of their families by giving their names to the streets. Whoever laid out an addition in those early days named the streets within its limits as he chose, and the names selected gave an instant clew to the pioneer owner's identity. The sons and daughters and other descendants of James H. McGee and E. Milton McGee were honored. These names of the McGee family are found in looking over old plats: Allen, Menard, Mobillion, Milton, Gertrude, Catherine, Amelia and Adeline. Main street in the McGee addition south of Twelfth street was named Eleanor.

James McGee settled on a tract of land adjoining the old townsite on the south in 1830. He lived in a log cabin for four years and then built a home at Twentieth street and Baltimore avenue. He died in 1838. McGee street was named in honor of Milton McGee, who made his addition to Kansas City in 1857 and built a small town on the land, offering liberal terms to buyers.

Campbell and Charlotte streets were named after John Campbell and his wife, Charlotte. Holmes street was named after Nehemiah Holmes. Lydia avenue was named for Lydia Guinotte. Guinotte avenue indicates that the early family residence was in the East bottoms. Dripp street in the southwest part of the city suggests Major Andrew Dripps, the father of Mrs. William Mulkey.

Many streets separated by hillsides or gullies received several names until the grading made a uniform thoroughfare and the street retained but one of numerous names, or was rechristened. In this manner a number of original street names were lost. What is now Market square was known as the public square in early Kansas City. Towns formerly were built around an open square or plaza. It appears that the idea was copied from the Mexican style of platting towns and cities with a plaza in the center. The old squares have since been utilized for courthouses, market places and other public buildings.

Indian names were not popular with the early settlers. From the number of tribes with euphonious names only two streets were christened with Indian names. Wyandotte and Delaware streets were named after the Wyandotte Indians who lived just across the Kaw river and the Delaware Indians whose reservation was farther west.

The shortest street is Cedar, which begins in the alley in the rear of 1622 St. Louis avenue and runs north two hundred feet. Elm and Ord have the shortest names of the Kansas City streets. Maiden lane, which runs from Washington street to Bluff street between Sixth and Seventh streets, was named by Eugene Field in honor of the street in St. Joseph where his wife lived during their courtship. Steptoe street in old Westport is one of the oldest in Kansas City.

Vine street was named after Mrs. Vienna Chase, whose home is at the southeast corner of Twelfth street and Garfield avenue. Wall street was once known as Amarette, in honor of Mrs. T. B. Bullene. Penn street was so called in honor of the state in which Kersey Coates was born. Troost avenue was named after Dr. Benoist Troost, an early physician.

During the period shortly after the Civil war Walnut street, from Sixth to Eighth, was frequently impassable by reason of the soft clay, kept continually wet by the overflow of a spring in the street between the present location of the Midland hotel and the Grand Opera House. John Johnson and his six sons were the first white settlers to cross the Blue river. The Johnson land, through which Woodland avenue was first laid out, was covered with a heavy growth of timber which gave the name to the street.

The peculiar bend in lower Main street is explained by the fact that when the street was opened and graded southward a serious obstacle was encountered at Missouri avenue. The late Thompson McDaniels lived in line of the new route and it was decided to pay him one hundred dollars for interfering with his well and dooryard. After several weeks spent in negotiation the council decided the city could not afford to pay for such improvements. Then they compromised by turning the street westward, thus saving Mr. McDaniels' yard and well.

These streets were named for Kansas City people: Guinotte, Hardesty, Shelley, Scarritt, Bales, Goodrich, McGee, Troost, Garland, Scott, Warner, Watkins, Winants, Tichenor, Smart, Ridge, Heist, Campbell, Chouteau, Merceir, Martin, Mastin, Hasbrook, Munford, Hale, Henderson, Gregory, Holmes, Hunter, Baird, Salisbury, Hopkins, Marsh, Sheaffer, Merrill, Anderson, Allen and Dunham.

The following thoroughfares were named for cities and states: Baltimore, Denver, Brooklyn, Colorado, Quincy, Illinois, Delaware, Alton, Indiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Milwaukee, Michigan, Lawrence, Lexington, Rochester, Santa Fe, St. Louis, Virginia, Wyoming, St. Paul, Springfield, Fort Scott, Richmond, Winchester, Frankfort and Independence.

These streets were named after statesmen, authors and soldiers: Madison, Douglas, Lincoln, Lafayette, Franklin, Blaine, Monroe, Jefferson, Washington, Jackson, Cleveland, Harrison, Garfield, Benton, Fremont, Clay, Sherman, Hamilton, Gladstone, Irving, Whittier, Bryant, Randolph, Peery, Boone, Fulton, Aberdeen, Bayard, Pendleton.

Numerous changes have been made in the names of Kansas City's streets since 1872. Previous to that time most of the streets bore the names of the members of the old pioneer families. A few have been retained. In February, 1872, an ordinance was approved by Junius Chaffee, acting mayor,



GRAND AVENUE NORTH FROM 12TH STREET.

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and Dan Geary, city clerk, changing seventy-three names of streets at one time. For convenience the cross streets were changed from the names of time-honored citizens to numbers.

CHAPTER VI.

THE LEVEE OUTGROWN.

A township justice of the peace and a constable were able to preserve order in the "Town of Kansas" until 1853. A circumstance occurred in December, 1852, that hastened the necessity for a municipal government. A man was arrested for some trivial offense and brought to trial, whereupon it was discovered that the officers who tried the case held commissions issued for the next township east, locating the jurisdiction of the justice of the peace and the constable six miles from where they had been exercising authority. The town at once applied to the Missouri legislature for a charter and, February 22, 1853, Governor Sterling Price placed his signature to a bill incorporating the "City of Kansas." After the charter had been granted the following announcement was posted:

"Notice is hereby given that, according to the provisions of an act of the general assembly of the State of Missouri, approved February 22, 1853, entitled 'An act to incorporate the City of Kansas,' an election will be held by the qualified voters within the limits of said city as defined by said act, at Kansas, on Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1853, to ascertain whether they will accept or reject the act of incorporation."

The election was held and the charter was ratified by a large majority. The boundaries of the town, as defined in the charter, were the river on the north, Ninth street on the south, Summit street on the west and the alley between Holmes and Charlotte streets on the east. Not all of the land included in this territory was platted until several years after the charter was granted.

The charter obtained, the "City of Kansas" announced that an election would be held April 18, 1853, for the purpose of electing a mayor and aldermen. A proclamation to this effect signed by Dr. Benoist Troost, Lott Coffman and Thompson McDaniels, was posted on the trees near the levee. At the election sixty-four votes were polled. William S. Gregory, the whig candidate, was elected mayor with thirty-six votes. Dr. Benoist Troost, the Democratic candidate, received twenty-seven votes. A democratic council was elected, composed of the following: Dr. Johnston Lykins, Thomas H.

West, William G. Barclay, Thompson McDaniels, and Milton J. Payne and William J. Jarboe. N. B. Hedges was elected city marshal. The judges of the election were Thomas Wolf, Lott Coffman and J. P. Howe. Shortly after William S. Gregory had been elected mayor, it was learned that he had not lived within the city limits the required length of time to be eligible to the office. He at once resigned as mayor and Dr. Johnston Lykins, as president of the council, became mayor, completed the term and was elected mayor in 1854. The other ante-bellum mayors of Kansas City were: John Johnson, 1855; M. J. Payne, 1856-57-58-59; G. M. B. Maughs, 1860; R. T. Van Horn, 1861.

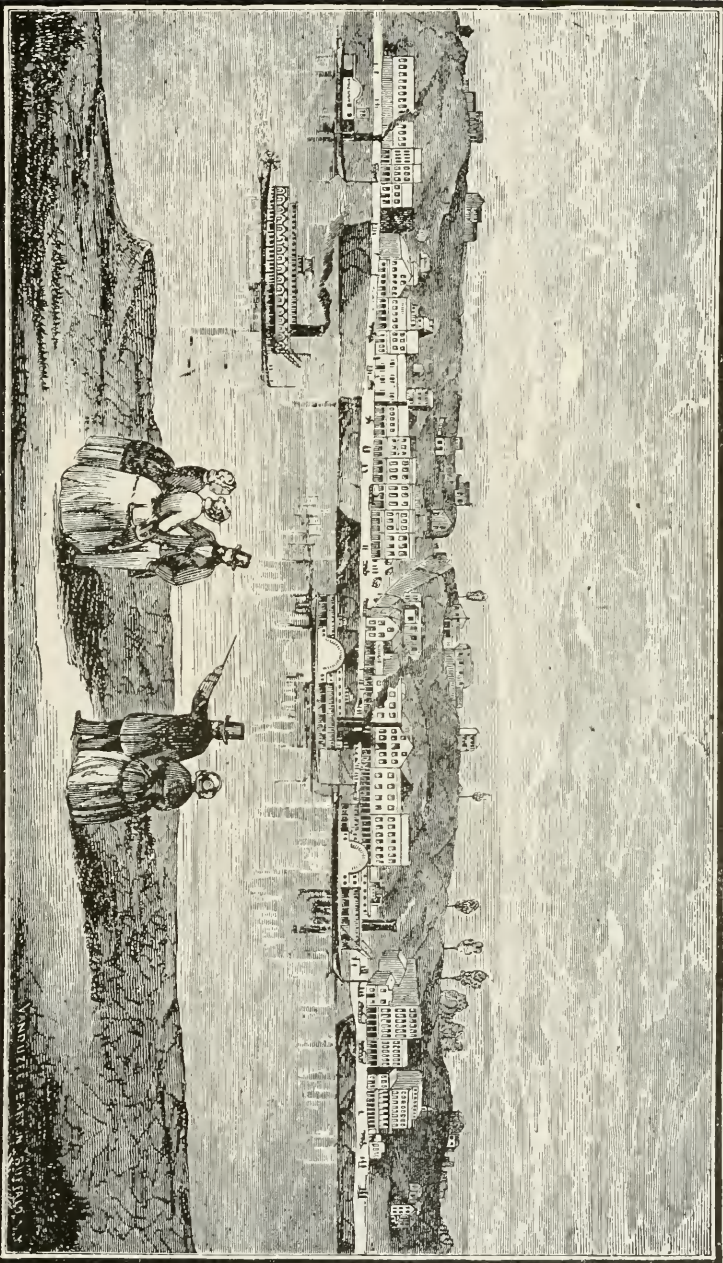


KANSAS CITY IN 1852.

[From Ballou's Pictorial.]

The representation above, of the city of Kansas was drawn for the Pictorial by Mr. Kilburn, the view being taken on the spot, and executed with his accustomed fidelity. The city is in Jackson County, Missouri, and is located on the south bank of the Missouri river, one hundred and thirty miles from Jefferson City. It is a place of considerable business, and embraces all the elements of future greatness. We present it as it appears today, but the cities of the West grow out of all recognition in a very few years. In the old world, the view of a town taken today would exhibit few changes from one a century old—the little settlements on the Rhine, for instance, are quite stationary while rapid expansion and perpetual improvement are the features of our settlements, particularly in the great West, which is dotted here and there with foci of life and business, often a marvel even to us of New England, with whom progress and extension are the watchwords.

At the first meeting of the city council, April 25, 1853, the following city officials were appointed: Pierre M. Chouteau, treasurer; S. W. Bouton, register; G. W. Wolf, assessor; Hallon Rice, wharf master and tax collector; Judge Nelson, city attorney. At this meeting a resolution was adopted requesting the old town company to settle its affairs and transfer its surplus



KANSAS CITY IN 1855.

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fund to the city government. In compliance with this demand, Samuel Geir, treasurer for the town company, transferred \$7.22 to the city treasurer, Pierre M. Chouteau. For the first few years after the town was incorporated the council meetings previous to 1857 were held quarterly, on the second Mondays of April, July, October and January. The revenue for the city for the first year was about five thousand dollars.

One of the first acts of the new city government was to invite Senator Thomas H. Benton to visit the city and deliver an address. Mayor Gregory, accompanied by M. J. Payne and William G. Barclay, proceeded down the river to Randolph Bluffs, on the Clay county bank, and there met the steamer that was bringing the illustrious statesman. Senator Benton returned to Kansas City again the following year. Mrs. George Bingham, the widow of Dr. Johnston Lykins, gave the following reminiscences of Mr. Benton's last visit to Kansas City:

“One evening in the summer of 1853 or 1854 several passengers landed from a steamer and walked across the levee to the Gillis hotel. From the porch of our little house on the bluff we could see the party and noticed that one of the gentleman was tall and of commanding presence. The doctor exclaimed: ‘It is surely Thomas Benton and John C. Fremont!’ The doctor was intimately acquainted with both. He hastily snatched his hat and visited the hotel to find that his surmise was correct. Fremont and Benton had arrived in order to complete arrangements for an experiment with camels as beasts of burden in crossing the plains during the hot season. Colonel Benton entered heartily into the plan and gave his assistance in every way possible. It was thought that camels could stand the travel over the sandy plains better than oxen or horses. Owing to the shortness of the season in this northern latitude the project failed, although camels were imported for the purpose. Late in the evening Dr. Lykins returned to the house to inform me that he had invited the gentlemen to dine with us the following day. Colonel Benton and Mr. Fremont came, also Lieutenant Head, and the day was one long to be remembered. Colonel Benton was one of the most remarkable men I ever met. He was above the usual height, of splendid physique, clean shaven face, his black hair thickly sprinkled with gray. He wore a long frock coat and a wide black stock, which showed in sharp contrast against his faultless linen. The conversation was mainly upon the grand possibilities of the west. At the conclusion of the dinner we stepped out upon the porch, which commanded a delightful view of the river and surrounding country. Colonel Benton appeared in the height of good spirits and turning to me, said: ‘Mrs. Lykins, you will take a trip to California on one of the camels, won't you?’

“‘Hardly,’ replied I, laughing. ‘I would prefer a more comfortable mode of travel.’

“The great statesman’s face grew solemn as if in a spirit of prophecy.

“‘You are a very young woman,’ said he, ‘and you will live to see the day when the railroad will cross the plains and mountains to the Pacific Coast.’

“‘Colonel Benton,’ replied I, ‘with all due deference to you as a prophet, your prediction is as visionary as a trip to the moon.’

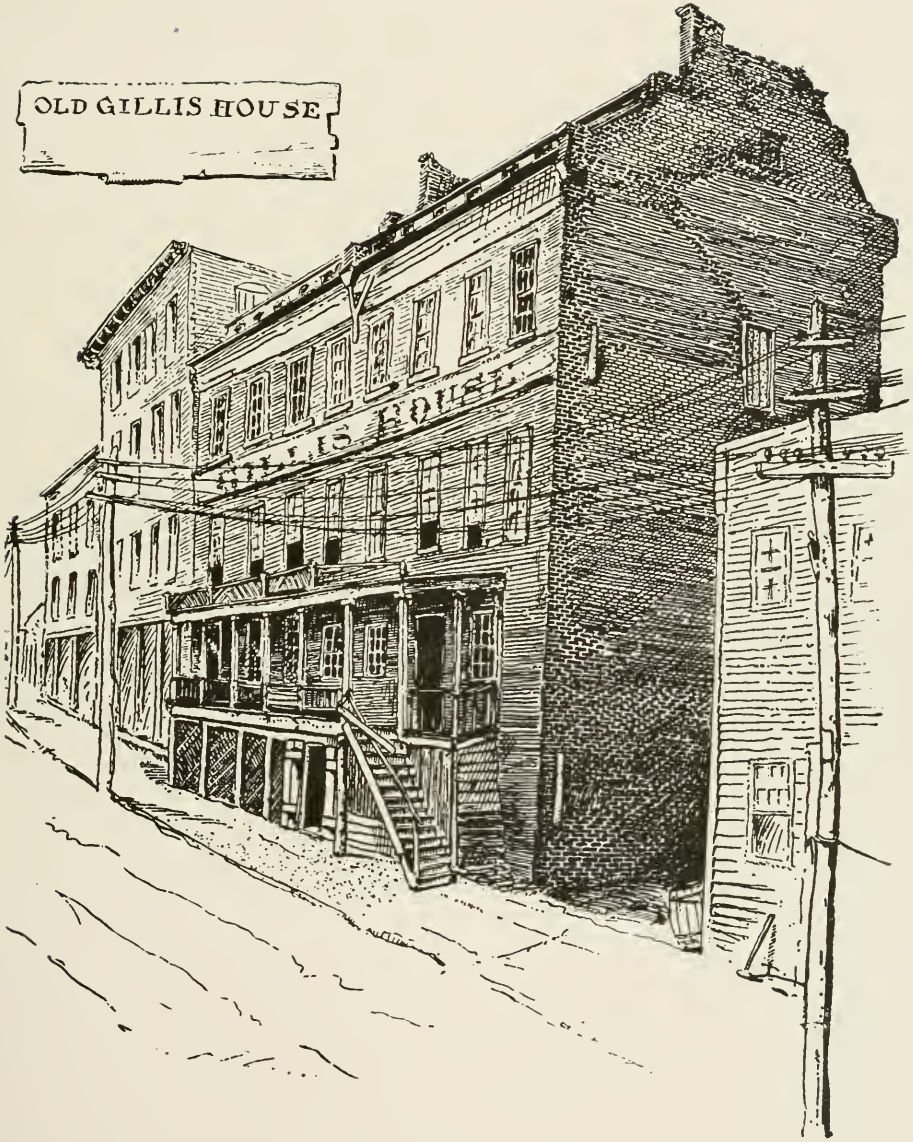
“‘I will not live to see the prophecy verified, but the next generation will,’ responded he firmly. This was the last visit of Colonel Benton to Kansas City. The party left by steamboat for St. Louis on the evening of the same day.”

The council meetings were held in a building on the levee, between Walnut and Main streets. This building was destroyed by fire in 1857, and the following year a city hall and market house were built on the site of the present city hall. Market street, now Grand avenue, was the main thoroughfare at that time. It led along the side of a deep ravine, past the city hall and market, and was the road by which persons generally entered the city.

Practically all of Kansas City, in 1854-55, was situated along the river front, with the exception of a few residences which had been built on the hills overlooking the river. The levee was a narrow chute barely wide enough for one team to pass through. On one side the rocks jutted out into the river and on the other the bluffs arose to the height of several hundred feet. Deep excavations had been made in the hill in several places. Back of the levee the hills were covered with woods, except in the less broken portions where clearings had been made. A road wide enough for one wagon had been made along the side of the hill at the foot of Broadway, leading into the Kaw river bottom, which was a dense forest with the exception of a few patches cleared by the French traders. A deep ravine, beginning at the levee at the foot of Grand avenue, led to the southwest, across the present market square to Sixth and Delaware streets, thence southeast to the junction, entering the forest at Walnut and Fifteenth streets.

When the territory of Kansas was organized, May 30, 1854, Kansas City at once became the gateway into the new country. Settlers rushed across the border from the northeast states to settle on the land and establish towns; the Leavenworth town company was organized June 13, 1854, in Weston, Mo., and the Atchison town company, July 27, 1854. The movement of immigration gave an impetus to commerce, but the bitter strife between the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery forces in the new territory in some respects retarded the growth of Kansas City.

OLD GILLIS HOUSE



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The slave states had determined that Kansas should be a slave territory; the free states had resolved to prevent slavery from being admitted. While the bills were pending in Congress both sides were preparing for the expected struggle, having announced in each case that force would be used, if necessary, to accomplish the desired result. Secret societies, such as the "Sons of the Union," "Sons of the South," "Blue Lodges" and "Social Bands," were organized in Missouri and other slave states as early as February, 1854, for the purpose of aiding the slavery cause in Kansas. The abolitionists of Boston organized the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, April 26, 1854, and the New England Emigrant Aid Society July 24, 1854. Meetings were held along the border at which the Kansas question was discussed, and, not infrequently, orators made "inflammatory" speeches. Great excitement existed at the time the new territory was organized and conflicts between the settlers of the two factions were imminent.

The first party of anti-slave immigrants arrived in Kansas City July 27, 1854, from Boston, Massachusetts, under the leadership of Charles H. Bramscomb. Charles Robinson and S. C. Pomeroy, afterwards governor of Kansas, and later United States senator from Kansas, were among the immigrants. The party, with the exception of Mr. Pomeroy and several others, proceeded into Kansas, arriving at Wakarusa August 1, 1854, and founding near there, October 6, of the same year, a town which was called Lawrence, in honor of Amos J. Lawrence, of Boston, Massachusetts, one of the benefactors of the emigrant societies. Mr. Pomeroy remained in Kansas City and purchased the Union hotel, afterwards the American hotel and later the Gillis house, on the levee, to be used as headquarters for the anti-slave immigrants.

One of the active free-state men was Kersey Coates, who came to Kansas City in the fall of 1854 to make investments for a company of Philadelphia capitalists. He had visited Leavenworth and Lawrence before he decided to live in Kansas City. Mr. Coates made extensive investments in real estate in the spring of 1855. Many of the residents of Kansas City did not agree with Mr. Coates' political views, but they regarded him as arbiter between them and people of Kansas and depended upon him to help retain the trade of the new territory. Mr. Coates had many bitter enemies among the pro-slavery party, and in the fall of 1856 when he went to Washington to intercede for free-state prisoners confined in Leecompton, Kansas, he was warned not to return to Kansas City. He spent the winter in Wisconsin, continuing his efforts to strengthen the anti-slavery movement in Kansas.

Kansas City, being the place of debarkation for both the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery parties, was greatly disturbed by the disorder and business conditions were depressed. Murders, routs and battles were frequent on the border. The commerce with Santa Fe was reduced and local trade

was seriously affected. Teamsters found it unsafe to haul merchandise across the plains because of the roving bands who had political prettexts, but in reality were banditti. It was necessary for the agents who distributed annuity money to the Indians to be strongly guarded against robbers when they visited the agencies.

The new towns of Leavenworth, Lawrence and Atchison developed rapidly and soon were the rivals of Kansas City. Leavenworth, especially, was a strong competitor. The government strengthened Leavenworth's position by building roads to the town and making it the distributing point for freight. But in spite of these odds, Kansas City was able to maintain its business supremacy: it was not possible for Leavenworth to divert the bulk of the trade

Notwithstanding the turbulence that prevailed in the summer and fall of 1856, consequent to the slavery excitement in Kansas, thousands of persons came to Kansas City and hotels and boarding houses were crowded with travelers who came to visit the new West in search of homes on the prairies of Kansas or other points where they could engage in business. The fame of the new city which so suddenly had sprung up to battle for the commercial supremacy of the Mississippi valley was spreading through the East. The large freighting firms of Russell, Majors and Waddell, Irwin Jackson and Co., Parker and Co., Brunswick and Co., Irvin Smith, G.B. Thomas and others of lesser importance were prospering and the daily increasing trade from Kansas began to attract the attention of investors from the East. In the fall of 1856 a number of eastern capitalists came to Kansas City and made investments in blocks of real estate and established several large mercantile houses. At this time not a street had been opened and all south of the levee still remained in its primitive condition.

Business traffic was still confined to the river front. It was evident that the city must begin the work of expanding to the south. The levee was becoming crowded, and the cost of erecting buildings was very great because of the narrow space between the river front and the bluffs.

The city made a loan of \$10,000 for local improvements in 1855, in the administration of M. J. Payne, mayor. The edge of the bluff near the river was graded down, and the levee widened and paved for the distance of one quarter of a mile. Within the next three years, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth streets were improved; Broadway and Wyandotte, Delaware, Main and Market (Grand Avenue) streets were graded from the river south to Fifth street. A city loan of \$100,000 for street improvements was authorized in 1858, but there was some difficulty in obtaining the money and the fund was not available until 1859.



MAIN STREET, NORTH FROM 10TH STREET, 1867.

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At the beginning of the year 1857 the slavery question in Kansas was virtually settled. The crowds from the Southern States that came to make Kansas a slave state, and who made Kansas City the base of operations, had disappeared. Mayor Payne renewed his agitation for opening streets and other public improvements and finally was successful in having the council pass a resolution directing the city engineer to furnish estimates of the cost of grading Main and Wyandotte streets from the levee to the junction of Delaware and Main streets, and Broadway to Fifth street. The council also included in this resolution an estimate of the cost of a building for the use of the city officials and a court room for the accommodation of the Kansas City court of common pleas. Soon after the estimates were furnished ordinances were passed to open the streets named and provision was made for building the city hall. The work, however, did not begin until after the re-election of Mayor Payne in April, 1857.

A new council was elected in full sympathy with the Mayor and by December of 1857 Main street was opened; work on the city hall concluded; Third street opened from Grand avenue to Main street, and other public improvements completed. This was the beginning of a system of improvements that was necessary to keep pace with the demands of commerce and the increasing population. The city had grown in four years from the 300 first enumerated on the townsite to almost 3,000. It was the result of the incessant agitation of Mayor Payne and his supporters.

An ordinance was passed in the fall of 1859 for macadamizing Main street. A total of 28,100 dollars was expended for street improvements in 1859 as follows: Delaware, \$14,000; Walnut, \$3,600; Sixth, \$1,000; Fourth, \$1,000; Bellvue, \$900; Broadway, \$600; Third, \$400; Main, \$300.

The development of Kansas City had its beginning in these wise measures planned by Mayor M. J. Payne and others who worked with unselfish hands to make Kansas City great. It was the commencement that had no ending—it was a pace set and still in evidence in the rapid strides the city is making toward fulfilling the destiny that the prophets and seers of 1857 had proclaimed.

At the close of the Kansas troubles in 1857, after the anti-slavery element had gained the ascendancy, Kansas City began an era of remarkable development. The commerce of the plains resumed its former proportions and was increased. Practically all of the trade developed by the settlement of Southern Kansas came to Kansas City, and the outfitting business resumed its importance. The number of steamboats on the Missouri river had increased; a great quantity of freight was unloaded at the Kansas City levee. It was estimated by river men that more freight was received in Kansas City than at any other five towns on the Missouri river. A correspondent for a

St. Louis newspaper who visited Kansas City in 1857 reported "that the business of Kansas City is now more extensive than the business of any other place in the world, in proportion to population."

The decade between 1850 and 1860 was the "Golden Era" of the steamboat on the Missouri river. About sixty regular boats plied between Kansas City and St. Louis in 1857, and thirty to forty transient boats known as "tramps," made one or two trips a season. A daily packet left the terminus of the Missouri Pacific railroad at Jefferson City, Mo. The steamboats began carrying the United States mail in May, 1857, and continued until the business was transferred to the railroads. A packet company made Kansas City its terminal point in August, 1857, and all freight for ports higher up the Missouri river was transferred to other boat lines here. After the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad was completed to St. Joseph, Mo., March 1, 1859, a line of steamboats was placed in operation between Kansas City and that town. It was not unusual at this period to see five or six large steamboats at the Kansas City levee at the same time. In the season of 1857, seven hundred and twenty-nine steamboats arrived at Kansas City. So great was the volume of business in the '50s that the steamboats ran day and night. A speed of ten miles an hour up stream was not unusual, and a distance of one hundred and fifty miles was made down stream in a day. The "James H. Lucas," one of the fastest boats on the river, made the trip to St. Joseph from St. Louis, a distance of six hundred miles in sixty hours in July, 1856. The "Polar Star," another remarkably fast boat, had made the same trip in 1853 in sixty-eight hours. The boating season was from March to November of each year.

The center of attraction in Kansas City from 1850 to 1860 was the levee, where steamboats constantly were arriving and departing. The whistle of a steamer as it approached the levee—and almost every boat was known by its whistle—was sufficient to draw a crowd to the wharf. Steamboat officers were very courteous and hospitable. The captains and clerks were personally acquainted with many of the business men in the towns along the river, and both as a matter of policy and from inborn hospitality, they made them welcome on the boats whether for a short or a long journey, and it was rare that they were requested to pay fare. Passengers were made to "feel at home" on the boats and were at liberty to make themselves comfortable. Many of the steamboats had an orchestra, composed of the negro waiters, barbers and deck hands, and a dance was almost a nightly occurrence.

Often when the steamers were detained at the levee over night, the captains would pass the word around to the young men of the town that the boat was at their service for a dance, and such opportunities were generally improved. Sometimes the captain's hospitality did not cease with his fur-



MAIN STREET, NORTH FROM MISSOURI AVENUE. 1867.

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nishing the boat and music, but he also would serve supper to a large company of guests. In recalling some of his early experiences in Kansas City as a telegraph operator, James Kennedy spoke of the Kansas City levee:

“All of the business of Kansas City in 1855 was done on the levee. The town had a good retail trade and the Indian and Mexican trade was especially important. The warehouses were filled with freight brought up the Missouri river by steamboats in the spring. From the levee one could see the Mexicans loading wagons with freight for New Mexico. They used the old style schooner-shaped wagon, drawn by twelve spans of mules. Each wagon was loaded with freight weighing from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds. The merchandise consisted of sugar, flour, coffee and other commodities that could be placed in sacks. When the wagons were loaded the mules were driven by Mexicans carrying long black snake whips. A team of twenty-four mules would have four to six Mexican drivers. They would start down the levee and around up Grand avenue. Every driver prided himself on the loudness with which he could crack his whip, and in a train of ten or twelve wagons the whip cracking would sound like the firing of muskets, only louder.”

The wharf-master was one of the most important of the city officials in the days when steamboating was at its height. He was master of the levee, and he bore great responsibility. The duties of the wharf-master were defined as follows by an early city ordinance:

“To direct the landing and stationing of all water craft arriving or lying at any point on the river bank within the City, and the discharge and removal, and lading of their cargo, so as to prevent interference between different vessels and their cargoes; to superintend the arrangement of merchandise and materials for repairs on the river bank, so that they shall occupy as little space and cause as little inconvenience as possible; to see that all combustible materials on the river bank are sufficiently protected from fire; to keep the wharf and river along the shore free from all improper obstructions; to keep in repair the ring bolts and posts provided for fastening boats and vessels; to regulate and control, by proper rules to be established and published, all vehicles traversing the wharf; and to remove thence such as unnecessarily obstruct free passage upon the wharf or street; and generally to exercise complete supervision and control over the wharf, river bank, landing and Front street.

“To register, in a suitable book, the date of the arrival and departure of every water craft, except wood and coal boats, with its name, the name of its master, and the place whence it came; and to make a report with the wharfage collected from each, to the City Register on the last Saturday of each month, and to report to the City Council, on the first day of each stated

session, the whole number of arrivals during the preceding three months, the description of the boats and vessels, and the amount of wharfage collected.

“The Wharfmaster shall, at all times, and forthwith cause to be removed all obstructions which may be found at any landing set apart at the Wharf for Ferry Boats, Packet boats or Scavenger boats, and whenever any such obstructions shall be found to exist, the Wharfmaster shall at once notify the persons having charge or control of such obstructions to remove them forthwith.

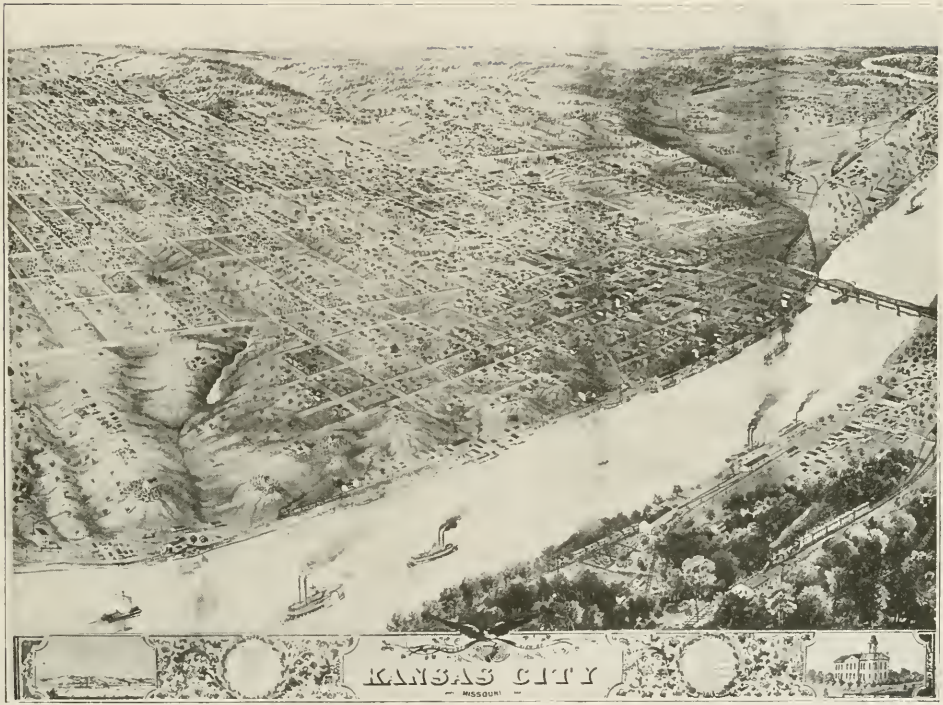
“The Wharfmaster shall require any boat which is leaking so as to be in danger of sinking in the harbor, to be removed without delay, and if the person in charge of such boat fail to remove it, the Wharfmaster shall take possession at once and remove the boat.

“Whenever any boat shall sink in the harbor of Kansas City, the Wharfmaster shall require the same to be removed within such time and in such manner as he may prescribe, and shall require the persons having charge of, or any interest in any such boat, to give bond, with good security, so to remove the obstruction and in case of a failure to give such bond, the Wharfmaster shall proceed to remove the boat and sell such property as he may save from the wreck at public auction, and after deducting from the proceeds of such sale reasonable salvage for merchandise the cost of such removal and sale and a commission of 10 per cent on the amount of his disbursements as aforesaid to himself, shall pay over a residue of such proceeds to the parties entitled to receive the same; and in case such proceeds shall be insufficient to defray the expenses, the deficit shall be paid out of the City treasury.

“All steamboats ascending the Missouri river, or plying between this point and points above, except Ferry Boats, Flat Boats, Keel Boats, Wood and Canal Boats, shall pay, as wharfage, the sum of \$5.00 for every landing made within the City, provided that boats running from this point up the Kaw and Platte rivers shall not be charged more than ten dollars for all landings made in the course of such navigation in any one month, and that boats running from this point to St. Joseph or Atchison in connection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, shall not be charged more than twenty dollars for all landings made in any one month in the due course of any such navigation.

“The Wharfmaster shall have all the power of the City Marshal to make arrests for any breach of the ordinances of the city committed upon the wharf, and for all breaches of this ordinance, and for that purpose, may summon to his aid, any and all persons, and for such arrests and complaints, shall receive the same fee as the City Marshal.”

The county roads radiating from Kansas City were improved, also. A company was organized in July, 1857, to macadamize the road between Kan-



TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KANSAS CITY, 1869.

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sas City and Westport, used by the immigrants and the freighters. The work of improving the road was begun in September, 1857, but was delayed and not completed until after the Civil War. The Shawnee road and a bridge across Turkey creek were opened for travel in 1858.

Gold was discovered in Colorado in 1858, and the emigration that immediately followed made new business for Kansas City. Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, Nebraska City and Omaha competed with Kansas City for the trade of the caravans. Each of the cities opened a new route across the plains and exploited its advantages. The rivalry was keen for a time, but Kansas City's superior boat landing and the advantages of its route across the plains enabled the city to retain the larger part of the trade.

Kansas City's first banking establishment was organized in 1856 by the firm of Coates & Hood and operated in connection with its real estate business. Northrup & Co., afterwards Northrup and Chick, established a banking concern in 1857 which continued in business until 1864, when it was transferred to J. Q. Watkins & Co. A branch of the Mechanics' bank of St. Louis was organized, May 1, 1859. Dr. Johnston Lykins was president; E. C. McCarty, cashier; and Lewis Ramage, attorney. These were the directors: J. P. Wheeler, Kersey Coates, Dr. Johnston Lykins, Joseph C. Ransom, F. Conant, William Gillis, John C. McCoy, J. Riddlesberger and W. J. Jarboe. A bank was organized in July, 1859, of which Hiram M. Northrup was the president and John S. Harris, the cashier. The directors were: Hiram M. Northrup, C. E. Karney, Thomas A. Smart, William H. Chick, Thomas Johnson, N. T. Wheatley, Joab Bernard, Alexander Street and Edward T. Perry.

Early in 1858 Kansas City received a proposition from Charles C. Stebbins, president of the Missouri River Telegraph Company, to extend the Company's line to Kansas City for \$2,500. The Missouri River Telegraph Company's lines were, at that time, in operation as far west as Booneville. The \$2,500 was to be paid in telegraph service. The offer was accepted promptly and the line was built west reaching Kansas City in December 20, 1858.

The *Journal Metropolitan* newspaper was established in June, 1858, by Bates and Gilson. The *Missouri Post*, the first German newspaper in Kansas City, appeared in January, 1859. August Wuertz was the owner. The *Daily Inquirer* was established in 1860.

The Board of Trade, a voluntary association, was organized by the merchants of Kansas City in 1856. It did not meet the needs of the commercial interests and the Chamber of Commerce was established, and a charter was obtained from the Missouri legislature, November 9, 1857. These were the incorporators: Dr. Johnston Lykins, W. A. Hopkins, John Johnson, M. J. Payne, Thomas H. Swope, S. W. Bouton, Kersey Coates, Joseph C. Ransom,

E. C. McCarty, Hiram M. Northrup, H. H. King, J. M. Ashburn, William Gillis, Dr. Benoist Troost, John Campbell and R. G. Stephens. Afterwards R. T. Van Horn, T. S. Case, Dr. D. Y. Chalfant, Ermine Case and several others became interested in the association. The Chamber of Commerce occupied an important part in the commercial development of Kansas City previous to the Civil war. The association was disorganized by the war.

The city charter was amended January 29, 1857, to extend the city limits to the west state line, south to Twelfth street and east to the half section line in the alley between McGee and Oak streets. The growth of the city within the next year made another amendment to the charter necessary. The legislature again enlarged the corporate limits in 1859, extending the boundary south to Twentieth street and east along that street to Troost avenue; thence north to Twelfth street and then east to Lydia avenue, north to Independence avenue; thence west to the quarter section line just west of Lydia avenue, and then north to the Missouri river. In the same act the city council was divided into two branches, but the division was repealed the following December. The city council was directed to divide the city into three wards. An ordinance was passed, March 5, 1858, making all of the city east of Grand avenue the First ward; the district between Grand avenue and Delaware street, and Main street south of the Junction, the Second ward; all of the territory west of Delaware street and Main street, south of the Junction, the Third ward.

The population of Kansas City in 1855 was 478; in 1857, 3,224; in 1859, 7,180. The assessed valuation of taxable property was \$54,000 in 1855; \$1,200,000 in 1857, and \$3,311,730 in 1859.

The more important additions to Kansas City previous to the Civil war were: McGee addition, one hundred and sixty acres lying south of Twelfth street, between Main street and Holmes street, platted in the summer of 1855; Swope's addition joined McGee's addition on the north. Ross and Scarritt's addition of forty acres; north of Ross and Scarritt's addition, Peery place; McGee & Holmes' addition, King's addition, Bellvue place, Lykin's addition, Coates' addition, Bouton's addition, Ransom's addition, Lawrence's addition, Guinotte's addition and McDaniel's addition.

A correspondent for the *New York Herald* came to Kansas City in 1860 and made the following report of the city's commerce with the great plains for the year in comparison with that of rival towns: Kansas City, 7,084 men and 3,033 wagons; Leavenworth, 1,216 men and 1,003 wagons; Atchison, 1,591 men and 1,280 wagons; St. Joseph, 490 men and 418 wagons. Quantity of freight in pounds: Kansas City, 16,439,134; Leavenworth, 5,656,082; Atchison, 6,097,943; St. Joseph, 1,672,000.

The Western Journal of Commerce estimated in November, 1857, that \$5,100,000 was in circulation on the Missouri border, divided as follows:



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United States army expenditures, \$2,000,000; amount derived from the trade with New Mexico, \$1,500,000; Indian annuity money, \$1,100,000; cash spent by immigrants \$300,000; paid for delivering the United States mail, \$200,000.

At the close of the year 1860 Kansas City had three Masonic lodges, two Odd Fellows lodges, one Good Templars lodge, a Turnverein, a Shamrock society, the Orpheus singing society, a chess club and a Bible society. Sutherland's directory of Kansas City for 1860-61 gives these newspapers and periodicals:

The *Western Journal of Commerce*, daily, tri-weekly and weekly, D. K. Abeel, proprietor, corner of Main and Commercial streets; *Enquirer*, weekly, Hodgson & McMurry, owners, Main street, between Second and Third streets; *Missouri Post*, German, weekly, August Wuerz, editor and owner, Main street, between Second and Third streets; *Free State Republican*, N. T. Doane, editor, Main street, between Second and Third streets; *Kansas City Medical and Surgical Review*, edited and published by Dr. G. M. B. Maughs and Dr. Theodore S. Case.

The following churches were given in the directory: Methodist church, South, Fifth street, between Delaware and Wyandotte streets, the Rev. W. M. Leftwich, pastor; Methodist church, North, in Concert Hall; Episcopal church, at Concert Hall, the Rev. J. I. Corbyn, pastor; Reformed church, Main and Ottawa streets, the Rev. John O'Kane, pastor; Catholic church, corner Broadway and Chouteau avenue (now Eleventh street), the Rev. Father Bernard Donnelly, priest; Presbyterian church, Third and Main streets; Cumberland Presbyterian church, no regular house of worship; Baptist church, on May street.

CHAPTER VII.

ON THE ROAD TO SANTA FE.

Santa Fe is a name steeped in romance. Its historic setting has made the town the Mecca for the antiquarian. Santa Fe rests in the shadowy mystery and ancient glory of the pre-historic Aztecs, the people of tradition and myths, discovered by the wandering Spanish explorers. To these adventurers and their followers "New Mexico was the Egypt of America and Santa Fe its Thebes." Few pages of history are so full of dramatic incident and weighty consequence as those pages that tell of the discovery and conquest of the Aztecs by the Castilians. The Spanish explorers were followed by the mission-



TERMINUS OF OLD SANTA FE TRAIL

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aries, who, with the zeal of their calling, reduced the natives to a state of subjection and forced them to work in the various mines of gold, silver and turquoise, and to attend worship on Sundays in the chapel of San Miguel.

The earliest record of Santa Fe is found in the accounts of the wanderings of Cabeza de Vaca and Coronado while on their explorations in search of gold in 1540. Three hundred years later, from the town of Old Franklin in Missouri, a party of men started, and, along a tortuous path, about seven hundred miles in length, afterward known as the Santa Fe trail, carried the first merchandise into the quaint old town of Santa Fe.

"When the masts of the Mayflower yet grew in the forest and the Pilgrim Fathers' fathers yet slept in their cradles, Cabeza de Vaca, a Spanish Æneas, led his shipwrecked party through the Rio Grande valley." The Spanish adventurers saw the advantage of the situation of Santa Fe as a strategic point, and there, in 1605, established their headquarters and base of supplies. The Pueblo Indians fought for their freedom again and again, but readily were subdued by their captors. At last, about 1688, they were successful in overthrowing the Spanish authority and were independent for twelve years.

The Spaniards were driven out of the country; the priests were tortured in very conceivable way, mutilated and their bodies left a prey to the wild beasts. Every vestige of Spanish rule was obliterated. The people were commanded to forget their conquerors, not to remember anything that had been taught by them. In their twelve years of freedom the natives returned to their ancient ways, and a vow was forced upon each one that no foreigner ever again should know of their mines. The official records of the Spanish dominion were used as fuel for a bonfire in the plaza. The Spanish again gained supremacy in 1700, but with the promise that the mines were not to be worked. The rich mines in the vicinity of Santa Fe were not opened until the nineteenth century, when the American prospectors entered New Mexico.

In the earlier years of the Santa Fe trade, before the route had been established, the merchandise was conveyed in packs by men and animals. The caravans in 1824 and 1825 were composed partly of pack animals and partly of wagons. Wagons were used almost exclusively after 1826. The regulation high box "prairie schooner" was introduced about 1839. These wagons were drawn by five to ten yoke of oxen or as many teams of mules, and had a carrying capacity of about three tons.

The first American trader to penetrate his way to Santa Fe was James Pursley, an adventurer who had heard strange stories of the city and its inhabitants. While Pursley was wandering over the unexplored regions west of the Mississippi river he met a band of Indians on the Platte river who gave him information concerning the settlements in New Mexico. In company with

the savages he went to Santa Fe in 1805 with a small pack of goods. He remained there, worked as a carpenter and accumulated a small fortune. Pursley was kept under close surveillance by the Mexicans who were extremely suspicious of foreigners. He was forbidden to write letters. Pursley remained in Santa Fe until his death.

The first commercial enterprise of any consequence from the North came in 1804 through a leading merchant of the Mississippi valley, William Morrison, of Kaskaskia, Ill., who also had heard of the city of Santa Fe, and as an experiment sent Baptiste La Lande, a French Creole, to introduce his goods into New Mexico. A small assortment of cotton goods and other fabrics was taken to Santa Fe with the view of establishing a trade with the Mexicans. La Lande reached his destination after a severe journey and was kindly received by the people who bought his goods. The Mexicans, desiring to have the trader become a resident, gave him land and other inducements. La Lande did not anticipate the return trip with any degree of pleasure; he forgot his obligation to his employer, William Morrison, and sojourned among the Mexicans. The supposition is that the residents of Santa Fe detained La Lande there for fear of innovations from the North, should he return to his native land and report the commercial conditions in New Mexico.

The first officer of the United States government to visit Santa Fe was Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike, of the Sixth United States infantry, the discoverer of Pike's Peak. The government sent him on an exploring expedition up the Arkansas river in 1806, with instructions to travel to the sources of the Red river, for which the head waters of the Canadian river then were mistaken. Pike entered Kansas near Xenia in Bourbon county, September 5, 1806, and traveled to the village of the Pawnee republic, where, September 29, 1806, he held a conference with the Pawnee Indians and had the Spanish flag hauled down and the United States flag raised for the first time in the territory now included in the state of Kansas.

It was inevitable that Pike's journey should lead him into Spanish territory. He passed around the headwaters of the Canadian river and, crossing the mountains with great suffering and peril, descended upon the Rio del Norte with his party of fifteen men. Believing himself to be on the Red river, within the bounds of the United States, he erected small fortifications for his company to be used until the opening of the spring of 1807, when he might be enabled to continue his journey. As Pike was within Mexican territory, within sixty to eighty miles from the northern settlements, his position soon was discovered by the Mexicans and a force sent to capture him.

Lieutenant Pike was the victim of a treacherous deceit on the part of the Mexicans. The Mexican officer when he arrived at the camp informed the explorer that the Spanish governor, learning that he had lost his way, had



INDIAN ALARM ON THE CIMARRON RIVER



ARRIVAL OF THE CARAVAN AT SANTA FE

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sent animals and an escort to convey him to a navigable point on the Red river and that his Excellency desired to see him in Santa Fe before he took leave of the country. The offer was accepted, but Pike soon learned that he was a prisoner instead of a guest. The governor sent Pike to the Commandant General in Chihuahua, where most of his papers were seized and he and his party were escorted to the United States border.

Previous to the American trade, New Mexico had no outside market for its products and no source of supply except Old Mexico, through Chihuahua. The Mexicans exported sheep, buffalo robes, dressed deer, salt, tobacco and finely wrought copper vessels. In return came cotton, silk and velvet, confections, arms, iron, steel, ammunition and choice liquors. High grade imported cloth, according to Pike's account, sold in Santa Fe as high as \$20 to \$25 a yard, linen at \$4 a yard and other dry goods in proportion.

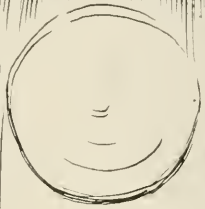
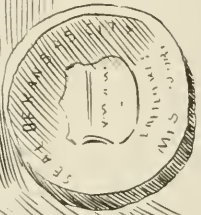


SANTA FE TRAIL MARKER

An expedition of twelve men, under the leadership of Robert McKnight, James Baird and Samuel Chambers, went to Santa Fe in 1812. The traders were induced to make the journey in the belief that the Spanish authority in Mexico had been overthrown by Hidalgo, the revolutionary chief, and that they would find the baneful customs and regulations that were prohibitive to foreign trade, removed. But the adventurers were destined to suffer trials and hardships of which they had formed no conception. While the merchants were making the long journey across the plains the Hidalgo movement failed and the patriot was captured and slain. The Spanish authorities were intensely suspicious of Americans at that time and when the luckless traders arrived their goods were seized and they were arrested as spies and thrown into the "calabozos" of Chihuahua, where they remained in rigorous confinement for nine years.



THIS MARKS THE ROUTE OF THE
SANTA FE TRAIL
KANSAS CITY TO SANTA FE 1822-1890





SANTA FE TRAIL MARKER



SANTA FE TRAIL MARKER IN PENN VALLEY PARK

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When the republican forces under Iturbide gained the ascendancy the traders were set at liberty. John McKnight, brother to the trader, went to New Mexico in 1821 and both returned with several other traders in 1822. Baird also returned in 1822. Chambers returned to the United States in the fall of 1821 in a canoe down the Canadian fork of the Arkansas river.

Old Franklin may be called the "Cradle of the Santa Fe trade." In the early days of the trade the town was the most important in Missouri west of St. Louis; it was two hundred and five miles west by river from St. Louis, and one hundred and eighty-seven miles east below the mouth of the Kaw river, opposite the present site of Booneville, Mo. The early expeditions to Santa Fe started from Old Franklin. Nothing remains to mark the site of the town of Old Franklin, the entire town site having been washed into the river in 1828. The town of New Franklin now stands one mile back from the river.

Captain William Becknell is regarded as the founder of the Santa Fe trade and the "Father of the Santa Fe Trail," having made the first successful trading trip to Santa Fe. He was the first to pass along the general route followed later. Captain Becknell, in 1821, with four trusty companions, started from Old Franklin, Howard county, Mo., to trade with the Comanche Indians, carrying their goods in packs upon their backs. They, however, fell in with a party of Mexican rangers and were persuaded to go to Santa Fe, where they disposed of their merchandise at a good profit. Becknell returned to the United States the succeeding winter and on June 10, 1822, had an advertisement in the *Missouri Intelligencer* of Old Franklin, Mo., calling for a company of seventy men "to go westward for the purpose of trading for horses and mules and catching wild animals of every description." Although Santa Fe was not mentioned in the announcement it was understood that it was the destination. Becknell's party of thirty men and about \$5,000 worth of merchandise started from Old Franklin August 4, 1822, crossed the Missouri river at Arrow Rock, Mo., September 1; reached the Arkansas river September 24, and Santa Fe, November 16, 1822. Becknell received enormous prices for his goods in Santa Fe; he sold plain domestic cotton for \$2 to \$3 a yard. Becknell had discovered a rich field for trade and returned to Old Franklin to tell of his wonderful "luck." Other and larger trading trips soon followed.

The first wagon train, or caravan, of any importance to Santa Fe started in the early spring of 1823 from Old Franklin, Mo. The expedition was followed in 1824 by Francis Storrs, also of Old Franklin. When he returned from Santa Fe he made an elaborate report to Senator Thomas H. Benton, concerning the wonderful trade possibilities with New Mexico and Northern

Old Mexico. Senator Benton induced Congress to make an appropriation to survey the Santa Fe trail and appoint a commission to treat with the Little Osage and the Great Osage tribes of Indians who claimed most of the land through which the road was to pass.

The commissioners appointed by the government met the representatives of the Osage tribes, August 10, 1825, under the oak trees near the present site of Council Grove, Kas., and, after negotiations that lasted several days, concluded a treaty in which the Indians granted concessions for the establishment of the Santa Fe trail. The town derived its name from this celebrated council.

It required three years to survey the road and gain proper recognition for the route. Water determined the line of the roadway, and the camping places were as fixed as the trail itself. About five hundred miles of the Santa Fe trail was in the present state of Kansas. The trail entered the state from the east near the town of Glenn in Johnson county, according to Hiram M. Chittenden in his "History of the American Fur Trade," and crossed the following counties: Johnson, Douglas, Osage, Wabaunsee, Lyon, Morris, Marion, McPherson, Rice, Barton, Pawnee, Edwards, Ford, Gray, Haskell, Grant, Stevens and Marion. Chittenden gives the more important camping places on the Santa Fe trail with the distance in miles from Independence:

Blue Camp, 20; "A charming spot on the western boundary of Missouri."

Round Grove, or *Lone Elm*, 35; a regular stopping-place.

Oregon Trail junction, 43. There on the naked prairie stood a sign post with the inscription, "Road to Oregon."

Black Jack point, 47; so called from the dwarf oak trees growing there.

The Narrows, 65; "a narrow ridge which separates the Osage and Kansas rivers."

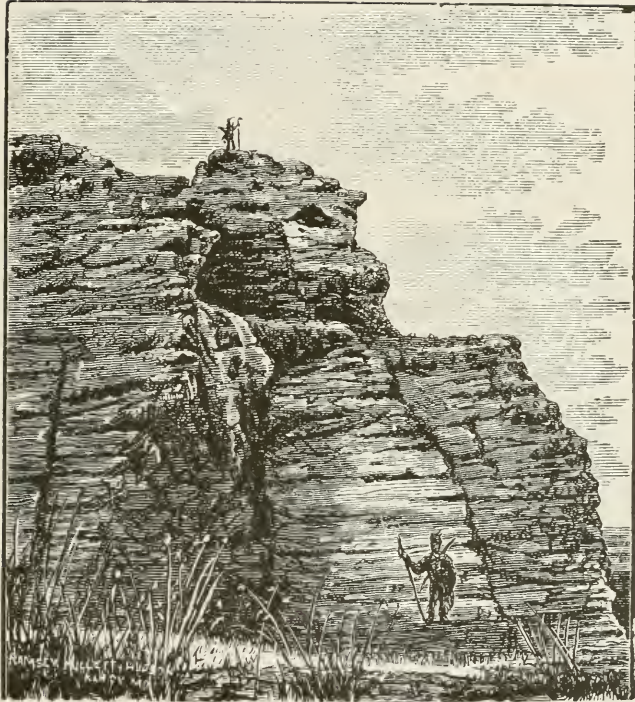
"One Hundred and Ten Mile" creek, 100. The name of this creek refers to its distance from old Fort Osage.

Bridge creek, 108.

Switzler's creek, 116; "a fine running water."

Council Grove, 150. This was one of the most important stopping places on the trail. The thickly wooded river bottom at this point, one-half a mile to one mile in width and of indefinite length, afforded an abundant supply of wood for the campers. The caravans usually went to Council Grove in detached parties and there met in council and organized for the perilous journey across the plains. The caravans usually elected captains and other minor officers.

Diamond spring, 165; "a crystal fountain discharging itself into a small brook, to which in recent years, caravans have sometimes advanced before organizing."



PAWNEE ROCK.

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Lost spring, 180.

Cottonwood creek, 192.

Turkey creek, 217.

Little Arkansas, 234.

Cow creek, 254.

Arkansas river, 270. This stream, which for all its length west of the 100th meridian was the frontier between the United States and Spanish territories, was of great importance to the traders in that region. It was not navigable in that part of its course, unless the possibility of descending in light craft in flood time entitles it to that distinction. Its importance arose in part from the fact of its being the national frontier, and partly because the country around its headwaters was rich trapping territory. The road followed along the left bank of the river.

Walnut creek, 278.

Pawnee Rock, 293. This rock was to the Santa Fe trail what the Independence rock was to the Oregon trail. It was a mass of sandstone that rose twenty feet high on the right hand side of the road, about two miles back from the river. The rock was covered with inscriptions both by the white men and Indians. "Here was a confused medley of cognomens," an early traveler said. "English, French, Spanish, German, Irish, Scotch—all entered upon the register of fancied immortality." Some of the names recorded on Pawnee Rock found a permanent place in Western history. The name of the rock, according to tradition, "came from a siege there, once upon a time, of a small party of Pawnees by the Comanche hordes; the rocky mound was impregnable, but alas for valor! They were parched with thirst, and the shining river glided in their sight through green meadows! They drank their horses' blood and vowed to Wah-Condah that their fates should be one. Death before slavery! Finally in a desperate effort to cut their way to liberty, they all met heroic death; ushering their spirits with defiant shouts to the very threshold of the happy hunting grounds! The Comanches, after their melancholy success, were full of admiration and erected on the summit a small pyramid which we see to this day."

Ash creek, 297.

Pawnee Fork, 303.

Coon creek, 336.

"*The Caches*," 372; so named from the fact that James Baird and Samuel Chambers, two of the unfortunate men who were imprisoned in Santa Fe nine years, when they made a return trip in 1822 were forced to stop at that place and "cache," or conceal their goods, having lost their animals in the severe winter, they camped there. The term *cache*, meaning a place of concealment in the ground, seems to have been used originally by the French

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CHICK & CO.,
 Agents, Kansas City.

SANTA FE, N. M.

UNITED STATES MAIL.
 FROM INDEPENDENCE TO SANTA FE

NEW  MEXICO

SEMI-MONTHLY

SANTA FE Traders, and those desirous
 of crossing the Plains to New Mexico,
 are informed that the undersigned will
 carry the United States Mail, from In-
 dependence to Santa Fe, for four years,
 commencing on the first day of July, 1857,
 in stages drawn by six mules.

The Stages will leave Independence and
 Santa Fe on the first and fifteenth of each
 month. They will be entirely new, and
 comfortable for passengers well guarded,
 and running through each way, in from
 twenty to twenty-five days. Travellers to
 and from New Mexico, will doubtless find
 this the safest, and most expeditious and
 comfortable, as well as the cheapest
 mode of crossing the plains.

FARE THROUGH

From November 1st to May 1st.....\$150 00
 " May 1st to November 1st..... 125 00

Provisions, arms and ammunition furn-
 ished by the proprietors.

Packages and extra baggage will be
 transported when possible to do so, at
 the rate of 35 cents per pound in summer,
 and 50 cents in winter, but no package
 will be charged less than one dollar.

The proprietors will not be responsible
 for any package worth more than fifty
 dollars, unless contents given and special-
 ly contracted for, and all baggage at all
 times at the risk of the owner thereof.

In all cases the passage money
 must be paid in advance, and passengers
 must stipulate to conform to the rules
 which may be established by the under-
 signed, for the government of their line
 of stages, and those travelling with them
 on the plains.

No passenger allowed more than forty
 pounds of baggage in addition to the
 necessary bedding.

Mr. Levi Speldberg, at Santa Fe, and
 J. & W. K. Bernard & Co., at Westport,
 Mo., and our conductor and agents are
 authorized to engage passengers and re-
 ceipt for passage money.

HOCKADY & HALL.

July 18, 1857. n42-tf

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.
 The undersigned announce to the Pub-
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 fine assortment of Fancy Cakes, Fruit
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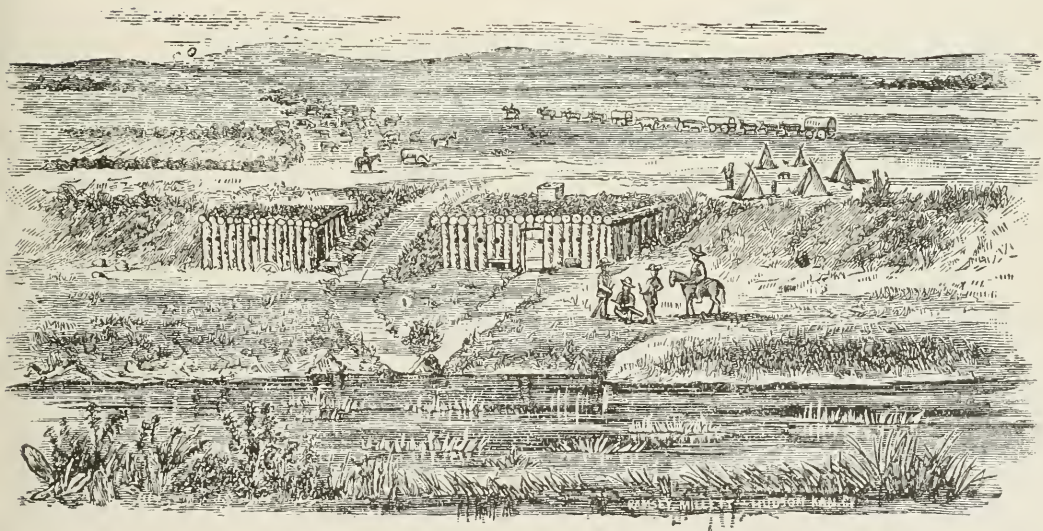
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ADVERTISEMENT OF THE SANTA FE TRAIL FROM
 JOURNAL OF 1858



A PACK TRAIN TO SANTA FE, 1820



FORT ZARAH

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trappers and hunters. The location of "The Caches" was five miles west of the site of Dodge City, Kas.

Ford of the Arkansas river, 392. This was the regular crossing after 1829 and was known as the Cimarron crossing. Its location was twenty miles above Dodge City. The ford was about half way between Independence and Santa Fe.

Battle ground, 407; so called from a battle in which a small band of Texans defeated a larger band of Mexicans.

Cimarron river, Lower spring, 450. This "river" had no water flowing in its bed in the dry season except at the springs. This part of the route was especially dreaded because of the scarcity of water.

Middle spring of the Cimarron, 486.

Willow Bar, 512.

Upper spring, 530.

Cold spring, 535; at this point the road left the valley of the Cimarron river.

McNees' creek, 560. This was the site of one of the melancholy tragedies of the trail. McNees and Daniel Munroe, traders of Franklin, Mo., started to return from Santa Fe in the summer of 1828. The exact circumstances of their death are not known, but it is supposed that Pawnee Indians crept up to the traders as they slept near the caravan and shot them with their own guns. McNees was found lifeless and was buried on the banks of the stream that bore his name. Monroe lived several hours after he was found before he died. He was buried in the valley of the Cimarron.

Rabbit Ear creek, 580. This name arose from the fancied resemblance of two hills near-by to rabbit's ears. The elevations were a guide to travelers on that part of the journey. It was near the head of Rabbit Ear creek that Major Stephen H. Long passed in 1820 in his futile search for the Red river.

Round Mound, 588; a notable landmark that was important as a guide to travelers before the route had been fully established. The height of the mound above the plain was six hundred and ten feet:

Rock creek, 596.

Point of Rocks, 615.

Rio Colorado, 635. This stream was supposed to be the upper course of Red river until 1820 when Major Stephen H. Long discovered that it was the upper course of the Canadian river.

Ocate creek, 641.

Santa Clara spring, near Wagon Mound, 662. It was there that the mountain branch from Bent's fort joined the main trail.

Rio Mora, 684; last of the Canadian waters.

Rio Gallinas, 704.

Ojo de Bernal spring, 721.

San Miguel, 727; the first settlement of any consequence before reaching Santa Fe.

Pecos village, 750.

Santa Fe, 775.

Wetmore's gazeteer of Missouri, for 1837, gives the list of places and distances from New Franklin through Independence to Santa Fe as follows:

From New Franklin to Independence in Jackson County:

	MILES.
To Arrow Rock	12
“ Smith's	10
“ Carthay's	20
“ Grand Pass	12
“ Demoss'	2
“ Webb's	6
“ Lexington	25
“ Rennick's	12
“ Independence	28

From Jackson County to Santa Fe:

	MILES.
To Camp Grove	16
“ Big Blue river ford	20
“ Round Grove	14
“ Belmont	20
“ Left-Hand Grove	18
“ Right-Hand Grove	18
“ Elk Creek	5
“ Marie des Cignes	11
“ Rock Creek	5
“ Prairie Camp	13
“ Indian Camp	9
“ High-water Creek	15
“ Council Grove on Neosho	8
“ Plain Creek	5
“ Diamond Spring	8
“ Prairie Spring	8
“ Hook's Spring (in prairie)	8
“ Cottonwood Grove	13
“ Lake Camp	18



THE SANTA FE STAGE COMPANY,
NORTH WEST CORNER OF SECOND AND MAIN STREETS

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	MILES
To Small Creek	20
“ Little Arkansas	18
“ Branch of Cow Creek	12
“ Main Cow Creek	13
“ Arkansas river	15
“ Walnut Creek (up the Arkansas)	20
“ Ash Creek	24
“ Pawnee Fork of Arkansas	8
“ Plain Camp	15
“ Little Pond	21
“ Small Drain	20
“ Anderson’s Caches on the Arkansas	20
“ Pond Camp west of Arkansas river	7
“ The Two Ponds	22
“ Several Ponds	19
“ The Lake	12
“ Sandy Creek	12
“ Lone Pond	14
“ Small Pool	22
“ The Semiron	8
“ The Lower Spring	2
“ Salt Camp	8
“ Nitre Camp	21
“ The Willows	7
“ Saltpetre Camp, in view of Sugarhouse Mound	10
“ Upper Semiron spring	10
“ Seven Mile Creek	7
“ Drain Camp	8
“ Two Pools	17
“ Rocky Pool	8
“ Bad Water	7
“ Sugar Loaf	5
“ Kiawa Camp	10
“ Sabine Camp	15
“ Round Mound	4
“ Rocky Branch	12
“ Summit Level, in view of Rocky Mountains	8
“ Harl’s Camp	6
“ Point of Rocks	10

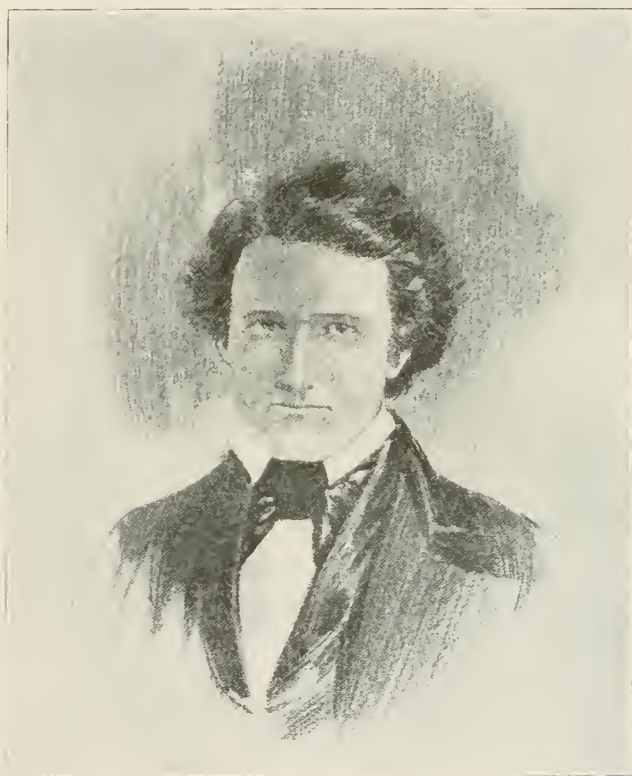
	MILES
To Deep Hollow	7
“ Canadian Fork	15
“ Mule Creek	6
“ Pilot Knobs	19
“ Tar Kiln Grove	20
“ El Moro	10
“ El Sapiote	2
“ Rio Las Guienas	18
“ San Magil (village)	25
“ Santa Fe	40

The original historian of the Santa Fe trail was Josiah Gregg, a practical trader and author. His “Commerce of the Prairies,” published in 1844, is regarded as the classic of the Santa Fe trail literature. A return journey from Santa Fe, as described by Gregg, was characteristic of travel on the celebrated highway:

“On the 4th of April, 1838, we departed from Santa Fe. Our little party was found to consist of twenty-three Americans, with twelve Mexican servants. We had seven wagons, one dearborn, and two small field pieces, besides a large assortment of small arms. The principal proprietors carried between them about \$150,000 in specie and bullion, being for the most part the proceeds of the previous year’s adventure.

“We moved on at a brisk and joyous pace until we reached Ocate creek, a tributary of the Colorado, a distance of a hundred and thirty miles from Santa Fe, where we encountered a very sudden bereavement in the death of Mr. Langham, one of our most respected proprietors. This gentleman was known to be in weak health, but no fears were entertained for his safety. We were all actively engaged in assisting the more heavily laden wagons over the miry stream, when he was seized with a fit of apoplexy and expired instantly. As we had not the means of giving the deceased a decent burial, we were compelled to consign him to the earth in a shroud of blankets. A grave was accordingly dug on an elevated spot near the north bank of the creek, and on the morning of the 13th, ere the sun had risen in the east, the mortal remains of this most worthy man and valued friend were deposited in their last abode,—without a tomb-stone to consecrate the spot, or an epitaph to commemorate his virtues. The deceased was from St. Louis, though he had passed the last eleven years of his life in Santa Fe, during the whole of which period he had seen neither his home nor his relatives.

“The melancholy rites being concluded, we resumed our line of march. We now continued for several days without the occurrence of any important accident or adventure. On the 19th we camped in the Cimarron valley, about twelve miles below the Willow Bar. The very sight of this desolate region,



DR. JOSIAH GREGG

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frequented as it is by the most savage tribes of Indians, was sufficient to strike dismay into the hearts of our party; but as we had not as yet encountered any of them, we felt comparatively at ease. Our mules and horses were 'staked' as usual around the wagons, and every man, except the watch, betook himself to his blanket, in anticipation of a good night's rest. The hour of midnight had passed away, and nothing had been heard except the tramping of the men on guard, and the peculiar grating of the mules' teeth, nibbling the short grass of the valley. Ere long, however, one of our sentinels got a glimpse of some object moving stealthily along, and as he was straining his eyes to ascertain what sort of apparition it could be, a loud Indian yell suddenly revealed the mystery. This was quickly followed by a discharge of fire-arms, and the shrill note of the 'Pawnee whistle,' which at once made known the character of our visitors. As usual, the utmost confusion prevailed in our camp; some who had been snatched from the land of dreams, ran their heads against the wagons—others called out for their guns while they had them in their hands. During the height of the bustle and uproar, a Mexican servant was observed leaning with his back against a wagon, and his fusil elevated at an angle of forty-five degrees, cocking and pulling the trigger without ceasing, and exclaiming at every snap, '*Carajo, no sirve!* (Curse it, it's good for nothing).'

"The firing still continued—the yells grew fiercer and more frequent; and everything betokened the approach of a terrible conflict. Meanwhile a number of persons were engaged in securing the mules and horses which were staked around the encampment: and in a few minutes they were all shut up in the *corral*—a hundred head or more in a pen formed by seven wagons. The enemy failing in their principal object—to frighten off our stock—soon began to retreat; and in a few minutes nothing more was to be heard of them. All that we could discover the next morning was, that none of our party had sustained any injury, and that we had not lost a single animal.

"The Pawnees have been among the most formidable and treacherous enemies of the Santa Fe traders. But the former have also suffered a little in return from the caravans. In 1832, a company of traders was approached by a single Pawnee chief, who commenced a parley with them, when he was shot down by a Pueblo Indian of New Mexico, who happened to be with the caravan. Though this cruel act met with the decided reprobation of the traders generally, yet they were of course held responsible for it by the Indians. * * * *

"We forded the Arkansas without difficulty, and pursued our journey to the Missouri border with comparative ease; being only now and then disturbed at night by the hideous howling of wolves, a pack of which had constituted themselves into a kind of 'guard of honor,' and followed in our wake

for several hundred miles—in fact to the very border of the settlements. They were at first attracted no doubt by the remains of buffalo which were killed by us upon the high plains, and afterwards enticed on by an occasional fagged animal, which we were compelled to leave behind, as well as by the bones and scraps of food, which they picked up about our camps. Not a few of them paid the penalty of their lives for their temerity.”

The Santa Fe trail had no greater hero than Felix Xavier Aubrey. For a wager of \$1,000, the wiry Frenchman rode horseback from Santa Fe to Independence, the distance of 775 miles, in five days and nineteen hours. Before starting on this celebrated journey, he had swift horses stationed along the route for relays. Aubrey left the old town of Santa Fe in a swift gallop and he kept up the pace, stopping only to change horses, until he was taken in a faint from his foam-covered horse in the Independence public square. Friends carried the daring rider to a hotel and he remained in a stupor for two days. The feat cost the lives of several of Aubrey's best horses.

Aubrey was the first trader to take a loaded wagon from Missouri to New Mexico in the winter time. It is said that he drove a herd of sheep to California and made a financial success out of the venture. A third route to Santa Fe was discovered by Aubrey in 1850. Previously there were only two routes; one by way of the Cimarron river, and the other by way of the mountains that at a later date was followed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Aubrey's route crossed the Arkansas river below the mouth of the Big Sandy river. The greatest distance without water on that course was thirty miles, while the greatest distance without water on the Cimarron road was sixty miles. But for various reasons the Aubrey route was not generally used.

Aubrey was killed in a drunken brawl in Santa Fe. William R. Bernard, a merchant of early Westport, gave this account of the Frenchman's death in an article contributed to the Kansas State Historical society:

Previous to Aubrey's trip to California, Major Richard H. Weightman, who afterwards distinguished himself as a commander in the Confederate army, had been conducting a small newspaper in Santa Fe and through its columns had cast some doubt upon the discovery of a new pass through the mountains claimed by Aubrey. Some time thereafter Aubrey returned to Santa Fe, and meeting Major Weightman the two adjourned to a neighboring saloon. Both men called for brandy. Aubrey raised his glass to his lips and then putting it down inquired:

“What has become of your paper?”

“Dead,” replied Major Weightman.

“What killed it?” asked the other.

“Lack of support,” the major said.

"The lie it told on me killed it." retorted Aubrey.

Without replying Major Weightman threw a glass of brandy in the Frenchman's face and while he was blinded by its effects, stabbed him to death. Major Weightman afterwards said that Aubrey was angry and was drawing his pistol and that he stabbed him in self-defense.

The Road to Santa Fe, as it appears now, was a long line of historic places. After a lapse of forty years, it is realized that the old highway had a most interesting part in the settlement of the West, and that its heroes are worth remembering. Now it may be seen that the Santa Fe trail was as important in the *development* of the West as the "Wilderness road" was in the *opening* of the west.

It was in a spirit of appreciation that the suggestion came that the course of the old trail, as much of it as possible, be preserved to future generations by a series of monuments or "markers." The Kansas City council appropriated \$20,000, November 6, 1905, to pay for markers to define the line of the Santa Fe road through the city.

In Kansas a legislative appropriation of \$20,000 was made for markers to outline the Santa Fe trail through the state. The amount was not sufficient and it was supplemented by contributions from the school children. Each school child in the state was asked to contribute one penny to the fund, and 369,166 responded. The markers, purchased and prepared by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kansas, have been set in place. Four or five markers were erected in each county where the later highways crossed the old trail. In the towns through which the roads passed, bronze markers were placed on the sidewalks and buildings. This is the inscription on the granite monuments:

The Santa Fe Trail, 1822-1872.

Marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the
State of Kansas, 1906.

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

In presenting a history or a historical period, it is necessary to set down step by step the several facts that the events may unfold by degrees and thus present a picture of the whole situation. The history of the Civil war conditions in Kansas City and its effects cannot be understood without a clear conception of the causes and events of the Civil war.

Virginia ceded to Congress its claims to land in the northwestern territory, March 1, 1784, and the same day Thomas Jefferson as chairman of a committee reported to Congress a plan of government for the new acquisition. Congress adopted Jefferson's plan, April 23d, 1784, but it did not become effective and was abrogated by that "immortal prohibition of slavery," the "Ordinance of 1787." From the introduction of Jefferson's ordinance in 1784 until the final Ordinance of 1787, of which it was said, "no act of American legislation has called out more eloquent applause," various other ordinances were submitted to Congress. Master minds of the North and the South framed the Ordinance of 1787 on a basis of enlightened statesmanship. It was presented to and rejected by Congress several times in different forms. At its first presentation, in 1784, the clause prohibiting slavery in the North-western territory, inserted by Jefferson, was stricken out by Congress. The ordinance, however, seemed only to gain strength from each rebuff. Men, broad of intellect, strong of will, forgetful of self, a majority from the slaveholding states of the South, labored harmoniously to provide for every emergency. Parcels of land were set apart for schools and churches for the pioneers who braved the hardships of the wilderness. The northwest territory to which the Ordinance of 1787 applied included an area of about 265,878 square miles, from which the following states were formed: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Minnesota.

George Bancroft, writing of the final peaceful adoption of the ordinance, said: "Before the federal convention had referred its resolutions to a committee of detail, an interlude in Congress was shaping the character and destiny of the United States of America. Sublime and humane and eventful in the history of mankind as was the result, it will not take many words to tell how it was brought about. For a time wisdom and peace and justice dwelt among men, and the great ordinance, which could alone give continuance to the Union, came in serenity and stillness. Every man that had a share in it seemed to be led by an invisible hand to do just what was wanted of him; all that was wrongfully undertaken fell to the ground to wither by the wayside; whatever was needed for the completion of the mighty work arrived opportunely and just at the right moment moved into its place."

Five of the eight states that voted for the ordinance in peace and harmony were slave states and three were free. Of the eighteen votes cast, eleven were slave state delegates, seven free state delegates. Daniel Webster said of this ordinance: "We are accustomed to praise the lawgivers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single law of any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787."

Statesmen, historians and jurists have vied with one another in celebrating its praises. In one respect it has a proud pre-eminence over all other acts of legislation on the American statute books. It alone is known by the date of its enactment, and not by its subject matter.

The Ordinance of 1787 gave a wonderful impetus to the development of the country west of the Mississippi river, on account of the vast influx of slave-holding immigrants from the slave-prohibited territory. Nine years later, in 1796, the Spanish authorities in St. Louis, harassed by a threatened invasion of English from Canada, offered every inducement to immigrants, in order to further strengthen their defense. The Spaniards especially desired immigrants from the United States, believing their hatred of the English would make them stronger allies.

Immigrants were offered immense tracts of land merely for the cost of surveying and the small legal fees incident to the purchase. All slave holders in the northwest territory were forced by the Ordinance of 1787 to either give up their slaves or leave the territory. Streams of immigrants, going into the Northwest territory through Kentucky and Tennessee from the South and through Ohio and along the Lakes from the Northeast, met in Indiana and Illinois and crossed to the west side of the Mississippi river into the country, part of which finally was included in the state of Missouri.

Following the Ordinance of 1787, with its important influence on the development of the great West, more especially Missouri, came a transaction of unusual importance, which took place in that chain of remarkable events that culminated in a great national duel. It is said of the clause in the Louisiana Purchase treaty, describing the boundary line, "that the words flow smoothly but it is doubtful if the same number of words in a treaty ever before concealed so many seeds of controversy." Article three of the treaty became the apple of discord when Missouri sought admission to the Union in 1819. In that clause it said, "The people of the Louisiana Purchase shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess." The religion of the people of that territory was unmolested, but the "property" clause was threshed out on the floor of Congress and the "Missouri compromise," with the 36° 30' restriction, was the result.

Previous to the acquisition of the Louisiana territory one of every seven of Missouri's inhabitants was a slave. After 1803 the population of the territory that became Missouri increased rapidly, tripling between 1810 and 1820. The aggregate number of inhabitants in the state of Missouri in 1860, the last national enumeration while slavery existed, was 1,182,012,

of which 114,931 were slaves. Missouri advanced from twenty-third in population among the states and territories in 1810, to eighth place in 1860.

Up to 1817 the "balance of power" had been maintained between the slave states and the free states according to the constitution of the United States. When the Fifteenth Congress assembled in July, 1817, the free states had a large majority in the House of Representatives. In the Senate, however, with a representation based, not on population, but on states, the representatives of the free and slave states were more evenly divided. Early in the first session of the Fifteenth Congress, Mississippi, a slave state, was admitted to the Union, and a year later, in December, 1818, Illinois, a free state, was admitted, thus preserving in the Union the "balance of power." Unfortunately, however, the South with its slave system expanded more rapidly than the North, and to make matters worse, in the second session of the Fifteenth Congress of 1818-19, both Alabama and Missouri asked permission to frame constitutions preparatory to becoming states. At that time there were twenty states in the Union, ten free and ten slave.

Georgia had stipulated a slave policy to Alabama when ceding the territory to form that state, and this act was regarded by the northern representatives as final; and the Louisiana Purchase treaty, too, had guaranteed to the people of that territory peaceful possession of their property, including slaves. Congress had given the Georgia stipulation validity; the Louisiana Purchase treaty had received the same indorsement. Alabama was received with open arms, December, 1819, while Missouri, at the same time, pleading for the same privilege, under the same conditions governing Alabama, was opposed by the northern representatives who insisted upon the people of Missouri adopting an anti-slavery clause in their constitution. This issue engendered a debate, the first in the history of the country where a geographical line divided the contestants, and resulted in that episode in the history of Missouri, filled with hatred, vengeance and blood-shed, a history that finally ended with the war between the states.

A northern Democrat, Representative James Talmage of New York, proposed in February, 1819, as an amendment to the bill for the admission of Missouri: "That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude shall be prohibited, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been fully convicted; and that all children born within the state after the admission thereof shall be free at the age of twenty-five years."

Slavery had existed in Missouri since the first white settlement, and in the treaty of purchase by which Louisiana was acquired from France, it was expressly stipulated that slavery should be protected. The discussion that followed the amendment, proposed in 1819, by James Talmage, was

hot and speculative. Should the amendment be accepted and go into effect, the next move would, no doubt, be toward the old institution of slavery in the Southern states. This measure was the cause of bitter and lengthy debates in Congress. There were many issues at that time that tend to the conclusion today that slavery was not the real cause of the debates of 1803 relative to the Louisiana Purchase treaty and the later fight for the "Missouri compromise," but that it was a struggle for political power. The admission of Alabama and Arkansas in 1819 and 1820 without contention as to slavery and that, too, while Missouri's fate was still pending, showed small interest in the abolition of the institution of slavery. With the Tallmage amendment, a contest began that had dark forebodings for Thomas Jefferson. "The Missouri question," said Jefferson, "is the most portentous that ever threatened the Union. In the gloomiest moments of the Revolutionary war I never had any apprehension equal to that I feel from this source."

In his letter of April 22, 1820, to John Holmes, Jefferson said: "This momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment; but this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, never will be obliterated, and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper."

Twice the house, in which the North was predominant, passed the bill with the anti-slavery proviso, but the restriction was each time defeated in the Senate. The Senate at last yoked Maine, which was ready for admission, with Missouri, the South agreeing to let Maine in as a free state if the North would allow Missouri to come in with slavery. This adjustment was proposed by a northern Democrat of pro-slavery proclivities, Senator Jesse B. Thomas of Illinois, by which Maine was to be admitted as a free state and Missouri to enter with slavery with the 36° 30' north latitude proviso, prohibiting slavery in the Louisiana Purchase territory with the exception of Missouri. This proposition, which the house fought for a time but which at last, in 1820, was accepted, was the "Missouri compromise" proper.

This question disposed of, another arose. Missouri's constitution contained a clause that prohibited the entrance of free negroes into the state. This provision precipitated further debate in Congress. The question was settled by a compromise offered by Henry Clay, under which Missouri agreed not to exclude any one recognized as a citizen by any other state. At that time negroes were recognized by several northern states.

The close of the Mexican war of 1845-46 brought new territory to the United States. By the terms of the treaties the United States acquired

Texas, New Mexico, California and Arizona. Should these acquisitions be slave or free territories? The Wilmot proviso of 1846, stipulating that in all territory acquired from Mexico slavery should be prohibited, was rejected. However, when California asked to be admitted as a state, in 1849, its constitution prohibited slavery. Much discord ensued and in the midst of the excitement Henry Clay, who was in the Senate, tried conciliation by introducing the "Compromise of 1850," which included resolutions on all pending issues. Congress admitted California without restriction, establishing territorial governments without stipulations regarding slavery. Congress at the same time declared it inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but prohibited the introduction of slaves into the District for mercenary purposes or for transportation. These resolutions on open questions of such vital interest were debated in the Senate from the time Clay availed himself of his position to present them in January, 1850, through the winter and spring and throughout a long, hot summer until Congress adjourned in September of the same year.

Henry Clay's resolutions were not adopted by Congress as presented, but bills, based on their principles, worked their way through the long session. The measures of compromise finally were signed by President Millard Fillmore, who knew that a failure of the compromise measures of 1850 surely would bring disunion.

It was decreed by conventions of the Whig and the Democratic parties that the compromise measures of 1850 were a final settlement in "principle and substance" of the question of slavery. Daniel Webster, who had contributed such brilliant oratory to their success, congratulated himself and the country, as he drew near death in 1852, that there was no part of the territory of the United States in which the subject of slavery had not been determined and disposed of by positive law. President Franklin Pierce, in his first message in 1853, was impelled to speak of those measures as having "given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy."

The Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, abrogated the Missouri Compromise of 1820. No one chapter of the political history of the United States is more directly connected with the Civil war than the Missouri question. It was the prelude to the tremendous struggle. The Kansas-Nebraska bill first was offered, without the "squatter sovereignty" provision, by Senator August C. Dodge of Iowa, and Representative Richard Richardson of Illinois, in the Senate and in the House on February 2 and February 3, 1853. The measure remained with the committee on territories until January 23, 1854, when Senator Stephen A. Douglas reported it to the Senate. It then contained

the proviso relegating chattel slavery to a local vote, which was regarded by William H. Seward as a gauntlet flung to the free states.

After a memorable debate of one month, the bill passed and went to the House. Within two days there occurred a remarkable episode—the one unbroken legislative “day” of nearly one thousand four hundred hours of time. The minority resisted so strenuously that the deadlock at last was broken only by the refusal of Gerritt Smith of New York to longer bear the physical strain required to hold the House together. Watches had been organized by the minority and relieved one another regularly until the break came. The Kansas-Nebraska act then became a law, passing May 22, 1854, and being at once signed by President Franklin Pierce.

The repeal of the Missouri compromise, which for more than thirty years had been regarded as permanent and which, whether right or wrong, had become invested with authority, was the basis of the conflict in Missouri. The dissatisfaction caused by this transaction did not subside, but increased. Pro-slavery feeling in the South grew more intense, the institution of slavery having become the very corner stone of its social structure. In the North abolitionists became more active and came in increasing numbers under the spell of the great anti-slavery advocates. When Douglas embodied the doctrine of “squatter sovereignty” in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the great war of words that was the prelude to the clash of arms began.

Kansas, which had been separated from Nebraska, became the seat of turmoil, the Northern immigrants coming in such numbers as to arouse in the South the fear that “squatter sovereignty” would result in the loss of their cause. Incursions of “border ruffians” were encouraged to prevent such a catastrophe. In Kansas the runaway negro received protection through the “underground railroad.”

In retaliation for the activity of the Northern sympathizers, the “border ruffians” defied the Eastern immigrants to settle in Kansas. And thus began the real conflict between the North and the South, as represented by Kansas and Missouri. The border warfare was conducted by such a conglomerate force as could have gathered nowhere but in this locality, a mixture of races. The white man, the red man and the black man were engaged in conflict, with the negro as the “bone of contention.”

In 1856 the conditions on the border were such as no one can easily conceive. So bitter were the prejudices, so fierce the hostilities, so desperate the strife on all sides that to be known as an anti-slavery or a pro-slavery sympathizer was to bring death at the hands of the opposing party that happened to be in power at the time. Murders were frequent. Men were called from their houses at night and shot down without warning, property was wantonly destroyed and general confusion reigned. Kansas “redlegs”

raided Missouri and Missouri "bushwhackers" invaded Kansas. Kansas City suffered from both.

The strife was intensified, prolonged and made unnecessarily bitter by the sectional feeling that found its way into almost every home. Children quarreled over politics while at play, women made it an excuse for all manner of social discrimination, and preachers in their pulpits stirred up the faithful at every turn, making matters worse by their wrangling over the righteousness of secession or the holiness of abolitionism.

Thus the state of Missouri early became the seat of the conflict between the North and the South. In the period of disturbance between Kansas and Missouri, military forces were called upon, first, to protect the immigrants of Kansas from the Missourians, and then to guard Missouri from predatory incursions of armed bands of Kansans. No important battles were fought in the years of doubt and delay between 1854 and 1860, but the border was disturbed with murders, routs and a petty, irritating warfare. Brigadier-General D. M. Frost's skeleton brigade of St. Louis and later General William Harney of the United States army were stationed in Missouri to prevent Kansas invasions, and Captain James Montgomery in Kansas was active in subduing the Missourians.

South Carolina led the way out of the Union, December 20, 1860, a state convention on that date adopting unanimously the ordinance of secession. The election of Lincoln on November 6, 1860, decided those who had wavered in 1852, and South Carolina seceded. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas followed in close succession. With these, however, voluntary secession ended and it was not until measures of coercion were employed that the other Southern states followed. Arkansas held back until May 6, 1861, and North Carolina until May 20, 1861. Virginia's ordinance was not ratified until May 23, 1861, and Tennessee's was not submitted to a vote until June 8, 1861. The ordinance emanated from conventions in all of the states except the last named.

An attempt had been made to call a convention in Tennessee, but the proposition to that effect, submitted by the legislature, had been voted down, February, 1861, by a majority of 11,875. Soon afterwards coercive measures by the seceded states were inaugurated and the legislature was summoned. It ratified a league, May 7, 1861, which the governor had concluded with the Confederacy and then proceeded to frame an ordinance of secession, which was submitted to the people and ratified, June 8, 1861, by a majority of 57,675. In two other states, Virginia and Texas, the ordinances were submitted to the people for ratification. In Texas there had been some irregularity in the call of the convention and, therefore, the approval of the people was desired. The ordinance, adopted February 1, 1861, was

ratified February 23. The Virginia ordinance, adopted April 17, 1861, was ratified May 23, 1861.

President Lincoln announced, April 15, 1861, that the execution of the laws of the Union had been obstructed in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas by "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He called out the militia to the number of 75,000. Seeing that the insurgents had not dispersed in the states named and that the inhabitants of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee had joined them, he issued this proclamation, August 16, 1861:

"Whereas, on the 15th day of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against laws, Constitution, and Government of the United States, which has broken out within the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the Act entitled 'An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose,' approved February 28, 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection, and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents having failed to disperse by the time directed by the President; and whereas such insurrection has since broken out and yet exists within the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas: and whereas the insurgents in all the said states claim to act under the authority thereof, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such state or states, or in the part or parts thereof in which combinations exist, nor has any such insurrection been suppressed by said states:

"Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said states of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, and of such other parts of that state and the other states hereinbefore named as may maintain a loyal adherence to the Union and the Constitution or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents) are in a state of insurrection against the United States; and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other states and other parts of the United States, is unlawful, and will remain unlawful until such in-

surrection shall cease or has been suppressed; that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from any of said states with the exception aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same or conveying persons to or from said States, with said exceptions, will be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after fifteen days from the issuing of this proclamation all ships and vessels belonging in whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States with said exceptions found at sea or in any port of the United States will be forfeited to the United States, and I hereby enjoin upon all district attorneys, marshals, and officers of the revenue and of the military and naval forces of the United States to be vigilant in the execution of said act, and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it: leaving any party who may think himself agreed thereby to his application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty of forfeiture, which the said Secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this sixteenth day of August, in the the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-sixth year.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Missouri Secessionists held a public meeting, January 8, 1861, at which Thomas C. Reynolds, Lieutenant governor of Missouri, made a strong speech in favor of the Southern cause. This resolution was adopted at the meeting:

"Resolved, That we pledge Missouri to a hearty cooperation with our sister Southern states, in such measures as shall be deemed necessary, for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism and coercion of the federal government."

A number of political clubs, called the "Wide-Awakes," were organized in St. Louis by the Republicans during the presidential campaign of 1860. After the election these clubs were disbanded, their usefulness seemingly over. Later, Francis P. Blair, Jr., advised their reorganization on account of political conditions, but another revolution of the wheel of politics caused the Republicans to discontinue the organization of "Wide-Awakes." A meeting of Unconditional Union men, or Republicans, was called for the night of January 11, 1861, its purpose being to organize asso-

ciations to be known as "Union clubs." Preceding the called meeting of January 11, 1861, a number of meetings were held in St. Louis by different political bodies. Threats of breaking up the meeting of January 11 were made, but were not carried out, and the Unconditional Union men met in Washington hall, January 11, 1861, and provided for the organization of "Union clubs," to supersede the once famous "Wide-Awakes."

Previous to the meeting of January 11, 1861, at Washington hall, St. Louis, a number of Republicans and Union Democrats had agreed to hold a grand rally of Union men at the Court house on Saturday, January 12, 1861, "to declare the sentiments of St. Louis on the great issues before the country," but on the morning of the day set for the meeting the newspapers announced that the "meeting was expected to assert its loyalty to the Union" and at the same time to endorse the Crittenden proposition, as a fair basis for the adjustment of all differences between the free and slave states. This proposition met with objection from the Republicans.

When the Southern states were threatening secession in 1860, John J. Crittenden of Kentucky offered a resolution that the Constitution be amended as follows: That slavery be prohibited in all territory north of 36° 30'; in all territory south of that line slavery was to be protected. The resolution further declared that Congress had no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia so long as it existed either in Virginia or Maryland, nor without the consent of the inhabitants and compensation to non-assenting slave owners. The fugitive slave laws were declared unconstitutional, and changes were recommended requesting the state legislatures to repeal or modify the "personal liberty" laws. The resolution concluded with a denunciation of the African slave trade. The resolution was not adopted.

The states that had seceded had blocked the way that would lead to a compromise: South Carolina had laid down an ultimatum, the immediate evacuation of Fort Sumter or war: the *Star of the West*, sent to the relief of that fort, had been fired on: the Senators from Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas had advised their states to secede at once and organize the Confederacy. Governor Joseph E. Brown of Georgia had sent a detachment of state troops, under Alexander R. Lawton, to seize and occupy Fort Pulaski, which commanded the approach of Savannah, Georgia, which order was executed January 3, 1861; Governor Andrew B. Moore, of Alabama, had seized the arsenal at Mount Vernon, January 4, 1861, and Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines that guarded the approach to Mobile, Alabama, were occupied; Florida seized the arsenal at Apalachicola, January 7, 1861; Louisiana took possession of Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, that commanded the entrance to the Mississippi river, and seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge.

In view of these events, President Buchanan declared in his message to Congress, January 9, 1861, "that the fact could no longer be disguised, that the country was in the midst of a great revolution." The Southern states had inaugurated war and committed acts of hostility against the United States government.

Francis P. Blair, jr., after consulting with the leading men of his party, decided that the proper course to pursue would be to declare unalterable fidelity to the Union under all circumstances. This result could not be accomplished under the manifest purposes of the proposed meeting in St. Louis, without causing angry controversies that might lead to serious results and antagonism among the Union men. It was evident from the attitude of the seceding states that no compromise would be acceptable to them, and that the Union men who still hoped for a settlement, finding that all of their efforts were in vain, would unite in forming an Unconditional Union party, such as had been suggested at the meeting of January 11 in St. Louis. The following placard, announcing a Union meeting, was posted on the streets of St. Louis:

"To the Republicans—As it seems to be the determination of those who called the union meeting today to take narrower grounds in support of the union of the states than that which the Republicans of this city have already assumed, we have judged it expedient to advise the Republicans not to participate in the meeting today, but to maintain the position already assumed in favor of the union under all circumstances"; signed by F. B. Blair, P. L. Foy, William McKee, F. A. Dick, S. T. Glover and R. S. Hart.

The meeting held at the court house was largely attended. It was composed of many of the leading men of the city and some from the country. Republicans attended the gathering and there was one prominent Republican on the list of vice-presidents. All were sincerely desirous of preserving the Union. Colonel Robert Campbell was chosen president, and E. N. Tracy and J. B. S. Lemoine secretaries. Judge Hamilton R. Gamble addressed the meeting, and at the conclusion of his remarks, John D. Coalter, as chairman of the committee, reported the resolutions. The Crittenden propositions of compromise were approved, and the resolutions unanimously adopted. The resolutions expressed ardent attachment to the Union and declared that its dissolution would be dis-astrous to our country and "as tending to injure the cause of rational liberty throughout the world."

The resolution in regard to slavery declared: "That the possession of slave property is a constitutional right, and as such ought to be ever recognized by the federal government; that if the federal government shall fail and refuse to secure this right, the Southern states should be found united in its defense, in which event Missouri will share the common danger of

the South." At that time there was no denial of the constitutional right to hold slave property, however much a large portion of the Republican party might deprecate the existence of the institution, as Jefferson and Washington both had done. The Republican party at its national convention had disavowed an intention to interfere with slavery in the states.

John J. Crittenden, to whose counsel they appealed, had, in his proposition of December, 1860, opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and was in favor of its restoration and of making it a part of the constitution and also of providing by constitutional amendment against interference by Congress with slavery wherever it should be legally established. Crittenden also supported Lincoln's administration; and in July, 1861, by resolution, held that it was the right and duty of the government to maintain the Union by force. It followed, therefore, that the able and patriotic men who spoke the sentiments of the meeting of January 12, would not be slow to unite with the Unconditional Union men in support of the federal government in its efforts to preserve the Union when they should find that no compromise would satisfy the South, and that the slave-holding states were determined to form a Southern Confederacy.

The meeting of January 12 was not without the most beneficial results. The leading men who participated in its proceedings and the large majority of men who composed it were sincerely desirous of preserving an unbroken Union. The voice which uttered such sentiments came from St. Louis; it came from the leading men in all departments of industry and from all professions, men whose names were respected and honored throughout the state. It fell upon the ears of anxious listeners, and had much to do with securing the election of the Union candidates for the convention. Between January 12 and January 31 there was a disposition shown to act with the Republicans under their resolution of January 11, by which all Union men were invited to unite with them in the foundation of a Union party. At the Library hall meeting of January 31, a committee was appointed to name candidates for the convention, and February 6, fifteen candidates for the convention were selected, four of whom were Republicans and the other eleven were composed of those who had supported Douglas, or Bell and Everett. The Unconditional Union ticket was elected by more than five thousand majority.

At the meeting of January 11 authority was given for the formation of a committee of safety and it was understood that Francis P. Blair, jr., and Dr. Porter, who were named as an executive committee of the Unconditional Union men, should, upon consultation with others, appoint that committee with full power to act for the Union party. That committee consisted of Chauncey I. Filley, Samuel T. Glover, Francis P. Blair, jr., J.

J. Witzig, John Howe and James O. Broadhead; of these C. I. Filley was chosen president and James O. Broadhead secretary. A detective force was provided for, of which J. E. D. Couzins, formerly chief of police, was the head. The detectives were paid for their services, and they were to report from time to time any material facts that came to their knowledge touching the movements of the Secessionists. For a long time and during this most exciting period they met every night at Turner hall. Blair, of course, was frequently absent, as he was then a member of Congress.

The meeting at Washington hall in St. Louis on the night of January 11, at which the Republican party was for the time being dissolved and merged into the Union party, was the initial step in a series of movements which finally were instrumental in securing the state of Missouri to the Union. Had the Republican party in St. Louis insisted on maintaining that its members were the only true Union men or had they in force attended the meeting of January 12 at the court house and resisted the adoption of the Crittenden compromise, an antagonism, calculated to imperil if it had not destroyed all hopes of the Union cause in Missouri, would have resulted.

Local history receives the impress of national history. The four years of the Civil war disrupted the nation, and as the nation, so the smaller localities were affected. The little town of Kansas City was absorbed into the maelstrom. It was a time of feverish suspense; the feeling of uncertainty overwhelmed everything. Business interests were neglected and the development of the town, which had been uppermost in the minds of the best citizens, was swept aside in the suspense of the hour. The frequent meetings held to discuss civic improvements, to decide on a railroad proposition and to formulate business projects were abandoned, and instead the residents discussed the one important consideration of the day, whether to remain loyal to the Union or to sympathize with the Southern states. Where neighbors formerly had stood together in the united effort to improve the town, they now avoided each other in the fear of differences of opinion.

The election for delegates to a state convention to convene February 28, 1861, to determine the position of Missouri relative to secession, was called February 18. James K. Sheeley, Abram Comings and R. A. Brown were chosen to represent Jackson, Cass and Bates counties. The convention did not pass the necessary ordinance of secession, which only aggravated the situation. The domestic pursuits of Kansas City were deplorably neglected and irritation and resentment reigned in the hearts of the citizens.

A Confederate flag was unfurled in the principal square of the city amidst great enthusiasm, but was immediately torn down. Many "flags of the South" were displayed at the homes of the Southern sympathizers. The most influential newspaper of the city, the *Western Journal of Com-*

merce, in existence about five years, suspended publication March 7, 1861, on account of lack of support and the condition of public sentiment in Kansas City. Theodore S. Case's *Free State Republican*, a campaign paper, ceased publication two weeks later, and the proprietor of a German newspaper, the *Missouri Post*, a publication that favored the Union cause, deemed it wiser to move across the state line into Wyandotte, Kansas.

In the spring election of 1861 the candidate of the secessionist sympathizers, Dr. G. M. B. Maughs, was defeated for the office of mayor, and R. T. Van Horn was elected by the Union party. Mayor Van Horn found a difficult situation when he entered on the duties of his office. In the winter of Mayor Van Horn's term the legislature created a metropolitan police system for Kansas City, granting the commissioners extraordinary powers. The commissioners acted independently of the mayor and they favored the cause of the Secessionists. The men in favor of the Union were no longer tolerated in peace, and Mayor Van Horn, finding that he could give no assistance himself, left the city and went to St. Louis to organize a battalion of troops for the preservation of law and order in Kansas City.

Kansas City realized the force of the war June 12, 1861. Through Mayor Van Horn's solicitation for United States troops in Kansas City, Captain W. E. Prince, of Fort Leavenworth, came with two companies of infantry and three of cavalry and camped in the city. This was the first military occupation of Kansas City. The first conflict of the war in Jackson county was in Independence, June 13, 1861. The day after Captain Prince arrived the Secessionists withdrew to Independence. In a sharp conflict near Rock creek between Captain Prince's men and the Secessionists, three were killed and two were wounded. The Secessionists retired to Blue Springs, and Captain Prince, with part of his command, visited Independence the following day, but returned to Kansas City in the evening. No Confederate troops entered Kansas City, but they occupied Independence several times, and they were so close most of the time during the whole war that it was impossible for Union sympathizers to go to Independence or Westport in safety without an escort.

"Van Horn's Battalion of United States Volunteer Reserve corps" relieved the regular troops in Kansas City, June 24, 1861. There were three companies, respectively called the American, the German and the Irish companies, organized, recruited and mustered into service. The corps consisted of Major R. T. Van Horn; surgeon, Joshua Thorne; Company A, Captain William Van Daum; first lieutenant, Frederick Loos; second lieutenant, Frederick Klinger; Company B, Captain William Miller; first lieutenant, Daniel Cahill; second lieutenant, David O'Neill; Company C, Cap-

tain George C. Bingham; first lieutenant, Henry Spears; second lieutenant, Theodore S. Case.

The first headquarters of the battalion were on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, at the Smart homestead. Afterwards the Van Horn battalion constructed a small fort, called "Camp Union," at the southwest corner of Tenth and Central streets, just east of the site of the Coates House. The foundation of the Coates House, which had been laid the previous year, was boarded over and used as a cavalry stable. There breastworks were built, a large iron cannon mounted—a relic of the Kansas war—and two small howitzers. Drilling was done on Broadway, between Tenth and Twelfth streets, and maneuvering on the hills east and west of Broadway, south of Twelfth street, which was then covered with stumps and a dog fennel. Several false alarms were experienced, at which times the big gun was fired as a signal for the Union people to rally to the support at the fort.

The quartermaster's stables and yards were on the opposite side of Tenth street from the fort. The commissary warehouse was on the river bank west of Broadway. The hospital was in charge of Dr. Joshua Thorne, and was established and maintained throughout the whole war at the Farmers' hotel on Grand avenue, near Sixteenth street.

The city still attempted to keep up a show of civic government, had its council meetings, maintained its public schools with four teachers at an expense of \$1,500 a year; the Young Men's Christian Association went through the form of electing officers. But it was more of a farce than real business.

The year 1861 slowly wore away and 1862 opened with little better prospects. The *Western Journal of Commerce* resumed publication in the spring and, strange to say, while it could afford to publish a daily bulletin, it could not make a weekly edition pay, so thoroughly unsettled and disturbed was the neighboring country districts. The newspaper copied its telegrams from the St. Louis and St. Joseph newspapers, because the telegraph lines passed around Missouri through Iowa. The St. Louis papers were brought from Cameron, Missouri, to Kansas City by a boy on horseback, ten hours ahead of the mail.

The city became indebted to Thomas Burke to the amount of \$600, and issued warrants which were ordered sold at the best cash prices, forty to fifty per cent, to pay him. No mails were received at one time for eleven days. In June, 1863, Ross, Steel & Co. commenced work on the Union Pacific railroad here and at Lawrence, Kansas. The Missouri Pacific railroad commenced laying tracks between Kansas City and Independence, Missouri. The wagon trains for New Mexico were escorted by troops as far west as Fort Larned, one hundred and fifty miles out. The bushwhackers

suddenly made a raid on Shawnee, Kansas, robbed and destroyed the town, and soon commenced firing on the steamboats on the river. The city and surrounding country was thrown into disorder. United States volunteers, militia, bushwhackers, redlegs and Kaw Indian cavalry infected the border. The wheat could not be harvested because of no "hands." The negro laborers had all run away, the white men were in the army or in the brush. All skiffs for miles along the river were destroyed to prevent runaway negroes from using them in crossing.

General Thomas Ewing was ordered to Kansas City in June, 1863, and established the "district of the border," including the border counties in both states for about one hundred miles south. On August 21, 1863, the Lawrence massacre occurred and on August 25, 1863, General Ewing's "Order No. 11" followed, driving out the entire population of Jackson, Cass, Bates and part of Vernon counties, except those living within one mile of Independence, Hickman's Mill, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville and that portion of Kaw township in Jackson county north of Brush creek and west of the Big Blue river. This order was carefully executed and had the effect of quieting the operations of the bushwhackers for the remainder of the year 1863, because they were now deprived of the encouragement, support and information previously given them by the people of those counties. The enforcing of Order No. 11 was one of the memorable events of the Civil war in western Missouri. The celebrated picture, "Order No. 11," by George C. Bingham, has added odium to the transaction. Following is the order:

"1st. All persons living in Jackson, Cass and Bates counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mill, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those living north of Brush creek and west of the Big Blue, are hereby ordered to remove from their present places of residence within fifteen days from the date thereof. Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificates will be permitted to remove to any military station in the district, or to any part of the state of Kansas except the counties on the eastern border of the state. All others shall move out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

"2d. All grain or hay in the field or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove, in reach of military stations, after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations

and turned over to the proper officers there, and report of the amount so turned over made to the district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

“3d. The provisions of general order No. 10, from these headquarters, will be vigorously executed by officers commanding in parts of the district and at the stations not subject to the operations of paragraph 1st of this order, and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

“4th. Paragraph No. 3, General Order No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the government in this district since the 20th of August, 1863.

“By order of Brigadier-General Ewing.

H. HANNAH, Adjutant.”

The state of Kansas, on account of the general lawlessness, was placed under martial law. Gold was at a premium of \$2.50 in July, 1863. Mexican trade for the first six months of 1863 was 1,385 wagon loads, nearly 6,500,000 pounds, amounting to about one million dollars. In the fall the depredations of the guerillas increased: bridges were burned, caravans robbed and other outrages committed. Quantrell, the guerilla leader, and his band sacked and burned Lawrence, Kansas, August 21, 1863.

Great alarm was felt in September, 1864, on account of a general uprising of the bushwhackers in all parts of Missouri. General Sterling Price was reported to be advancing. The Kansas militia was called out and Kansas City was regarded in great danger. All citizens were called to arms. Major Van Horn was placed in command and the city was fortified. Lines of breastworks were thrown up diagonally across the town from southwest to northeast. Cannon were mounted under the direction of Colonel Kersey Coates. Major General Samuel R. Curtis, in command of the Department of Kansas, took command of the troops and established a line of defense along the Big Blue river.

A note of warning of the coming calamity was sounded that “struck a chill of terror deep into the hearts of the people of the busy little town by the river,” which had become more quiet since the disturbances of 1862. It was reported that General Sterling Price had come out of Arkansas on an expedition of conquest. A large, well-equipped force with fighting generals were with him; General James F. Fagan with five brigades and a battery of artillery; General Joseph O. Shelby with three brigades and a battery; and General John S. Marmaduke with two brigades and a battery. The intention of this Con-



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federate army was to sack Westport and Kansas City, pass over into Kansas, march to Fort Leavenworth and then retreat to the South. No small wonder that disquietude and gloom settled on the peaceful river town, where prosperity was just beginning to raise its head.

The beautiful Indian summer days had come, nature was glorious in the glowing colors of the crimson, brown and yellow leaves, the dwellers of the busy little "City of Kansas" were pursuing their peaceful occupations and business was brisk. Into the atmosphere of contentment a disturbing alarm was heard. The excitement became intense. From day to day news items were eagerly read of "Price's raid," as it came to be called. A long week of fearful days, of tense expectation and of wild rumors passed by. On the shores of the stream east of the town of Independence, known as the Little Blue, Price's vanguard, under General Marmaduke, had a hard fight, Friday, October 21, 1864, with the forces of Generals James Ford and Thomas Moonlight of Volunteers, and General James G. Blunt's Kansas militia, under General Curtis. The federals were driven through Independence. General Price fought the Kansans along the Blue river and Major-General Alfred S. Pleasanton's pursuing troopers through the streets of Independence, and on Saturday the fight was continued, the Confederates reaching Brush creek and the Wornall road. The next day the sun shone on an ideal Sabbath, but long before the hour for the chimes proclaiming the day, at early sunrise, the battle of Westport had begun.

The "Battle of Westport" was, by several thousand men, in point of numbers, engaged, one of the largest of all land actions of the war west of the Mississippi river. Twenty-nine thousand men fought within the limits of Jackson county, October 21, 22, 23, 1864, until the afternoon of the third day of fighting when the force of superior numbers, superior weapons and superior discipline wore away like the fierce resistance of General Marmaduke's rear guard and the dashing charges of General Shelby's troopers. The great attempt of the Confederacy to break the Union defense west of the Mississippi river failed and they fell back in retreat. About one thousand were killed in the three days' engagement.

Curtis' regiments moved forward through Westport against General Joseph O. Shelby's troopers; General Pleasanton threw his entire force against General Marmaduke's men at the river, and the Confederates under General Price, beset on west and north and east, in van and flank, threw themselves behind their dead horses, stripped their own dead for ammunition, gathered repeatedly for desperate charges against overwhelming numbers, and fought a rear guard action at the Blue river such as few of its veteran participants had seen on any field.

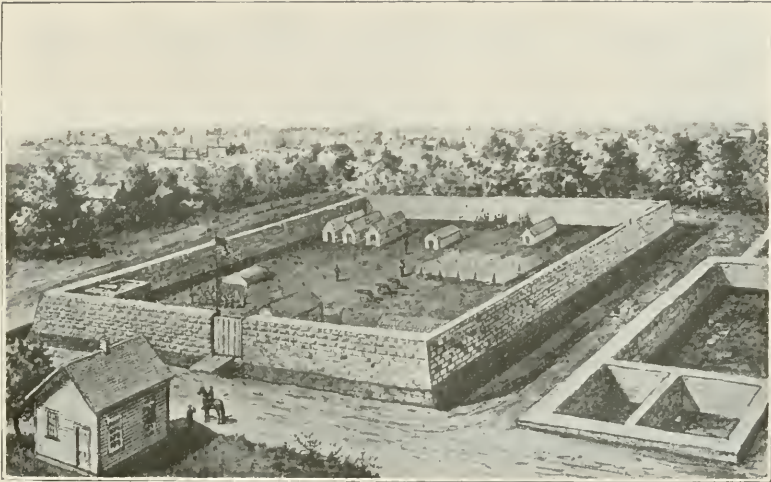
The old hotel, the "Harris House," in Westport, served as General Curtis' headquarters, and from its roof he watched the early stages of the fight until he took the command in person. Curtis had with him several volunteer aides, one a young man of twenty-three years, Joseph L. Norman, who proved his bravery when Curtis asked for a volunteer to undertake a perilous ride to deliver dispatches. Joseph L. Norman quietly stepped forward and announced his readiness to go.

Mr. Norman had a subscription school in Kansas City when the war reached here. A neighbor came to his school on August 14, 1862, and reported that the Confederates had captured Independence and were on their way to attack Kansas City. Mr. Norman hurriedly dismissed his school and took five of his pupils to the fort, called Camp of Fort Union and offered his services in defense of the post. The offer was readily accepted. For three years Joseph L. Norman served the Union faithfully in Company A, Twelfth Kansas Infantry. The other volunteer aide was a young politician from Kansas who later was well known as Senator Plumb.

On the hills and housetops of the town the non-combatant Kansas Cityans watched the clouds of smoke rising from the fields and listened in terror to the furious roar of cannon and the incessant din of musketry.

It was shortly before noon that the hour of the federal victory came. Before Westport itself on the present golf links of the Country Club at Fifty-first street and Wornall road, just south of the little lake, Colonel James H. McGhee's regiment of Arkansas cavalry charged upon the artillery under command of the then Major Robert H. Hunt, chief of artillery on Curtis' staff, who had gained the high grounds and had placed their howitzers and field guns at almost the spot where the club house stands today. It was at this point and immediately after this charge that an artillery duel occurred, the Confederate guns being on the Wornall road and south of the Wornall homestead, Major Hunt dismounted his horse and told a gunner to let him aim the piece, which was done, and this shot dismounted the Confederate gun and started the final retreat. For services in this campaign Major Hunt was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. Hunt was afterwards mayor of Kansas City and again a member of the School Board of this city.

In a fearful melee of plunging horses and cracking pistols, clashing sabres and shouting men, the forces met, stirrup to stirrup and pistol to breast until in a man-to-man encounter Captain Curtis Johnson, of the Company E, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer cavalry, shot the Confederate colonel, James H. McGhee, from his horse. It was one of those critical moments when the success or failure of a single charge may determine the outcome of the whole battle. The fall of their dashing leader disheartened McGhee's remaining



FORT UNION, 1861

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men, and in their rout more than one Southern writer finds the beginning of the Confederate defeat on this western side of the field.

At almost the same hour that McGhee fell, General Marmaduke made his last great stand along the Blue river in the endeavor to hold back General Pleasanton's men. Bullets sown like pebbles in the fields and gardens, some 1,500 feet north of the north line of Swope park and along the line of what is now Elmwood avenue, mark the spot where the brigades charged up the slope in the face of a withering fire from the men in gray behind the fences and log cabins that stood in the timber along the crest.

A log cabin that stood until 1895 was estimated to bear the marks of 5,000 bullets, received in this engagement. Colonel E. F. Winslow was shot down as he tried to force his men on, and turned over his command to Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Benteen. Ex-Governor T. T. Crittenden, at the time commanding the Seventh Missouri Federal cavalry, was severely wounded and left on the field when his men finally advanced.

The charge itself, that gathered the whole federal force and hurled it up the hill until even General Marmaduke's men could no longer hold their ground, was thus practically under the command of Colonel John F. Philips, later United States federal judge for the Western district of Missouri, to whom Brown's brigade had been entrusted earlier in the day by General Pleasanton.

With this collapse of the Confederate rear guard at the Blue river, Pleasanton's field guns were brought to bear on the already breaking ranks of the whole Confederate army before Westport, and under this joint attack in front and flank, General Price's men fell slowly but surely back from the vicinity of Kansas City and the battle drew rapidly to a close. A last desperate attempt at a stand, on an east and west line marked by the beautiful monument erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy in Forest Hill cemetery, was of no avail.

Following the battle of Westport peace was restored in Kansas City. There was no more fighting in Missouri, although for many months the bushwhackers continued to make trouble. Kansas City began to revive. At the spring election in 1865, Patrick Shannon was elected mayor, the total vote of the city being 573. There was considerable excitement in town over the fact that one of the merchants, L. Hammerslough, received goods by rail from New York in eight days.

The war was officially declared ended April 9, 1865, the men were mustered out of the army and returned to civic occupations. At that time the population of Kansas City was probably not over 3,500, but the town began at once to develop so that the census of 1870, taken five years later, showed that the population had increased more than 600 per cent.

CHAPTER IX.

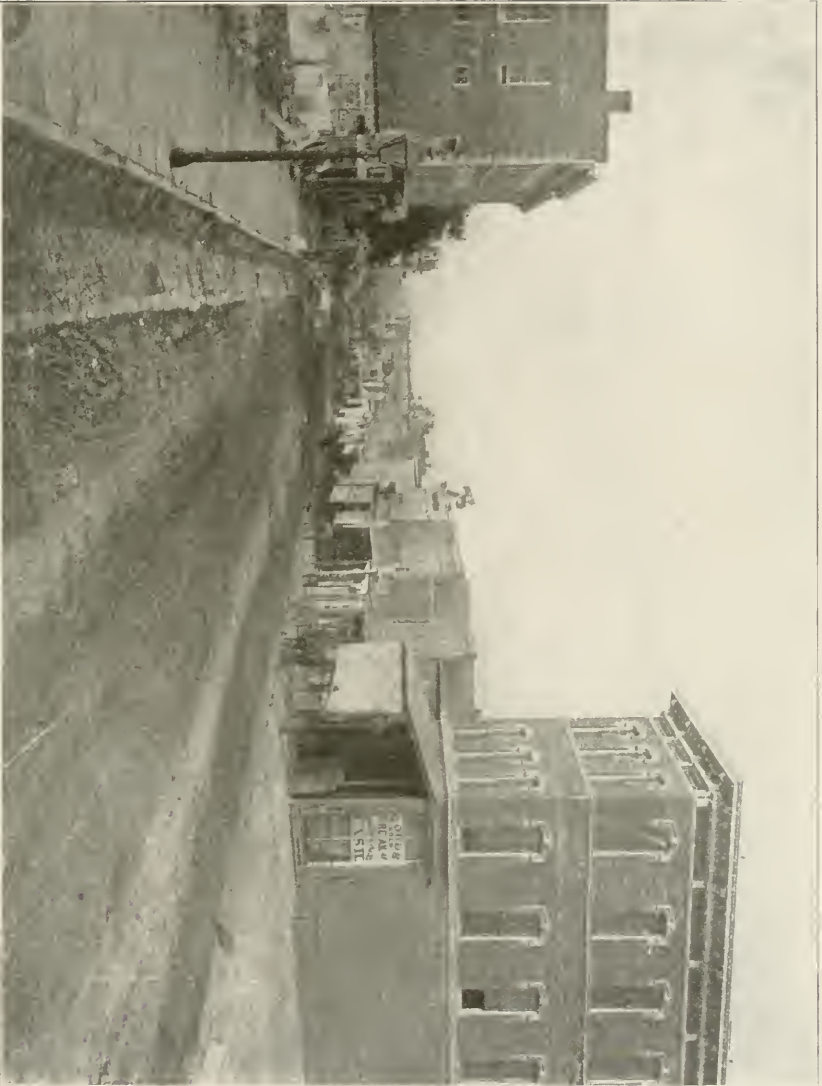
THE NEW ERA.

The country adjacent to Kansas City was in comparative peace at the beginning of 1865. Most of the bushwhackers who had infested the country and harassed local residents had gone south with General Sterling Price after his raid in 1864. It was evident that hostilities were drawing to a close and that so far as Kansas City's territory was concerned, there would be no more war. The people were left free to cast about and begin the work of repairing shattered fortunes and crippled business enterprises, and to prepare for the future. The population of the city had been reduced to about three thousand five hundred, the streets were out of repair, the houses were dilapidated and the brisk trade of earlier years was gone. The outlook was anything but encouraging.

Leavenworth, Kansas City's formidable rival before the war, had been the headquarters of army operations in the struggle and had prospered while Kansas City suffered. Leavenworth had grown to be a city of about fifteen thousand population and had gained control of the trade with southern Kansas and part of the commerce with New Mexico and Colorado. Kansas City, at the close of the Civil war, appeared to be well nigh out of the race for commercial supremacy, and would have been so regarded except for the town's natural advantages and the fact that it was the terminus of the main line of the Union Pacific railroad that already was in operation to Lawrence, Kansas. These advantages gave hope to the dejected residents: they renewed the activities of earlier years and an era of wonderful development began.

On the northwest corner of Missouri avenue and Main street, a small merchandise store was opened in 1863 by Mr. T. B. Bullene and his brother, Lathrop Bullene. Its entire force of employes consisted of but eight persons, and most of the merchandise was bought in St. Louis and brought up the Missouri river to Kansas City. Mr. W. E. Emery of New York became associated with this store in 1867, causing the firm name to be changed to Bullene Brothers and Emery. The little store was patronized and expanded with the city's growth until in January, 1870, it was moved to a new building on the corner of Main and Seventh streets. This was considered a large store for the size of the city. The building was three stories in height, had a frontage of twenty-eight feet upon Main street and ran through to Delaware street. In 1870, L. T. Moore came from Kentucky and purchased the interest of Mr. Lathrop Bullene and was taken in as a partner. The firm name became Bullene, Moore & Emery. Mr. L. R. Moore, brother of L. T. Moore,

MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM ELEVENTH STREET, 1871



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sold his plantation in Kentucky and became a member of the firm one year later. In 1881, Jos. T. Bird was admitted to the firm and in 1884 Mr. W. B. Thayer was made a partner. In 1890 the phenomenal growth of the business made a great change necessary. The store was moved up town to Eleventh street and Grand avenue. Mr. T. B. Bullene died in 1894 and since then the firm has been known as Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.

Doggett & Orrison were also among the early merchants, their store opened in the year 1866 on the southeast corner of Missouri avenue and Main street. The firm built a three story brick building near the corner of Seventh and Main streets and moved into it in 1871. Mr. Orrison retired from the firm in 1873 and joined with Mr. Abernathy and North and formed the firm of Abernathy, North & Orrison Furniture Co., located on the northeast corner of Sixth and Main. The firm then changed to John Doggett until Mr. B. R. Bacon and Mr. Sam Latz were admitted to the firm when it was known as John Doggett & Co. In 1878, Mr. G. Y. Smith bought an interest in the firm and the name changed to Doggett & Smith. In 1880, Mr. G. Y. Smith bought Mr. Doggett's interest and changed the firm's name to G. Y. Smith & Co., Mr. Bacon and Mr. Latz being the company. In 1881, G. Y. Smith & Co. pioneered the corner of Eleventh and Main, which at that time was considered out of the business district. In 1890, G. Y. Smith moved his stock to Ft. Worth, Texas, where he is at the present time. Mr. Doggett after retiring from the firm of Bullene, Moore & Emery, organized the Doggett Dry Goods Company, in 1888. Mr. Doggett retired in 1900 and died in 1903.

In 1871 Mr. H. E. Roll came to Kansas City and was employed in the store of Bullene, Moore & Emery. He became manager and superintendent of the store. The Roll, Thayer & Williams Dry Goods house, located on Main between Missouri avenue and Sixth street, was a well patronized store from its beginning in 1878. Later the firm moved to the east side of Main between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. The firm suspended business in 1884.

Few cities have been so fortunate as Kansas City in escaping disastrous fires. From the time log-cabins fell into disuse and frame business and dwelling houses began to appear, Kansas City has had fire protection. In the "beginning," neighbor helped neighbor. Later fire companies were formed which were also social organizations. The Honorable T. B. Bullene was foreman of the first fire company of the social order. Associated with him both socially and in "time of fire" were Frank Foster, Matt Foster, S. K. Green, James Smith, Adam Long and John Long.

After the war with the revival of commercial enterprises and with the erection of new buildings, filled with merchandise, came the need of better fire protection. The first fire company in Kansas City was organized in 1837

and named "John Campbell" in honor of a citizen who contributed generously to the expense of establishing the service. It was a "gala day" in Kansas City when the first fire engine was received with the pomp and ceremony shown an honored guest. A volunteer company of twenty-five men were formed with Colonel Frank Foster as chief, and Colonel T. B. Bullene, foreman. When the boat slowly swung into the landing at the levee, with the new engine aboard, Colonel Foster and his men in uniforms of red shirts with pearl buttons and blue trousers, were drawn up in imposing array to welcome the new arrival, while all the town turned out to applaud. With elaborate ceremony the christening took place and the "John Campbell" became the protector of Kansas City property. From the time of its advent in Kansas City until 1871 the "John Campbell" enjoyed the proud distinction of being the only steam fire engine in a town on the Missouri river, from St. Louis to Kansas City.

The McGee Hook and Ladder Truck company was organized in 1869 with Hyatt St. Clair foreman. In 1871, a new steam engine company was formed and a new engine, the "Dr. Lykins," was placed in service. Many innovations were introduced in time, the Babcock extinguishers, new trucks and hose reels, until in 1872, the fire department increased to such an extent that it became a department of the municipality with paid firemen.

The "John Campbell" company was reorganized early in 1872. Joseph McArdle was employed as hoseman, the first paid fireman of whom there is any record. He was quickly followed by George C. Hale, who was offered the position of engineer by Mayor William Warner, and accepted.

The employment of Joseph McArdle and George C. Hale as paid firemen was one of the results of a conflagration in July 1871 that destroyed a number of buildings at Sixth and Main streets, and when a few months later the west side of Union avenue opposite the depot was almost wiped out of existence, the town authorities concluded to further enlarge the paid department by the employment of Nick Byrnes and Dick Beadle. Three new companies were speedily organized and placed in service, the Washington No. 2, Phoenix hook and ladder No. 2, and the German hook and ladder No. 3.

The present fire company employs 280 regular men and 20 substitutes. One hundred and sixteen horses valued at \$200 to \$250 each belong to the company. Thirty-eight thousand feet of hose are in service. The yearly expenses for the last year 1907 and 1908, including the pay roll and running expenses, were \$337,862.53, and \$110,000 was spent for improvements in the erection of new engine houses and apparatus. During the year, 1,701 alarms have been recorded. The department also has twenty-four hose companies, of which nine are engine companies, eight hook and ladders,



HEADQUARTERS, FIRE DEPARTMENT

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one water tower, a tool wagon and a fuel wagon. The present officers are: Chief, J. C. Egner; first assistant, Alex Henderson, second assistant, D. S. Donovan; third assistant, Edward Cassidy; fourth assistant, John Leonard; fifth assistant, G. E. Hughes; sixth assistant, M. M. Mahoney; chief of utilities, Maurice O'Connor; master mechanic, L. E. Hale; superintendent of fire alarms, B. C. Haldeman; veterinary, C. R. Treadway; secretary, W. R. Smith; assistant secretary, Leo McGuire; fire warden, Edward Trickett.

R. T. Van Horn bought the *Western Journal of Commerce* in May, 1865, and began publishing a series of inspiring articles. This editorial is from the issue of August 3, 1865:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men—and the same is true of cities. We are now approaching the flood. If taken advantage of, we shall be carried on to fortune. If we do not act at the tide of our opportunities our future history will be a record of failure and humiliation.

"The present is bright; we can, if we will, be the architects of our own fortune. To be so, we must be earnest, industrious and enterprising. Visions of the future show half a dozen railroads converging at this point; it shows the river port for the plains; a point of trans-shipment for the minerals, the wool and other products of the South, Southwest and West, as also the articles from the East and foreign countries. It shows us the great central mart for the distribution of the wealth of half a continent—rich, powerful and magnificent. Providence never assisted a lazy man—fortune never smiled on an indolent community. The price paid for prosperity is labor, energy, enterprise. With a lively policy—by throwing old foggy notions to the winds—by placing our mark high and working up to it, we shall become in two or three years all that we have described."

The citizens heeded the call of the enthusiasts and began at once the work of building a great city at the Kaw's mouth. From 1865 to 1870 the population increased from about three thousand five hundred to thirty two thousand, two hundred and sixty, as shown by the government census; seven railroads and the Hannibal bridge were completed; gas works built, the Board of Trade established, the first stock yards built, first packing house built, public school system established, *Kansas City Times* founded, First National bank established, Coates Opera house begun, Twelfth street widened and graded, and other improvements made. The city spent one million, five hundred thousand dollars for street improvements between 1865 and 1874.

Bernard & Mastin organized a bank in February, 1866, that was succeeded by the Mastin bank. The First National bank was established about the same time with G. W. Branham as president. The firm of Marsh, Hilliker & Co. constructed a bridge across the Kaw river between Kansas City

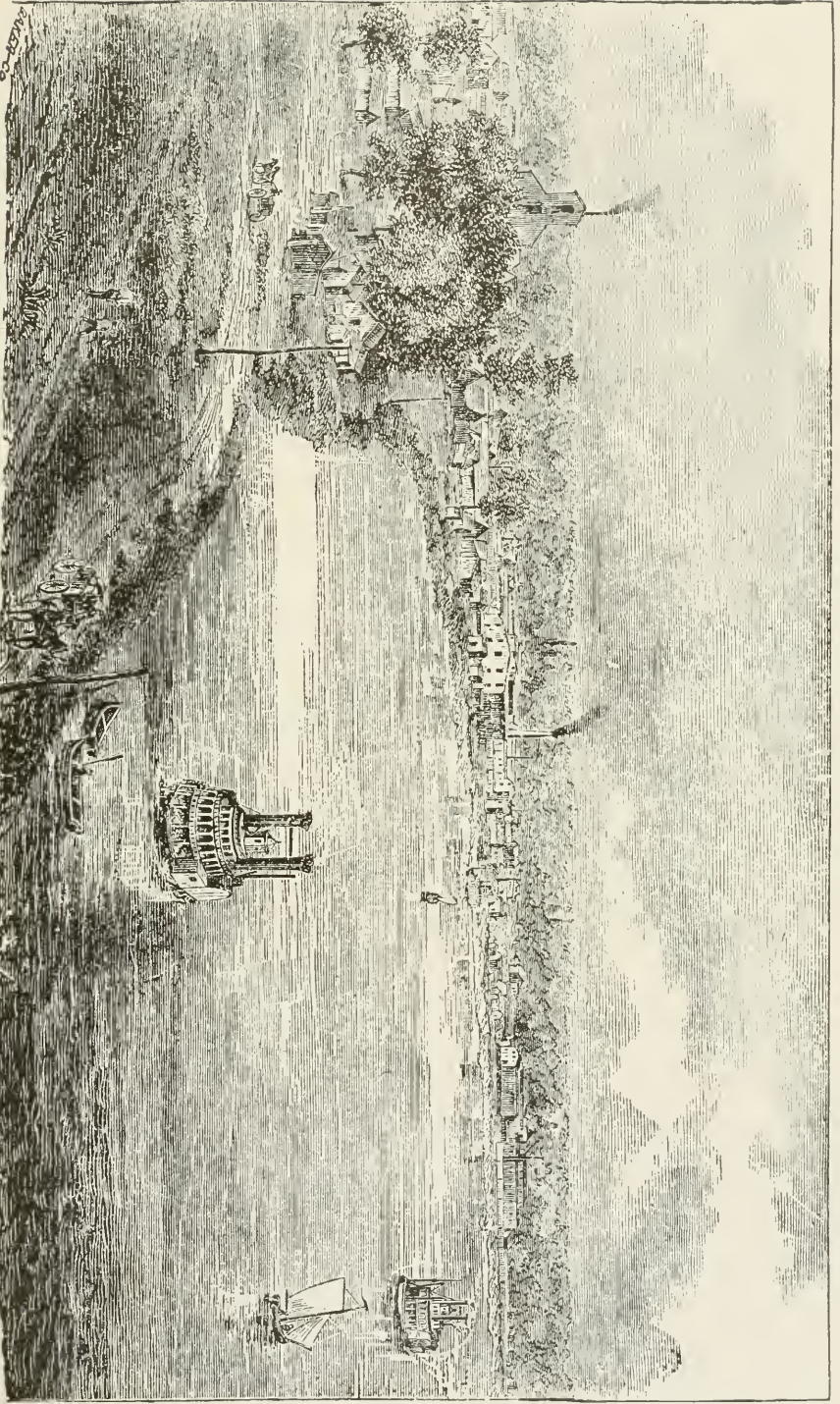
and Wyandotte, Kansas, that was completed in December, 1866, with much rejoicing.

The city council appointed a committee early in 1867 to compile a statement of the city's trade and progress for the year 1866. This report was submitted: Population, fifteen thousand, sixty-four; buildings erected seven hundred and sixty-eight at a cost of \$2,166,500; amount of total trade in all lines, \$33,006,827. At the time of the report there were in Kansas City: Fourteen churches, two colleges, two academies, twelve primary schools, twenty-one dry goods stores, eight grocery stores, thirteen clothing establishments, eight saloons, fifteen boot and shoe stores, eight hotels, two daily and three weekly newspapers, seven miles of macadamized streets, and three railroads in operation, all terminating here—the Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, eastern division; and the Missouri river railroad. The latter line connected Kansas City and Leavenworth, and later became a part of the Missouri Pacific system. The Missouri legislature amended the city charter, March 12, 1866, and defined the wards as follows: First ward, east of Delaware street and north of Ninth street; Second ward, east of Main street and south of Ninth street; Third ward, all territory west of Main and Delaware streets.

The Missouri legislature enacted a law in March, 1863, providing for the establishment of public schools in the cities and towns of the state. The Kansas City Board of Education was organized in August, 1867, under the authority of the new law. These were the members of the first board: President, W. E. Sheffield; secretary, H. C. Kumpf; treasurer, J. A. Bachman; E. H. Allen, T. B. Lester and E. H. Spalding. J. B. Brady was appointed superintendent of schools. Immediately after the organization of the board, Mr. Kumpf retired and A. A. Bainbridge was chosen to fill the vacancy. When the public school system was established there were about two thousand children of school age in Kansas City.

The old Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1857 having lost its usefulness after the Civil war, the Board of Trade was organized, February 6, 1869, with a membership of sixty-seven. The following officers were elected: President, T. K. Hanna; first vice-president, M. Dively; second vice-president, S. S. Mathews; secretary, D. M. Keen; and treasurer, H. M. Holden. The organization at once became active in promoting enterprises for the benefit of the town. The gas company was incorporated in February 1865, and permanently organized, October 26, 1867. The Union Stock Yards company was formed early in 1871, and opened its yards for business, June 1, 1871.

At the close of 1870, Kansas City had eight railroads and seven banks, and had built during the year nine hundred and twenty-seven houses at an



GREAT BEND IN THE MISSOURI RIVER AT KANSAS CITY FROM AN OLD PRINT

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aggregate cost of \$3,454,500. The jobbing trade for the year was estimated as follows: Dry goods, \$2,511,840; groceries, \$2,614,425; liquors, \$618,108; miscellaneous lines, \$3,004,320; making a total of \$8,748,693. The whole volume for the year was estimated at \$34,794,880.

The extraordinary expansion of the city immediately after the Civil war made it necessary to plat many additions to accommodate the new residents. The following new additions were platted in the period between 1865 and 1870: Resurvey of Reed's addition, January 12, 1865; McElroy's sub-division, June 3, 1865; T. S. Case's sub-division, October 4, 1865; Pacific Place addition, October 5, 1865; S. S. Smith's sub-division, October 17, 1865; Cottage Place addition, December 15, McGee Place addition, December 18, 1865; Vineyard's Second addition, February 19, 1866; Rice's addition, February 27, 1866; West Kansas addition, No. 2, April 9, 1866; Bailis Place addition, May 2, 1866; Krey's sub-division, May 21, 1866; A. J. Lloyd's sub-division, May 24, 1866; T. A. Smart's Second addition, May 30, 1866; McLane's sub-division, August 7, 1866; Smart's Place addition, October 1, 1866; Long & White's sub-division, December 11, 1866; T. S. Case's addition, January 9, 1867; Guinotte Bluff addition, April 22, 1867; Gillis' addition, October 8, 1867; Case & Bailis' sub-division, November 18, 1867, T. A. Smart's Third addition, May 11, 1868; E. M. McGee's sub-division, May 22, 1868; extension to West Kansas addition, No. 1, June 11, 1868; B. F. Evans' addition, July 24, 1868; Bidwell's sub-division, August 19, 1868; William Toms' addition, October 2, 1868; Seegar's addition, October 30, 1868; Armfield's addition, November 2, 1868; Broadway addition, November 5, 1868; Mulkey's addition, December 1, 1868; Second Resurvey of Reed's addition, April 21, 1869; Hammerslough's sub-division, May 4, 1869; Hurek's sub-division of Guinotte's Bluff addition, May 21, 1869; Matthew & Hill's sub-division, June 29, 1869; Thomas Green's sub-division of lot 116, Hurek's sub-division, July 29, 1869; Lykin's Place addition, September 12, 1869; Branham's sub-division, September 12, 1869; Gall-fly's addition, September 18, 1869; and Bank Street Block addition, October 5, 1869.

Campbell's gazetteer of Missouri, published in 1875, says this of Kansas City: "In 1866 actual recuperation commenced, and in the rapid increase of the city in population, in the immense amount of public and private improvements, and in all the substantial and important interests which go to build up a great city, it has, perhaps, no parallel in the history of the continent. In four years from that time (viz. 1870) the official census shows a population of 32,268, being an increase of more than 400 per cent in four years. The number and cost of public schools and churches, the magnificent railroad and passenger bridge spanning the Missouri, the Exposition

grounds of ninety acres with their adornments, the water works, the gas works, the commodious courthouse, the hotels, opera house and blocks of costly business and private dwellings, all attest unparalleled growth. Ten lines of railway concentrate within her limits, and four other lines are in process of construction, and the citizens of Kansas City, at least, regard it as a fixed certainty that, as she is now, and so she will remain, the great railroad center west of St. Louis."

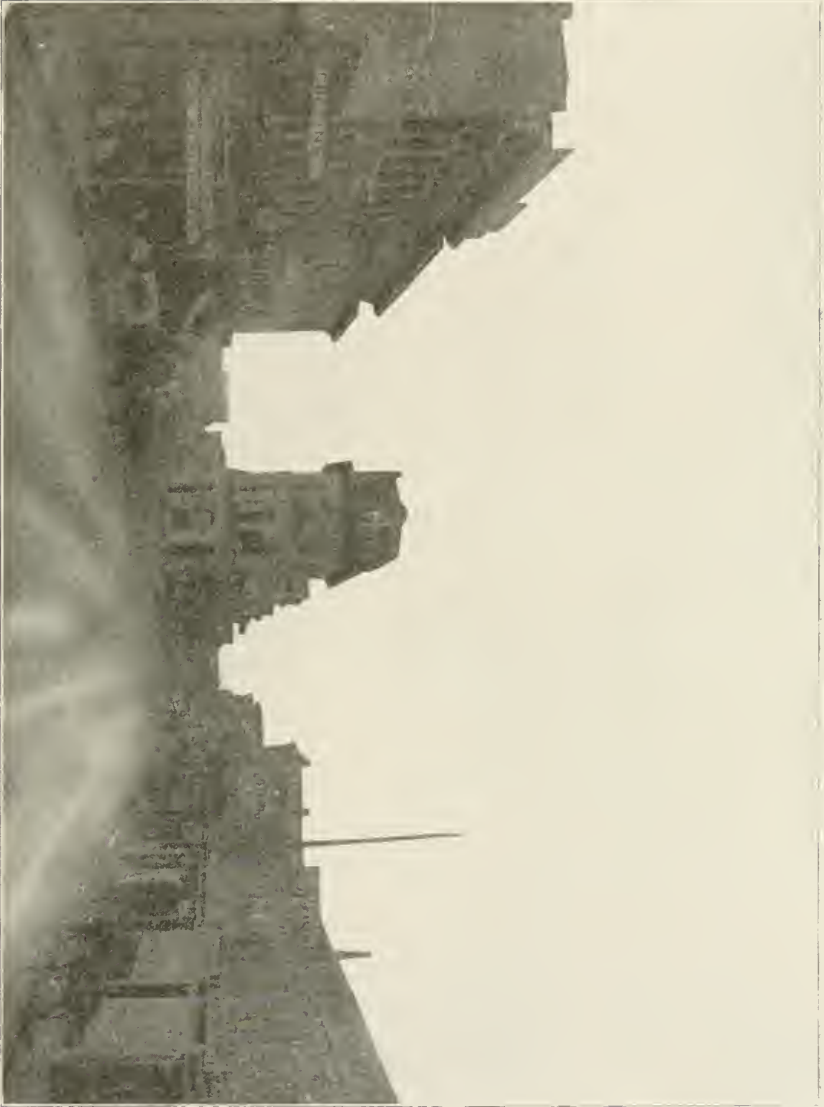
Practically all of the business in Kansas City, previous to 1870, was transacted north of Ninth street, with the business center on Main street, between Second and Fifth streets, and another at the Junction of Delaware and Main streets. Hotels were numerous; several were situated on the levee and others along Main street and Grand avenue. The Pacific House was at the corner of Fourth and Delaware streets.

Colonel E. S. Jewett came to Kansas City in September, 1867, and opened a ticket office for the Missouri Pacific Railroad company in connection with Barlow, Sanderson & Co.'s stage office in the Pacific House. The ticket office was in a room on Delaware street adjoining the office of the hotel. After the furniture and tickets arrived, the new agent opened the door for business one Friday morning. That night the Pacific House burned. In a few days another room was secured at the corner of Fifth and Main streets that was partly rented by a candy store. The rent for these small quarters was \$100 a month. After the Pacific House was rebuilt the ticket office was moved back to the original location, where it remained for five years. The removal of this office up town from time to time, in an effort to keep in the heart of the business district, shows how the business center has gradually moved south from the levee. From the Pacific House the ticket office was moved to the corner of Missouri and Main streets. From there it went to Eighth and Main streets and then to Ninth and Main streets, at the Junction.

The Nelson hotel at the northeast corner of Second and Main streets, was intended to cost \$100,000 and to be an especially fine hostelry, but the company, of which Colonel Frank Foster was the president, failed and the building was sold to the county and used as a courthouse. The building was destroyed by the cyclone of May 11, 1886, and six men were killed in the crash.

In the early seventeen hundreds, the forest trees and little white teepees were the hotels, game and fish the food, furs and buckskin the covering. Gradually log cabins were scattered on the bluffs and in the bottoms, followed by log houses; then the trapper was followed by the trader, until in 1846, Mr. Thompson McDaniel built a frame house for a hotel, on the southwest corner of Main street and the levee, containing a living room, a

NINTH AND MAIN STREETS, SHOWING JUNCTION BUILDING, 1871



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bar and an office "all in one," lodging rooms above. A stable connected at the back. Numerous lodging houses followed "Mr. McDaniel's hotel": The Gillis hotel, known at various times as the "Western," the "American," the "Eldridge" and the "Union" hotel. Dr. Benoist Troost built this hotel in 1849 at the beginning of the California gold fever. The history of this old hotel from 1849 to 1870, to a great extent, was the history of Kansas City. Standing as it did facing the levee, between Delaware and Wyandotte streets, the house was the headquarters for river men and strangers arriving in the city during almost the whole period of river navigation. Year after year the halls and galleries of the old Gillis house resounded with the tread of many guests of every age, every nationality, and of every degree of life, nearly all of whom have now been gathered to their long rest. In later years the Gillis was made five stories high and presented a picturesque appearance to the passengers upon approaching steamboats.

The Gillis house was well supplied with galleries for the accommodation of the guests in summer time, and bore an air of thrift which made it famous in the West. Here the Santa Fe traders caught a hasty glimpse of civilization while outfitting for their arduous journey across the plains, and here hundreds of gold seekers and hunters rested in preparation for their entrance upon the prospector's life. The overland stage for many years made headquarters at the Gillis house. In the Civil war the Gillis hotel was the scene of many an encounter and dark deed whose history will never be given to the light of day. The escape of Governor Reeder of Kansas from the hotel in the disguise of a laborer is one of the celebrated incidents of the border war.

Next in hospitality and also in construction came the old Farmers' hotel, Colonel Milton McGee's "Wayside Inn." This old hotel was built and opened by Milton McGee, and stood on Grand avenue—McGee's addition—near Sixteenth street, and was a "half way house" between Westport and the river landing.

The Union hotel was built in 1858 at Main street and Missouri avenue, on the side of the present Nelson block. The hotel was torn down in 1884. Following these hotels came the Pacific house, the Morgan house, and so on down through the years to the palmy days of the old Coates house in 1868. The old Pacific house stood for seven years at the southeast corner of Fourth and Delaware streets. A. B. Cross drew up the plans of the old hotel which was destroyed by fire in 1867, but rebuilt the following year on a more pretentious plan. The Pacific house was the headquarters for cattle men for many years. In the Civil war the old hotel was seized several times and held as headquarters for federal soldiers. The Morgan house on Fifth street, between Wyandotte and Delaware streets was one of the old hotels of the city.

In the spring of 1855, the house was occupied as a private residence, but later was transformed into a boarding school. The house then was surrounded by a beautiful yard with shade trees, and stood on an elevation. Fifth street was graded in 1866, leaving the house standing on a high bank.

The Tremont house, near Wyandotte on Fifth street, was built about 1870 and has since been operated as a hotel. The Lindell opened in 1871 at the northwest corner of Fifth street and Wyandotte, but later was torn down to make room for the New Lindell, which cost \$200,000. The Metropolitan and Delmonico hotels of Fifth street, the Blossom house on Union avenue, the St. James hotel on Walnut and the Grand Missouri and Centropolis, are all among the historic hotel structures and have enjoyed a good share of business. During the rush to the opening of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory for homesteads in 1885 and '86, the Blossom house, owing to its location at the Union depot, did an unprecedented business. The Victoria and the Warder hotel, now the Auditorium, were completed within the years of 1885 and 1890.

The original Coates house was projected before the war but was not carried higher than its foundations until 1866, when the project was revived and the house was completed in 1868. For years the Coates house was the only first class hotel of the city and entertained many distinguished guests, from the President of the United States through all the ranks of official life. The hotel was remodeled and enlarged a few years ago, and now contains 325 rooms and is supplied with every device known to the best hotels of the world.

Colonel Kersey Coates, owner of the hotel which bears his name, was an important man in Kansas City before and after the war. He came West in 1854 as agent for a party of Philadelphia capitalists. After looking over the field, with a far-seeing sagacity which characterized his business transactions through life, he came to Kansas City. In the spring of 1855 he purchased large tracts of land in the city and vicinity, laying the foundation of a great fortune. Colonel Coates died in Kansas City in 1887.

The Midland hotel, from its central location, great size and completeness in arrangements for the comforts of its guests, vied with the Coates house. The building was seven stories high and was completed and thrown open to the public in the fall of 1888, with Charles Hill as its manager. The structure was one of the largest and finest in the city, and every resource of mechanical skill was drawn upon in designing and carrying out the work. The house was perfectly lighted and was recognized as thoroughly fire-proof. May 27, 1908, the Midland closed its doors as a hotel and when the doors are opened again it will be as an office building. The work is now (1908) under construction and will be completed during the following year. With

the closing of its doors, one of Kansas City's well known hotels passes into history. The old Midland was not a home for Kansas City people, but for twenty years it has been the stopping place of many of the notable visitors to the city, the headquarters of the politicians who made parlor "S" famous for political gatherings, the Western stockmen and a favorite meeting place for conventions. It was in the old Midland that Elihu Root, the Secretary of State and E. H. Harriman came right up to the verge of a clash over the Roosevelt policies during a banquet of the Commercial club.

The newspapers in Kansas City, in the summer of 1871, began to urge the establishment of an industrial exposition. The public favored the idea, and a company was organized to give an experimental exposition in the fall of that year. The fair was held and was regarded as highly successful. Tremendous enthusiasm attended the opening of the exposition in the fall of 1871, when for the first time the products of the adjacent country were brought together in one display. From 1871 to 1893, Kansas City had a fair regularly every autumn.

It was the original plan of the Industrial Exposition association organized in 1871, to have no exposition grounds, but to display the exhibits in different parts of the city. There were to be booths in the courthouse for the light machinery and smaller exhibits, horses and mules were to be shown on the public square, the cattle market was to be situated in the West bottoms, the speed trials in the driving park in McGee's addition, and a special building was to be erected for the agricultural implements and heavy machinery.

But the directors of the exposition association decided that the exhibits must be grouped, and a site was selected on the McGee farm, bounded by Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Campbell and Cherry streets. Here were erected four temporary structures, an agricultural implement and machinery hall, a fine arts hall, a horticultural building and a main building.

The early fairs and expositions held in Kansas City were of such great public interest that they were given the personal support of almost every one of the inhabitants. Almost the entire population of the city, if reports are correct, witnessed the opening of the first fair, October 13, 1871. The public schools were closed and practically all business was suspended for the day. Almost every house on Main street between Third and Twelfth streets, was decorated. The throng that gathered on Main street early on the morning of the opening day was described as "dense." It was Kansas City's first great gala day. It was estimated that 20,000 persons, half of the population of the city, marched in the parade. Every benevolent society, trades union and military organization in the city was fully represented. The entire fire department "turned out." Local brass bands and bands from

Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley and several neighboring towns headed the various divisions of the parade.

The opening address was delivered by Norman J. Colman of St. Louis. Mayor William Warner of Kansas City and Kersey Coates, president of the exposition company, spoke. These are some of the incidents of the exposition as given in the old *Kansas City Times*:

“There are many pens for hogs on the grounds and yesterday a huge porker escaped and in his route ran under a lady and triumphantly carried her the distance of some fifteen or twenty yards, apparently well pleased with his burden. Andrew Reno was seated upon the railing at the top of the seats, twenty feet from the ground. A favorite horse took the premium and while vociferously applauding he lost his balance, fell to the ground and broke his shoulder blade; he was from Clinton county. One of the cows, perhaps a little irritated because she failed to get the premium ribbon, on leaving the ring took little Johnnie Bayles on her horns and tossed him a complete somersault; he was more scared than hurt.

The visitors at this early fair seem to have been impressed especially by the exhibits of machinery and farming implements. Sewing machines were not as common then as at a later date, and they attracted attention. A machine that made button holes was an especial object of wonder at the fair of 1871.

The attendance at the fair increased as the week progressed until one day there were 40,000 paid admissions. According to the press reports 1,500 persons came from North Missouri, and on one occasion forty-one persons were seen riding on the roof of a one-horse street car that was constructed to carry only twelve passengers. The principal attractions for the last day of the exposition were a brass band tournament, base ball games, running races a slow mule race and a baby show. Ninety-six infants were entered in the baby show. The prize a baby carriage with satin lining and gold and silver mountings, was awarded to Florence, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Leverige.

The experimental fair of 1871 was a financial success and was highly satisfactory to the residents. The Kansas City Industrial Exposition association was incorporated at once, and obtained a six years' lease on ninety-seven acres, between Twelfth street and Fifteenth street, known as the Evans tract and later called Dundee place. The fair grounds in the fall of 1871 were small and the equipment was inadequate, but there was ample room on the Evans tract for a grand stand that seated 20,000 persons, a circular race track, several large buildings for exhibits and stables and pens for the live stock and poultry.

The new fair grounds were a natural park. The land was rolling and in places was high enough to give a view of the entire enclosure and part of the surrounding country. There was a fine grove of oak trees and blue grass, and wild flowers grew in luxuriance. An old fashioned mansion that stood on the property was used as the administration building. The old homestead had a spacious gallery that was supported by fluted columns and classic Corinthian capitals.

The exposition held in the fall of 1872 in every way surpassed that of the previous year. The exhibits were large and better and the attendance was increased. The prosperity of the exposition attracted the attention of the Jesse James gang of bandits, and on September 26, 1872, occurred the famous robbery of the box office at the fair grounds.

At sundown on the "big Thursday" of exposition week, three masked men mounted on horses rode to the ticket office at the Twelfth street entrance to the grounds. One of the men, said to be Jesse James, dismounted and went to the ticket booth. He "covered" Benjamin Wallace, the ticket seller, with a revolver and took \$978 from a tin box. The robbers escaped.

The name of the exposition company was changed in 1873 to the Kansas City Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair association. In the fall of 1873, the Farmers' and Cattle Men's convention was held the same week as the exposition and there were daily live stock sales. The premiums amounted to \$20,000; an offer of \$5,000 was made for the best display of raw cotton. Some of the most noted speed horses in America raced at the exposition in the fall of 1874. The exhibits of farm products, live stock and poultry were especially satisfactory that year. The feature of the exposition held in the fall of 1875 was the visit of Jefferson Davis and his address on agriculture. The distinguished guest was given a public reception at the Coates House. At the exposition grounds he was introduced by Kersey Coates. In the opening remarks of his speech, Mr. Davis said:

"I have heard of the rich country of the Northwest Missouri. I have heard much of your soil, teeming with all that is necessary for the support of man. I have heard of your undeveloped mines, and I have had occasion to know something of your gallant people. But I say to you as the Queen of Sheba said to the King of Israel—the half has not been told me.' "

There is nothing special to say about the expositions held from 1875 to 1883, except that they were successful. Goldsmith Maid, the trotting mare, made her famous race against time for a purse of \$2,000 in 1877. The Kansas City Exposition association became a member of the Great Western Fair and Racing circuit in 1878. The grandstand and the main hall on the exposition grounds were destroyed by fire in 1881, causing a loss of \$75,000.

A company known as the Interstate Fair association equipped exposition grounds in Westport in what is now the Roanoke residence district, and the exhibitions were held there from 1883 to 1886. This land soon became too valuable to be used for expositions and then the fair grounds were established between Twelfth and Fifteenth streets at Kansas avenue. A building modeled after the Crystal Palace in London was projected by James Goodwin as an individual enterprise. After vexatious delays, Goodwin called on the public for money to complete the work and \$200,000 was subscribed. The opening was held October 6, 1887.

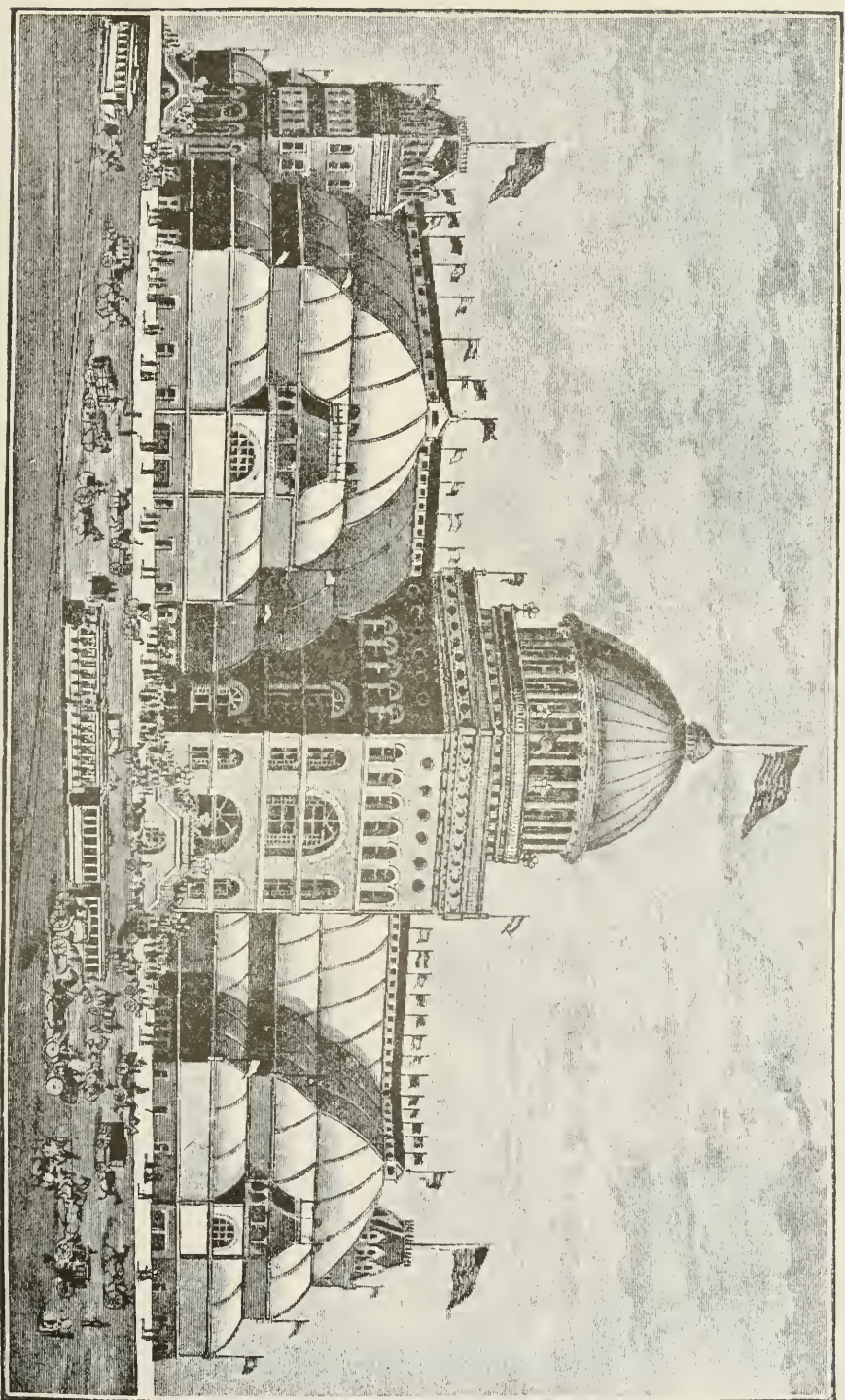
The exposition building for several years was one of the chief attractions of Kansas City. It had seventeen acres of floor space and 80,000 square feet of glass formed its roof. The cost of the building was \$265,000 and the equipment \$30,000.

The opening of the fair of 1887 was a brilliant event. There had been nothing in Kansas City to compare with it in public interest since the opening of the first exposition in 1871. Bishop E. R. Hendrix of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, made the invocation, and the principal address was given by Major William Warner. Gilmore's band was one of the features of the exposition. President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland visited the fair and a crowd estimated at 50,000 passed in review before them. Chauncey M. Depew and Cornelius Vanderbilt were other noted visitors.

The numerous special days, such as children's day, Kansas day and Irish day, attracted large crowds. The total attendance was 400,000 and the cash receipts were \$60,000. The results of the exposition were very gratifying but the exhibitions held the following years were not so successful. In 1892 the exposition association lost about \$12,000 and in the fall of 1893 the last exposition was held in the great "Crystal Palace."

Exposition hall, an empty shell, with most of its 80,000 square feet of glass shattered by hail stones, stood until August 5, 1901, when it was destroyed by fire. A week before it had been announced that dynamite would be used in tearing down the building, but some one thought of a safer method. Fire was discovered in three parts of the building about the same time.

With the inrush of gold seekers, there came to Kansas City traveling shows, gambling devices, shooting galleries and all other amusements that are an adjunct to, and followers of a miscellaneous traveling public. As these conditions passed and Kansas City became more settled, lecture halls were built and the amusements became of a higher type. Debating societies were formed in churches, lecture courses were established, increasing in interest and improving in quality, until the need of a theater for the production of first class plays became apparent.



THE OLD EXPOSITION BUILDING

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The Coates Opera house, Kansas City's first popular playhouse, built by Kersey Coates, was begun in January, 1869 and dedicated October 6, 1870. Kersey Coates built the walls from brick made at his kiln at Twelfth street and Broadway. For thirty years it was the city's most popular theater. The opening of the theatre in September, 1871, was an important event in Kansas City. The performance began with the singing of the national anthem; applause followed each stanza. E. H. Allen, after a short address, introduced T. Dwight Thacher of Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Thacher praised Kansas City's enterprise in having so fine a theatre, and he spoke of the residents' culture and love of art and of the city's "magnificent railway systems, the splendid bridge, the vast and beautiful commercial emporiums and the superb public schools." In conclusion the Kansan spoke of the energy and good citizenship of Kersey Coates.

Mr. Coates and his family were seated in a box the opening night. There was a stamping of feet, whistling and loud calls for Mr. Coates. He finally climbed from the box to the stage and spoke briefly. Then the orchestra played and "Money," the play of the evening, began. The following night "The Lady of Lyons" was given.

The original cost of the Coates Opera house was \$105,000. The building was remodeled in 1881 at a cost of \$45,000. The total amount of money spent on the theatre at various times amounted to about \$200,000. The building was ninety-five by one hundred feet and was two stories high. Originally the theater occupied only the second story, the lower floor being used for store rooms. When the building was remodeled the stage was built on the first floor, giving the theatre a parquet, balcony and gallery. The seating capacity was 1,800.

In the early days Kersey Coates managed the theatre. The first manager employed by Mr. Coates was Charles Lock, afterwards a successful theatre manager in San Francisco, California. After Lock came Melville Hudson, who managed the theatre until the death of Mr. Coates, April 24, 1887, and for the Coates estate until 1891. Mr. Hudson was the lessee when the building burned in 1901.

For several years the Coates Opera House had the reputation of being the finest theatre between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast. St. Joseph was a bitter rival of Kansas City in the early '70's and was jealous of the handsome playhouse. Several years later the Tootle Grand theatre was built in the up-river town to surpass the Coates Opera House.

The last play seen at the Coates Opera House was "Heart and Sword," in which Walker Whiteside played the leading role. Fifteen minutes after the audience left, the night of January 31, 1901, the building was in flames. The fire started in the boiler rooms under the stage. The building was a

total loss, and the Whiteside company lost all its scenery and costumes, including a Shakesperean wardrobe valued at \$15,000, and three valuable manuscripts of new plays.

For years the Coates opera house was the only theatre the city had, but when the Gilliss theatre at Fifth and Walnut streets was built in 1883, the latter became a close rival. The Gilliss theatre owes its existence to Mrs. Mary A. Gilliss Troost, who died in 1872 and left a will, in which a portion of her estate was left to be used for the erection of an opera house, the proceeds of which were to be used for specified charities. The opera house was not built until 1883, on account of the estate being in litigation. The opening night of the Gilliss was September 10, with Mlle. Rhea in "Adrienne Lecouvreur." Mayor James Gibson and Senator Major William Warner were the speakers of the evening.

Colonel George W. Warder, in 1886, became possessed with the idea that the city needed another theatre, and that the Coates and Gilliss opera houses were not sufficient to furnish the city's theatrical amusement. He therefore announced his intention of building another playhouse. Ground was purchased at the northeast corner of Ninth and Holmes streets and work was immediately begun. The building was called the Warder-Grand and cost \$100,000. Six months after the work was commenced the theatre was announced ready for its first performance. The date of the opening was set for October 25, 1887, and the opening attraction was Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett in "Othello." At 6 o'clock of the evening of the 25th the theatre contained no chairs and the hole in the roof was covered by a tarpaulin. When the performance began the audience were seated in camp chairs and shivering with the cold, for the night was a chilly one, and the building as yet did not contain a heating plant. The play was done in one act, owing to lack of scenery, and the curtain, a white cloth, slid on a wire. Altogether the performance was not a success financially and the house lost money from the very first. In 1890 Colonel Warder lost control of the theatre and the name was then changed from the Warder-Grand to the Auditorium.

The Grand opera house was opened October 3, 1891, with Patti Rosa as the attraction. The Grand was built on the site of the old Midland theatre, which was formerly the old Panorama house in which the famous spectacle "The Battle of Gettysburg," was portrayed.

The present Orpheum theatre building stands upon the site of the old Ninth Street opera house, which was built in 1886 by H. D. Clark. The theatre was destroyed by fire in 1891. Mr. Clark rebuilt the theatre the following year and assumed the management himself. The "Old Ninth Street theatre" was one of the city's best paying investments.

In February of 1898 the Orpheum circuit entered the field in Kansas City. The playhouse was leased from Mr. Clark and Martin Lehman was sent here from San Francisco to manage the new enterprise. Kansas City people knew very little about vaudeville in those days, and the general prediction was that the show would last about two weeks and then go into the hands of a receiver. The first season was disastrous and when the theatre closed in May, 1898, the Orpheum theatre had lost \$20,000. But the management was not discouraged, they had not expected that Kansas City people would appreciate vaudeville at once, and the next season the house opened early. After the second season there remained no doubt that Kansas City liked vaudeville. The Orpheum is now in its eleventh successful season and in February, 1908, it celebrated the occasion of its opening ten years ago.

Among the old halls that were built for amusement purposes was Music hall on Broadway between 9th and 10th streets. It has long since been torn down and a towering wholesale house takes its place. The hall was built in 1883 by Melville H. Hudson, who then had control of the Coates and Gilliss theatres. These two houses were booked so closely that the city had no place whatever to hold lectures and amateur theatricals; Music hall filled this long felt want. The hall became popular also for giving private dances and social functions. The Casino, since its remodeling called the New Casino, now takes the place of the old Music Hall. During the first three summers of Music hall's existence an opera stock company gave performances there, but the people out grew this novelty when other interests took hold of the city.

Lyceum hall on west 9th was another of Kansas City's buildings that has long since served its usefulness. It was bought by the old Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Co. about 1892 and remodeled into an office building with a hall for entertainments. Here were held the musicales, dances and other society amusements.

It has been the primeval thought of men to band themselves together, whether for social interests or warfare, and a city's clubs of today are only greatly modified forms of the pow-wows of the Indians of yesterday. Kansas City has followed in the footsteps of her older sister cities in club organizations and now, in 1908, for a man or woman not to belong to some sort of an organization is indeed *passé*. Kansas City early became interested in clubs. Beginning with the social association of the early fire department in 1867, the city has rapidly increased in club organizations, including the business and civic clubs of 1908.

The famous old "Craig Rifles" owed its existence to the great railroad strike in 1877. Three emergency military companies were formed to protect the people and out of these three temporary organizations grew the Craig Rifles which later became more of a social club. The organization was made

complete in the Merchants' Exchange building at the corner of Fifth and Delaware streets. H. H. Craig who had been the captain of one of the three companies, refused the captaincy of the new company. The company was named for him, however, and he was made the president of the civil organization. The military officers were: J. N. Dubois, captain; E. V. Wilkes, 1st lieutenant; John Conover, 2d lieutenant; and John A. Duncan, 3d lieutenant. The Craig Rifles were the heroes of Kansas City twenty-five years ago; to wear a Craig Rifle brass button was the secret desire of every maid in town and it kept the young "Craigs" busy making excuses to their superior officers in trying to supply the demand. These young men were *the* young men of the town. Their dances were the social events of the season and their annual balls were always given early in January,—the first ones were held in the Merchants' Exchange hall but the first year that the Gilliss house opened, the ball was held there. The entertainments, other than dancing, popular with the Craig Rifles were their concerts, and these concerts were well attended by the people of Kansas City. The company had a rifle range out at Dundee place in the neighborhood of what is now Fifteenth street and Troost avenue, and once the company went to Fort Leavenworth to participate in a rifle shoot contest with the soldiers of the regular army. Among the young men who were associated with this organization were: W. B. Thayer who helped to organize the band, Chester A. Snider, who was drum-major and Dr. M. A. Bogie, surgeon. The company was disbanded in 1884 and at that time John A. Duncan was captain of the company.

The Kansas City club, organized December 10, 1882, has been a most successful social and business association, composed as it is of leading professional and business men. The purpose of the club is the organization and support of commercial affairs of public importance and the encouragement of such public movements as conduce to the material welfare of the city. The club was housed for six years in two apartments at the northeast corner of Eleventh street and Broadway, at that time the very center of "Quality Hill." On the ground floor were the billiard room, reading room, kitchen and dining room, and on the second floor, the library and living rooms. The club functions were always given in the Casino and were most lavish entertainments. The grand ball, given annually, was one of the most important social events of the year. Colonel A. A. Tomlinson was the first president; the vice presidents were: E. V. Wilkes, E. H. Allen, G. H. Nettleton. Charles E. Hasbrook was secretary and C. S. Wheeler, treasurer. Owing to its steady increase of members, the club was obliged to seek a new location. The present site at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Wyandotte streets was selected, upon which was erected, in 1888, a commodious club house at a cost of \$150,000. The *old* University club, whose home was at Tenth and Bluff streets, was ab-

sorbed by the Kansas City Club in 1892, the latter club thereby gaining a membership of about one hundred new members. Of the present membership of the Kansas City club only eight were among the original incorporators. They are: Colonel A. A. Tomlinson, James H. Oglebay, Senator William Warner, Sanford B. Ladd, Gardiner Lathrop, George D. Huling, L. F. Wilson and Sylvester T. Smith. The last two named are now non-resident members. The present (1908) officers of the club are: President, C. A. Lawler; vice presidents, C. L. Ross, M. V. Watson and F. A. Taylor; treasurer, V. W. Flowerree. The secretary is A. A. Austin who has held that office since 1899. There are about four hundred and fifty active members and over a hundred non-resident members—well known men in the United States and foreign countries.

Quite an important factor in these organizations is the University club whose membership consists of men who "shall have received a degree from a College or University in good standing, or who shall have attended such College or University, the United States Military Academy or the United States Naval Academy for two years." The club was formerly at home in the old S. B. Armour residence at 1216 Broadway, but later was removed to spacious quarters at the corner of Eleventh street and Baltimore avenue. The club was founded November, 1900, and incorporated March, 1901.

The Kansas City Athletic club, more popularly known as the K.C. A. Cs., is just what its name implies, purely athletic. The present club is the outgrowth of an organization similarly named, which was organized in the early '90s. The organization then had quarters at Fairmont park, where they had athletic grounds and a quarter mile track. Owing to the inconvenient location of the club and mode of transportation, the present club was organized with rooms in Strophe's hall at Ninth and Central streets. The gymnasium equipment then consisted of two punching bags and a vaulting horse; the other furnishings were in keeping with the limited finances of the organization. The first officers of the club were B. E. Fryer, president; E. J. Dillon, secretary; and Hood Lyle, treasurer.

The club was obliged to seek larger quarters owing to the increase in membership, in 1900, and leased rooms in the Pepper building, now the Studio building, on Ninth and Locust streets. For a time, funds were so low that it appeared that the club would go under, but a few loyal members came forward, signed personal notes and helped the club to get onto its feet. The membership increased until now the club ranks among the first of its kind in the country. On August 22, 1906, the club threw open the doors of a new club house, a building of their own designed especially for their use by architect club members. The new building located at 1016 Central street, has a gymnasium 56x122 feet and 28 feet high, and the largest assembly room, outside of Convention hall, in the city. The building is three stories high and

so constructed that two more stories may be added at a future time. The cost of the building was about \$50,000 and the furnishings \$20,000. The club also has about four acres of ground between Gillham Road and Oak street, and Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth streets, which are laid out in an athletic field of the most approved style.

Every up-to-date city has its country club, generally a great, rambling, picturesque house, situated in the suburbs of the city, surrounded by beautiful forest trees and rolling grounds.

Such are the country clubs of America to-day, of which Kansas City has three—only one, however, being known as “The Country club,” the other two are the “Evanston Golf club,” and “Elm Ridge.” The “Country club” was incorporated for forty-nine years, May 1, 1896, “for the purpose of advancing by rational amusement, the mental and bodily health of themselves and their associates.” The incorporators were Hugh C. Ward, Charles F. Morse, the late Jefferson Brumback, H. L. Harmon, A. W. Childs, C. J. Hubbard, J. E. Logan, Gardiner Lathrop, St. Clair Street, Ford Harvey, Egbert H. Chapman, Edward S. Washburn, the late William B. Clarke. Membership in the club is limited to 275, of whom 25 may be juniors, between 21 and 27 years of age. The social features of this club are emphasized. Every Saturday night from the middle of May until fall, dinner is served on the porch of the club house after which music and dancing follows. On Decoration day, Independence day, and all other holidays, golf competitions are held for cups given either by the club or directors. Open house is always kept New Year’s day and Christmas day.

During the year 1908, \$30,000 was spent in improvements, part of this amount on the athletic field which is intended primarily as a polo field, but provides also for other sports as well. Previous to the year 1908, an athletic field was not so much a necessity, for the Hunt and Polo club had its own grounds; but since its merging with the Country club, such grounds are required. All members of the former organization, with the exception of eight or nine, were members of the Country club and the consolidation had practically little effect, except to do away with two sets of grounds. The club is beautifully situated on nearly a quarter section of land, at Fifty-second and Broadway, part of the Hugh C. Ward estate.

The “Evanston Golf Club” was organized about 1897, when golf was new to the West and “is the club with the one idea,” the second word in its title giving the keynote of its organization. When the club first started, the links were at Fairmont park. Seven of those original members are still active. They are: R. W. Hodge, Dr. George B. Norberg, John Harriss, John Lumpkin, Ernest A. Cronin, Neal S. Doran and Albert Young. The club moved from Fairmont park on March 12, 1901, to Evanston on the Independence

line some distance east of Colonel Van Horn's country home on the high ground north of the Fifteenth street road. When Washington park was taken for a cemetery, the park bath-house was moved to Evanston and used by the Evanston Golf club for a locker house, and a new and spacious club house was built at Evanston. At that time George Mathews was president and George B. Peck, vice president. In the spring of 1905, the old Swope home and grounds, opposite the entrance to Swope park were leased for a term of fifteen years. The old residence was left standing and additions were built on either side. The Swope homestead had been noted for years as one of the most attractive country seats in Jackson county. Aside from the necessary improvements in transforming the grounds into a golf course and the erection of suitable buildings, nothing has been done to mar the natural beauty of the surroundings.

Like the "Country club," the social feature is not neglected. Dancing is indulged in every Saturday during the summer and every two weeks in the winter, under the rules of this club, the wives and daughters of members are also active members. About fifteen rooms are reserved for the use of members who wish to live at the club during the summer, but as these are in such demand, no one is allowed to remain longer than two weeks. The present membership is 300. The officers of the club are J. C. Fennell, president; Frank P. Sebree, vice president; Alex. Jaussen, treasurer; Geo. B. Flack, secretary.

The "Elm Ridge club" is the outgrowth of the "Kansas City Jockey club and Fair association" which was incorporated December 6, 1902. In this club, as in the "Country club" and "Evanston," the social feature predominates. Golf, tennis and other sports are indulged in, but horse racing is really the sport most favored. The club has built what is considered the most complete horse racing plant in the West. Membership is limited to 400 and there are now more than 300. The present officers are: Frank Rozzelle, president; F. A. Britton, 1st vice president; C. C. Peters, 2d vice president; J. H. Felty, secretary; and W. A. Rule, treasurer.

The Knife and Fork club has filled a place in the social and literary life of our city that has been unoccupied prior to its advent. The club is a social organization composed of men representative of the principal business and professional interests, devoted to the idea of good dinners and good fellowship, with a discussion over the cigars of current events and other topics of interest pertaining to the betterment of mankind and the advancement of civilization.

In the month of October, 1898, the plan of such an organization was suggested and the preliminary work begun by Herbert S. Hadley, now (1908) Republican candidate for governor of Missouri, Denton Dunn and J. J. Vineyard. November 29, 1898, 50 or more gentlemen assembled in the club room

of the Coates House in answer to letters that had been sent out. The idea of the club was taken up with enthusiasm, officers were elected, a committee on constitution appointed and the first dinner announced for December 15, 1898, at which time a constitution and by-laws were adopted. These dinners have been held monthly except during the summer, and a speaker of some note is generally the guest of the club.

The Knife and Fork club aims to be more of a good fellowship club, as its unique name indicates. It is, however, not at all without its instructive side, for aside from the value of the papers and the addresses themselves, the interchange of ideas by men of different points of view, is an opportunity hardly offered elsewhere.

A club quite as unique in organization as the Knife and Fork club in name, is the Women's Dining club, composed entirely of women who are in the business world. The club's history is brief as it has only been organized since February, 1908.

The "Women's Athletic club" was organized in May, 1908. The athletic and dining features predominate here and everything is in accordance that helps to make a pleasant recreation place for women. Mrs. Viola Dale McMurray is director of the club.

The Progress club is a Jewish organization. The first meeting called in 1881 was for the purpose of promoting sociability and culture among the Jews. About 40 responded and became charter members. The following officers were elected: B. A. Flineman, president; Sam'l Latz, vice president; Harry Benjamin, secretary and Harry Ezekiel, treasurer. The first meetings and gatherings were held on the third floor of the John Taylor Dry Goods company. Three years later the club moved to a hall on Twelfth and Main streets. Here they remained for seven or eight years until sufficient funds were raised to erect the present club house, which is on Washington near Tenth street. This club represents the cultured strata of Jewish society and has always aimed at the highest and best in social functions. The present membership is about 150 with the following men holding office: Al Rothenberg, president; Theodore Griff, vice president; E. Allbright, secretary; Dan Lyons, treasurer.

The City club was organized Washington's birthday, February 22, 1908. On that day about 50 business and professional men met at the Sexton hotel and the club was organized with this purpose: "To aid through its own efforts and co-operation with other agencies and with those in authority in getting the things efficiently done which tend to promote the public welfare of Kansas City." Alexander New was made president; C. W. Moore, vice president; and D. L. James, treasurer. The organization has nothing whatever to do with politics and reform: the idea is merely to help the civic authorities

in perfecting plans which have been passed upon by the council. Municipal affairs are the chief topics of discussion at these luncheons. The ordinance for the registration of dairies was one of the first matters to be pushed through. The club has had such people to address them as: Minnie Maddern Fiske, B. Fay Mills and John Spargo. The present officers of the club are: President, Henry F. Hoit; vice president, Charles Sumner; secretary, Henry D. Faxon; treasurer, Thornton Cooke.

The Midday club, generally speaking, is a noon day edition of the Commercial club, with a membership limited to 400 business or professional men in good standing. The club was organized in March 8, 1908 and has its rooms on the entire fourteenth floor of the Commerce building. The idea of the club is to have a place where these different men may meet to plan and discuss business over the luncheon table. The man of to-day realizes that every minute counts and he feels that even during this one hour he must not leave his business. In this way the club rooms are the start and finish of many a business enterprise. The officers are: Hugh C. Ward, president; Charles W. Armour, first vice president; Ford Harvey, second vice president; H. L. Harmon, third vice president; W. R. Clarke, secretary; and O. C. Snider, treasurer.

CHAPTER X.

BANKING AND FINANCE.

In the years of Kansas City's early history the nearest banks were in Lexington, and to that point prospective borrowers and holders of large checks and drafts were compelled to go. In the winter season very little business requiring exchange was transacted. Occasionally such accommodations were obtained from the government at Fort Leavenworth. Branches of banks organized under the state laws were established early in the '50s in Liberty, Missouri, and Independence, Missouri, and the banking facilities for Kansas City business men were brought much nearer home. In a few years Kansas City without banks had become more important commercially than the neighboring towns that boasted of banking facilities. Since the year 1856, when the first bank was established, Kansas City has steadily increased in importance as a banking center. The banks of Kansas City are important factors in the financial development of the West.

The first banking house in Kansas City was that of Northrup & Chick, established in 1856. In the preceding year these wholesale merchants, who had acquired a high standing in financial circles and who held large deposits

for the people of town and country, opened an office for buying and selling exchange, and this grew into the first bank in the city that has reason to be proud of its institutions of this class. Northrup & Chick sold their bank to J. Q. Watkins & Co. in 1865.

A branch of the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis was established in Kansas city in 1857. The business of this institution during the first few years of its existence was satisfactory. The troubles attending the Civil war reduced profits and caused complications, but in spite of numerous difficulties the bank continued business until 1871, when its affairs were closed.

A branch of the Union Bank of St. Louis was organized in Kansas City in 1857. The business of this bank, like that of the branch of the Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis, was entirely satisfactory up to the time of the Civil war. In 1861 the Union Bank removed its Kansas City funds to St. Louis and closed up the affairs of the branch establishment. Thomas Johnson, a well-known pioneer of western Missouri, took an important part in the affairs of this bank in the Civil war, at one time going to Leavenworth, Kansas, with the bank's cash and securities in order to insure their safety.

The Kansas City Savings association was organized in April, 1865, with a capital of \$20,000. In 1873 Dr. James Buchanan Bell, who had been identified with the banking interests of Chillicothe, Missouri, became the president, and C. J. White cashier. W. A. Powell afterward bought the interest of Dr. Bell and became president of the association. The capital was increased at different times and the organization increased in strength. Dr. W. S. Woods bought Powell's interest in 1881 and became president. The statutes regulating banks were changed by the legislature so that the stockholders found it expedient to surrender their charter as a savings bank and organize as the Bank of Commerce. The capital then was \$200,000. An organization was effected in 1881. The affairs of the old bank were absorbed by the new and the former officers were retained. In the summer of 1887 the bank was placed under government control and became known as the National Bank of Commerce.

J. Q. Watkins & Co. purchased the pioneer banking business of Northrup & Chick, the transaction being made in 1865. The firm continued business until December, 1877, when its interests were sold to the National Bank of Kansas City. W. H. Seeger, afterward the second vice president of the Union National Bank, was connected with the Watkins bank.

The old First National bank was organized in 1865 and two years later Howard M. Holden bought a controlling interest in the institution and became the cashier. This bank was prosperous and in 1872 its capital was increased to \$500,000, its capital up to this time having been only one quarter million dollars. In 1872, when the increase was made, Mr. Holden became the

president; M. W. St. Clair was made cashier, and W. H. Winants was chosen assistant cashier. The First National temporarily suspended payment, September 25, 1873, as a result of the financial panic of that year. A short time later it was reopened and became the chief promoter of the grain and cattle business. The bank was compelled to close its doors again January 29, 1878, and passed into the hands of a receiver appointed by the comptroller of the currency. The bank had become the correspondent of a large number of western banks at this time, and its suspension naturally brought about much embarrassment, but the unmarketed products found purchasers in the East, and the currency necessary to move the salable grain and cattle soon was at hand. James T. Howenstein was first appointed receiver for this bank and Walter J. Johnson succeeded him, closing up the bank's affairs in 1881. The depositors were paid in full.

The Mastin bank was organized in February, 1866. This state organization, with deposits aggregating \$1,300,000, closed its doors August 3, 1878. It was a private banking house originally under the name of John J. Mastin & Co. It was organized in 1871 under the state laws, with Seth Ward as president.

The German Savings association was organized in February, 1868, with a capital of \$100,000, twenty per cent of which was paid in. Anthony Sauer was president of this association and Henry J. Huhn was cashier. The Union German Savings bank also was organized in 1868, with a capital of \$100,000. Peter W. Ditsch was president and John S. Harris cashier. These two banks were consolidated in 1871, with Henry Tobener as president and under the name of the Union German Savings bank continued business until 1873, when final failure came.

The Kansas City National bank opened for business November 27, 1871, and continued until November 13, 1875, when it went into voluntary liquidation. This institution had no connection with the National bank of Kansas City. John B. Wornall was the first president of the Kansas City National bank and D. L. Shouse was the first cashier. In the cessation of business its affairs were transferred to the Bank of Kansas City, in 1875, which in 1878 became the National Bank of Kansas City. The Commercial National bank began business June 3, 1872. Operations were continued until February 11, 1878, when the affairs of the bank were placed in the hands of a receiver.

The Bank of Kansas City was organized in 1875 with J. S. Chick as president. It became a national bank in 1878 under the name of the National Bank of Kansas City. From 1884 to 1887 it was the largest bank in the city, and when the panic of 1893 came its deposits were about four million dollars. These deposits were rapidly withdrawn, causing the bank to close its doors in July of that year. The following October the bank was re-opened with J. S.

Chick as president and J. Q. Watkins, Jr., as cashier. Business was continued until March, 1896, when the doors were finally closed and the affairs of the bank placed under the direction of John Perry, government receiver. All of the depositors were paid in full, 6 and 55-100 per cent interest being paid on the face of all claims.

The Armour Brother Banking company was organized in 1878. A. W. Armour was president; S. B. Armour, vice president; and C. H. Prescott cashier. The business of the Armour Brothers Banking company was bought January 1, 1889, by the Midland National bank and the two banks were united under the name of the Midland National bank. Its officers were Witten McDonald, president; A. W. Armour, vice president; W. H. Winants, cashier. The business of this bank was absorbed by the National Bank of Commerce in July, 1897.

The Citizens' National bank was organized in 1882, with J. A. Cooper as president and J. J. Squier, vice president. The latter afterward became president and manager of the bank. A. A. Whipple and S. J. Fitzhugh also were connected with the bank. In 1898 its business was sold to the Union National bank.

H. P. Churchill and others, in 1883, organized the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank. It failed in 1893, with liabilities amounting to about \$2,000,000 having at that time about seven thousand depositors. In September, 1893, Howard M. Holden was appointed assignee for the bank.

The Traders' bank was established in 1883, James T. Thornton and others being associated in its organization. The particular accommodation of cattle dealers and the handling of paper based on business of this character were the main purposes of the organizers. This bank was purchased by the Union National bank in 1887.

The leading banks of Kansas City had immense interests at the stockyards from the time of the establishment of the great packing industries here. Before the organization of a bank at the stockyards this class of business was transacted by clerks especially appointed for that purpose. This system was not satisfactory, however, and, in order to supply a real need, the Kansas City Stockyards bank was organized in 1884, with a capital of \$200,000. C. F. Morse, president of the Kansas City Stockyards company, was president of the bank, and M. W. St. Clair was cashier. In 1890 it was found that the capital was insufficient, and the bank was reorganized under the name of the Inter-State National bank.

The New England Safe Deposit and Trust company was organized and began business January 1, 1889, with a paid up capital of \$100,000. A. W. Armour was president. J. F. Downing as vice president and A. W. Childs as treasurer were in active management of the business. The banking trust

and safe deposit business of this concern has been very profitable, but a decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri to the effect that the charters of Missouri trust companies required them to pay interest on deposits caused the directory to separate the trust and safe deposit departments from the banking department. This resulted in the organization of the New England National bank in 1896, with a capital of \$200,000.

The bank of H. S. Mills was organized in 1889 with a capital of \$100,000, January 1, 1889. After establishing a successful business, it was succeeded by the Western Exchange bank, organized under the laws of Missouri. The Aetna National bank was organized in March, 1890, and went into voluntary liquidation in March, 1893. The depositors were paid in full. The officers of this bank were: A. W. Allen, president; R. E. Talpey, vice president; R. J. Hawkins, cashier. The Metropolitan National bank was established in November, 1890, and at that time the German American National bank and the Mercantile bank were absorbed by it. In November, 1891, the Merchants' National bank also was absorbed by the Metropolitan National bank. R. W. Hocker and W. E. Hall retired from the management of the bank in January, 1895, being succeeded by J. K. Burnham as president and C. S. Morey as vice president and J. G. Stream as cashier. In May, 1897, the business of the Metropolitan National bank became a part of the National Bank of Commerce, the depositors being paid in full.

The private banking house of Lombard Brothers was established in April, 1885, with a paid-in capital of \$100,000. The partners in this bank were B. Lombard, Jr., of Boston, Mass., and James L. Lombard, of Kansas City, the latter having the active management of the bank's affairs. The deposits were about \$600,000, and the business was profitably conducted until 1886, when the First National bank was organized. To the latter institution the interests of Lombard Brothers were transferred, James L. Lombard becoming the president of the First National bank.

The Missouri Valley bank was established in 1878 and conducted a successful business for several years, but finally failed. It was the outgrowth of the Farmers and Drovers' bank, situated in the West bottoms of Kansas City, and which moved up town and became the Missouri Valley bank. Theodore Kraus was the first president and Robert J. Alther was the first cashier.

The Missouri National bank was organized in 1891, with a capital of \$250,000. D. V. Reiger, who was chiefly instrumental in establishing it, was the first president, and R. D. Covington was the cashier. The bank was affected by the financial panic of 1893, and the doors were closed for a short time. Business was resumed and carried on until 1896, when the bank suspended and the affairs passed into the hands of a receiver. The German Savings bank was organized in 1891 by Dr. Joseph Feld. In 1893 its business

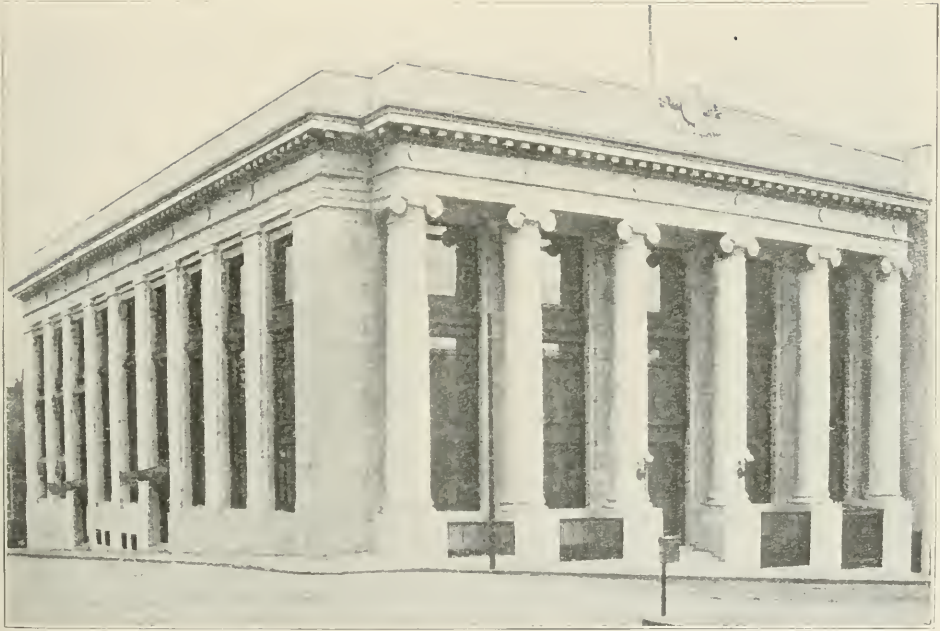
was liquidated through the Mechanics' bank. The life of the Continental National bank was short. It was established in 1892, opening its doors August 2 of that year, and went into voluntary liquidation November 11 of the same year.

The Mechanics' bank was the outgrowth of the Mechanics' Savings bank which was organized in 1890 by Robert M. Snyder with a capital of \$50,000. In 1893 it was organized as a state bank with a capital of \$50,000. Robert M. Snyder was chosen president, and George P. Snyder, cashier; A. L. McBride, assistant cashier. This bank closed business January 31, 1900.

The German American National bank was organized in 1888, and was situated at Seventh and Delaware streets in a building that has been occupied by various financial institutions. J. K. Burnham was the president of this bank. W. F. Wyman, who was the vice-president at the time of organization, was succeeded in this position by J. W. Swain. Louis Bauerlein, the first cashier, was succeeded by J. G. Stream. The bank ceased business November 13, 1890, when its accounts, with those of the Mercantile bank, were turned over to the Metropolitan National bank.

The Mercantile bank was in business for several years until 1893, when its depositors were paid in full and the affairs sold to the Metropolitan National bank. Charles Russell was the first president, and after serving in this capacity for one year, served as vice president for about six months, at the end of that time retiring from active connection with the bank. E. L. Martin was elected president to succeed Mr. Russell. This bank purchased the German Savings bank from Dr. Joseph Feld. Its capital was \$200,000.

The Merchants' National Bank of Kansas City was organized November 28, 1879, with a capital of \$250,000. The incorporators and first board of directors were: Victor B. Buck, T. K. Hanna, Alvah Mansur, W. A. M. Vaughan, John C. Gage, John Long, F. L. Underwood and J. M. Coburn. The first officers were: F. L. Underwood, president; W. A. M. Vaughan, vice president, and J. M. Coburn, cashier. The capital was increased to \$500,000 June 16, 1881. The only change in the organization at that time was the election of C. S. Wheeler to succeed Alvah Mansur. The bank was situated at the corner of Missouri avenue and Delaware street until September, 1889, when it moved to the New York Life building. The capital was increased to one million dollars October 22, 1889, and the following officers were elected: W. B. Clarke, president; C. S. Wheeler, vice president; O. P. Dickinson, second vice president; J. W. Barney, cashier, and C. H. Rockwell, assistant cashier. The bank transacted a successful business until November, 1891, when the directors determined to retire from business. This conclusion was reached after the collapse of the real estate boom had caused losses that might have been increased by continuance in business. The stock-



FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

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holders agreed with the directors, and the bank retired from business November 7, 1891. All depositors were immediately paid, the board of directors retaining custody of the capital and surplus invested in loans and securities for collection and distribution to the stockholders.

The Bank of Grand avenue was established August 25, 1884, with a capital of \$50,000 and a surplus of \$50,000. L. A. Lambert was its first president, and Henry C. Lambert was cashier. In January, 1899, L. A. Lambert was succeeded by Henry C. Lambert as president. J. W. Lambert became cashier. The Bank of Grand avenue was succeeded by the present organization, the German-American bank, in 1901. This bank's officers are J. W. Wagner, president; H. C. Lambert, cashier, and G. Kesting, assistant cashier, and the deposits amount to \$1,000,000.

The American National bank was organized in 1886, with a capital of \$250,000. It was reorganized in 1898, with a capital of \$250,000. W. B. Grimes was its first president and H. P. Stimson its first cashier. This bank was closed for about seventy days in 1891, but was reorganized and again opened for business, the depositors being paid six per cent interest on their deposits for the time their funds were held. The stock of the American National bank was bought in June, 1902, by a group of Kansas City men, headed by William Huttig. Some of the men associated with Mr. Huttig were Colonel Willis Wood, William Kenefick and John Worthington. By permission of the Treasury department, the name of the concern was changed to the National Bank of the Republic. When the new institution opened for business in June, 1907, it had a paid up capital of one-half million dollars, with a cash surplus of \$50,000. These were the officers: William Huttig, president; J. H. Berkshire, vice president; John Worthington, vice president, and John C. Hughes, cashier.

By special permission of the comptroller of the currency, a bank organized in Kansas City in 1886 was given the name of the First National bank. Another institution of this name had been in existence, but had gone into the hands of a receiver and its affairs had been closed up. The second First National bank was a new and entirely separate establishment. James L. Lombard was president, the bank practically growing out of the banking house of Lombard Brothers. C. H. V. Lewis was the first cashier. E. F. Swinney became cashier in 1887.

In the summer of 1887 the Bank of Commerce, a prosperous financial institution which grew out of the Kansas City Savings association, was organized under the national banking laws and the name became the National Bank of Commerce. In May, 1897, it absorbed the Metropolitan National bank. The Midland National bank, which in January, 1889, bought the business of the Armour Brother Banking company, was consolidated with the

National Bank of Commerce in July, 1897. The officials of the latter named bank owned the capital stock of the Stock Yards Bank of Commerce and the Union Avenue Bank of Commerce, both of which were organized under the state laws. The business of the National Bank of Commerce increased until it became the largest bank west of Chicago, with one exception in St. Louis. It had a remarkably large clientage among the country banks tributary to Kansas City.

Overwhelmed by a wave of distrust that steadily wore away its resources, the National Bank of Commerce suspended business December 5, 1907. In about six weeks the bank had paid off nineteen million dollars of its deposits, reduced its loans three and one-half millions, cut down its cash resources eleven and three-quarter millions and sold two millions of high grade bonds, all in the effort to meet the demands upon it. But there had been a continual drain, culminating in a clearing house debit balance of \$400,000 that the bank was forced to meet.

George T. Cutts was appointed receiver December 17, 1907, and the work of reorganization began at once. After it became apparent that the bank would reopen, W. B. Ridgely, comptroller of the currency, was asked to become president of the reorganized institution. He resigned as comptroller of the currency to accept the offer. The capital stock was increased and the bank was reopened March 21, 1908, without loss to the depositors.

The Union National bank that succeeded the Traders' bank, was organized in 1887 by David T. Beals, George R. Barse, C. W. Whitehead, F. L. LaForce, H. J. Rosencrans and others. It has grown to be one of the solid financial institutions of the West. In 1898 the business of the Citizens' National bank was sold to the Union National bank.

The Kansas City State bank was organized October 23, 1888, with a capital of \$20,000. It grew to be one of the most important banks of its kind.

The Missouri Savings bank was organized in 1891, with a capital of \$50,000. Watt Webb became president of this bank and W. S. Webb cashier. It had a surplus of \$25,000, which, with its capital, was invested in United States bonds. The bank is prosperous and its affairs well managed by the following officers and directors: Watt Webb, president; W. S. Webb, cashier; Eugene Carlat, Stuart Carkener, Oliver Carlat and W. L. Kessinger.

The Western Exchange bank, organized January 1, 1899, under the state laws, succeeded the bank of H. S. Mills, which was organized in 1889. Its successor organized with J. S. Lillis as president, and H. Koehler as cashier. This bank was capitalized at \$100,000, and had a surplus of \$10,000 and deposits aggregating \$550,000. The present deposits of the bank are one and one-half million dollars.

The City National bank was opened February 2, 1900, with a paid-up capital of \$250,000 and a surplus of \$25,000. This bank began business under most auspicious circumstances. R. M. Snyder is president, J. G. Streat is vice president, and George P. Snyder is cashier. The bank owns its own building, the handsome structure at 545 Delaware street, formerly occupied by the National Bank of Commerce, and one suited to the purposes. Eleven days after the bank opened for business the deposits were over \$400,000. The directors are John Long, J. Crawford James, Milton Moore and P. I. Bonebreak. The latter is the president of the Central National bank of Topeka, Kansas.

The Traders' bank of Kansas City was opened for business October 15, 1900, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The directors were George W. Fuller, Frank H. Woodbury, Sanford B. Ladd, C. C. Clemons, Ellis Short, John S. Morrin and A. J. Poor. The officers were J. R. Dominick, president; E. J. Colvin, vice president; J. C. English, cashier, and L. C. Parmenter, assistant cashier. The Corn Belt bank was established in June, 1905, with a capital of \$100,000.

The Fidelity Trust company, with a capital of one million dollars, does a general trust and savings bank business. It owns and occupies as a banking house the old Federal building at Ninth and Walnut streets, which it bought for \$260,000 and remodeled. The Pioneer Trust company opened its doors January 20, 1903. It does a general banking, financial, real estate, trust and bond business. The United States Trust company does a strictly trust company business. It has a capital of \$250,000. The United States and Mexican Trust company was organized in April, 1901. It does a general trust business, acting as trustee for issues of bonds, cares for and sells real estate and makes loans on real estate and approved collateral. This company is the fiscal agent for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway company, handles the securities for the construction companies, for which it is trustee, and has charge of the land interests of the railroad company along the line of the road in the United States and Mexico, including the town sites. A. E. Stillwell, president of the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad, is president of the trust company. The Commerce Trust company opened for business October 1, 1906, with a paid-up capital of one million dollars.

With bank deposits aggregating \$114,365,493, and with bank clearings amounting to \$1,649,375,013, Kansas City at the beginning of 1908 took high rank among the great centers of finance in the United States. Only New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Pittsburg were in advance of Kansas City on January 1, 1908, in the volume of business represented by bank clearings, while many older cities, including San Francisco,

Cincinnati, Baltimore, New Orleans, Cleveland, Detroit and Louisville, were surpassed by Kansas City.

The rapid growth of Kansas City as a financial bulwark is shown comprehensively in this statement of bank deposits and bank clearings covering totals for each one of the past ten years: 1898, deposits \$35,814,000, clearings \$585,294,637; 1899, deposits \$48,019,000, clearings \$648,270,711; 1900, deposits \$55,277,580, clearings \$775,264,813; 1901, deposits \$73,799,588, clearings \$918,198,416; 1902, deposits \$77,250,577, clearings \$988,294,998; 1903, deposits \$78,245,525, clearings \$1,074,878,589; 1904, deposits \$84,228,000, clearings \$1,097,887,155; 1905, deposits \$91,665,721, clearings \$1,197,905,556; 1906, deposits \$102,215,000, clearings \$1,331,673,055; 1907, deposits \$114,365,493, clearings \$1,649,375,013.

The increase of \$317,701,958 in the clearings for 1907 over the total for 1906 was greater than the total increase of bank clearings for the six years from 1880 to 1886, during which time Kansas City's famous "boom" occurred. From 1889 to 1896 little progress was made, but since 1896 the growth has been rapid. The total bank deposits in Kansas City banks were more than 300 per cent greater at the close of 1907 than the largest total of deposits reached in the year 1898, ten years previous.

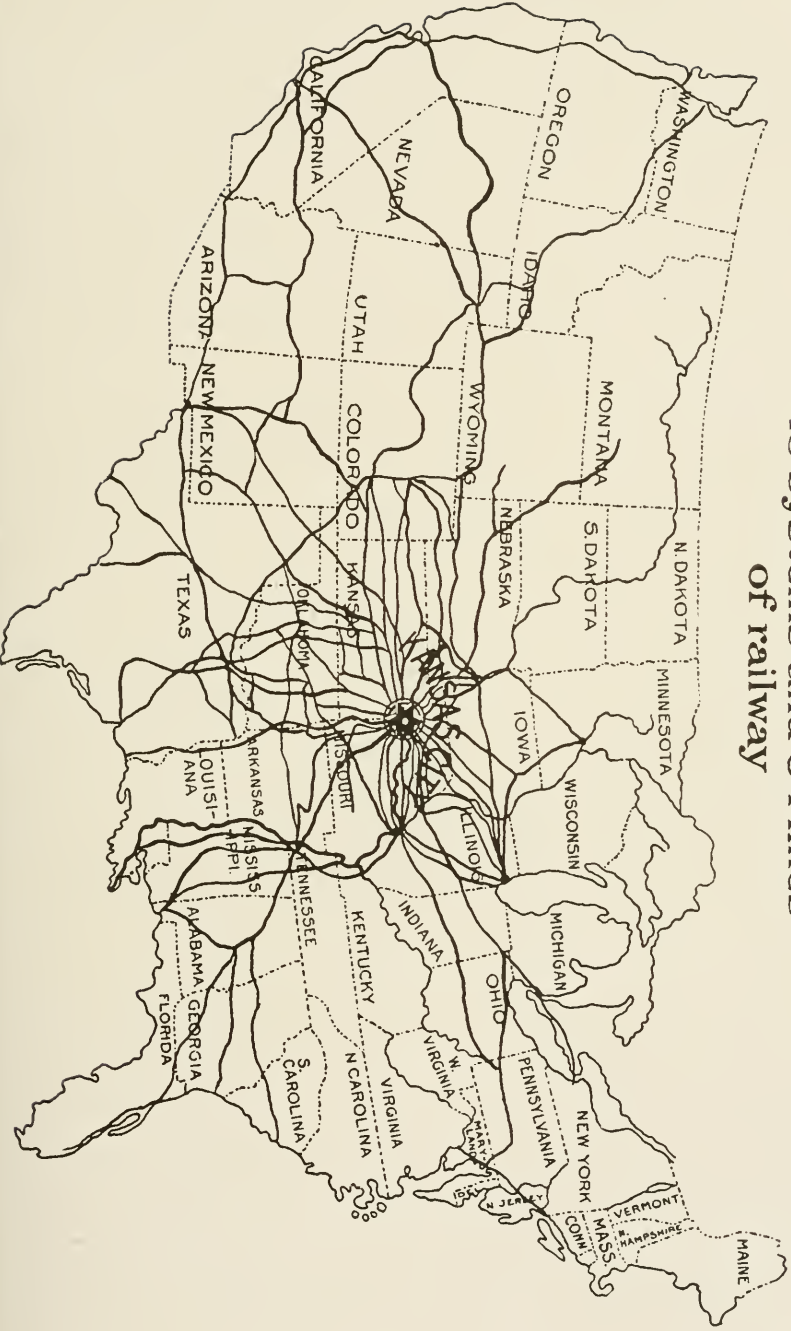
Reasons for Kansas City's growth and stability in banking are not difficult to discover. Since the early '50s, when the Northrup & Chick bank was started here, Kansas City has been recognized as a point for the distribution of merchandise and supplies for a vast territory. It has also developed along with its wholesale and jobbing trade, a great market for the products of this territory, as well as the building up of many lines of manufacture. These, in addition to the fact that it is a recognized money center for its trade territory, necessarily call for sound banks and safe banking methods.

CHAPTER XI.

THE STORY OF THE RAILROADS.

Kansas City has twenty systems of railroads and thirty-nine separate lines, making it the second largest railroad center in America. The railroads entering Kansas City have an aggregate mileage of about 50,000, nearly one-fourth of the mileage of all the railroads in the United States. The lines radiating from Kansas City traverse thirty-one states and territories. From this center the capitals of sixteen states can be reached without changing

Map Showing Kansas City
as a transportation center
with its
18 systems and 34 lines
of railway



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cars. The various lines reach 10,146 cities and towns direct. More than two hundred passenger trains enter and disappear from the Union depot daily. About three hundred freight trains, with an average of about 11,000 cars, pass in and out of the city daily.

No other city anywhere can offer merchants and manufactures better shipping facilities than Kansas City. One of the city's greatest inducements to new capital is its superior transportation facilities. It is the point from which the railroads can gather the largest tonnage over the greatest area. Kansas City has for its trade territory the Southwest—equal to one-third of the United States, with a population of more than 20 million. This is the market controlled by Kansas City without competition from any other city capable of surpassing it in the matter of freight rates. This condition must continue as true of the future as of the past, since Kansas City has the natural advantages that will enable it to have and to hold forever its market ascendancy in the vast region. The Northwest is a business battle-field between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. The cities of the East and South are hampered with competition, but the great Southwest belongs to Kansas City.

It was a round about journey from Kansas City to the East before the advent of the Pacific railroad of Missouri, now known as the Missouri Pacific railroad. The steamer Emile, Captain Sam Burks, left Kansas City every day for Leavenworth, Kas., and Weston, Mo. At Weston connection was made with the Platte Valley railroad to St. Joseph, Mo., connecting there with the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, leaving St. Joseph at midnight for Hannibal and connecting at Macon, Mo., with the North Missouri railroad, now the Wabash railroad, for St. Louis. At Hannibal connections were made with the Keokuk and St. Louis packets for St. Louis. Passengers for Chicago and Eastern points boarded the steamer Mollie McPike at Hannibal for Quincy, connecting with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, or Great Western railway of Illinois. The trip from Kansas City to Chicago was made in forty hours—one train a day each way, only one line and no choice of roads.

The Platte Valley railroad was completed May 24, 1860, from St. Joseph to Weston. Steamboat E. Hensley, Captain John Nicely, ran daily between Weston and Leavenworth and between Weston and Kansas City. The Platte Valley railroad afterwards was built from Weston to Kansas City and completed to Harlem, opposite Kansas City, in the spring of 1869, and was known as the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad. The first conductor on the Platte Valley railroad and afterwards the first conductor on the Atchison & Pike's Peake railroad west of Atchison, was Colonel Richard B. Morris, a resident of Atchison. Railroad fare was high in the early days. The passenger fare from Kansas City to St. Louis was \$14.50; to Chicago, \$24.50; to

Cincinnati, \$29.00; to New York City, \$48.00; to Boston, \$52.00; and intermediate points in proportion.

Ground was broken in Kansas City for the Pacific railroad of Missouri, July 25, 1860, building towards Pleasant Hill, Mo., to connect with the main line coming west from St. Louis. The first engine for this railroad came from St. Louis by steamboat and was landed at Kansas City in June, 1864, about the site of Kelly's flour mill, East Bottoms. This engine was unloaded and placed on the rails under the direction of H. Hale, who built the railroad to Pleasant Hill and afterwards was the superintendent of the Western division, Sedalia to Kansas City. Mr. Hale was well known to the old-time citizens of Kansas City. He was at one time superintendent of the Union depot. In 1908 he was a member of the Soldiers' home at Leavenworth, and was upwards of 90 years old.

The railroad was completed to Little Blue station, July 4, 1864. Mr. Hale invited the citizens to Little Blue for a picnic. He took his engine and four flat cars on which he constructed board seats and ran this train on the holiday between the two points to handle the crowds. Many of the old-time citizens, Judge J. E. Guinotte, then a lad, among them, had their first railroad ride on that occasion.

The first passenger train came into the East bottoms of Kansas City from St. Louis September 25, 1865. Later in the fall, Nov. 15, 1865, the track was extended to the present Grand Avenue depot. Grading was started to Leavenworth. The first through passenger train was run from Leavenworth to St. Louis, July 1, 1866. The road was completed from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kas., September 10, 1869.

In the early days, there were two trains daily between Kansas City and St. Louis. The trip to St. Louis required eighteen hours. The fare was \$14.50. The time now between the two cities is about eight hours by five different railroads with about twenty trains daily at a ticket rate of \$5.50. The Missouri Pacific was built as a broad gauge railroad, five feet six inches. The gauge was changed to the present standard gauge. In the year 1870, this was done between St. Louis and Leavenworth in less than ten hours and was considered a wonderful feat at that time.

In 1867, there was built by the Missouri Pacific railroad and the Kansas Pacific railroad a big hotel and a station house in the West Bottoms, known as the State Line House and Station. All passengers were transferred at that point by both roads. On the completion of the Cameron branch and until the bridge across the Missouri river was finished, the Kansas Pacific came East on the Missouri tracks on the levee to the Gilliss House. Passengers were transferred from one road to the other by a ferry that operated between Kansas City and Harlem.

The Pacific railroad of Missouri was the only railroad running into Kansas City that contributed to the city for its right-of-way. It paid \$20,000 for the privilege of running over the levee, from Grand avenue to the State line to connect with the Kansas Pacific railroad going West. This money was turned over to three enterprising citizens who helped lay the foundation for a prosperous future for Kansas City. These three were Kersey Coates, Charles E. Kearney and R. T. Van Horn. With the money, as small amount as it was, they secured for Kansas City the Cameron branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad and with it followed the building of the Missouri river bridge; the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad to Baxter Springs, Kas.; and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad to Ottawa and Southern Kansas. This was the great turning point in Kansas City's history.

The next great enterprise was the building of the railroad bridge across the Missouri river between Kansas City and Harlem. Octave Chanute, the chief engineer, and George Morrison, assistant engineer, gave a history of this project, so important to Kansas City, in a book published in 1870:

"The movement that led ultimately to the building of the Kansas City bridge, dates from the incorporation of the 'Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior railroad' by the state of Missouri, in 1857. This high sounding title and the extent of the enterprise, that contemplated some 1,500 miles of railroad, occasioned much merriment in the legislature, especially as only 129 miles of the proposed road would be in Missouri, within the jurisdiction of the body granting the charter, and it also was understood that the projectors would, for the present, be satisfied with the building of fifty-two miles of the line, as a branch of another railroad.

But the enterprising citizens of the infant Kansas City, which had at that time about 2,000 inhabitants, proved wiser than those who laughed at their plans. In 1860, a contract was let for building that portion of the road extending from the town of Cameron, Mo., on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, to the Missouri river, opposite Kansas City.

Considerable work was done and \$200,000 was expended, but the Civil war put an end to all active operations in the spring of 1861, and for the next five years the project slumbered forgotten in the strife that desolated the border between Missouri and Kansas.

A charter was obtained from the Missouri legislature in 1865 for a carriage and railroad bridge at Kansas City. This movement, however, was speculative and the incorporators, having failed to secure the necessary capital, never organized under it and merely held the charter as a ready means of benefiting the town by giving it to any capitalist willing to undertake the construction of the bridge, should circumstances ever make such an undertaking possible.

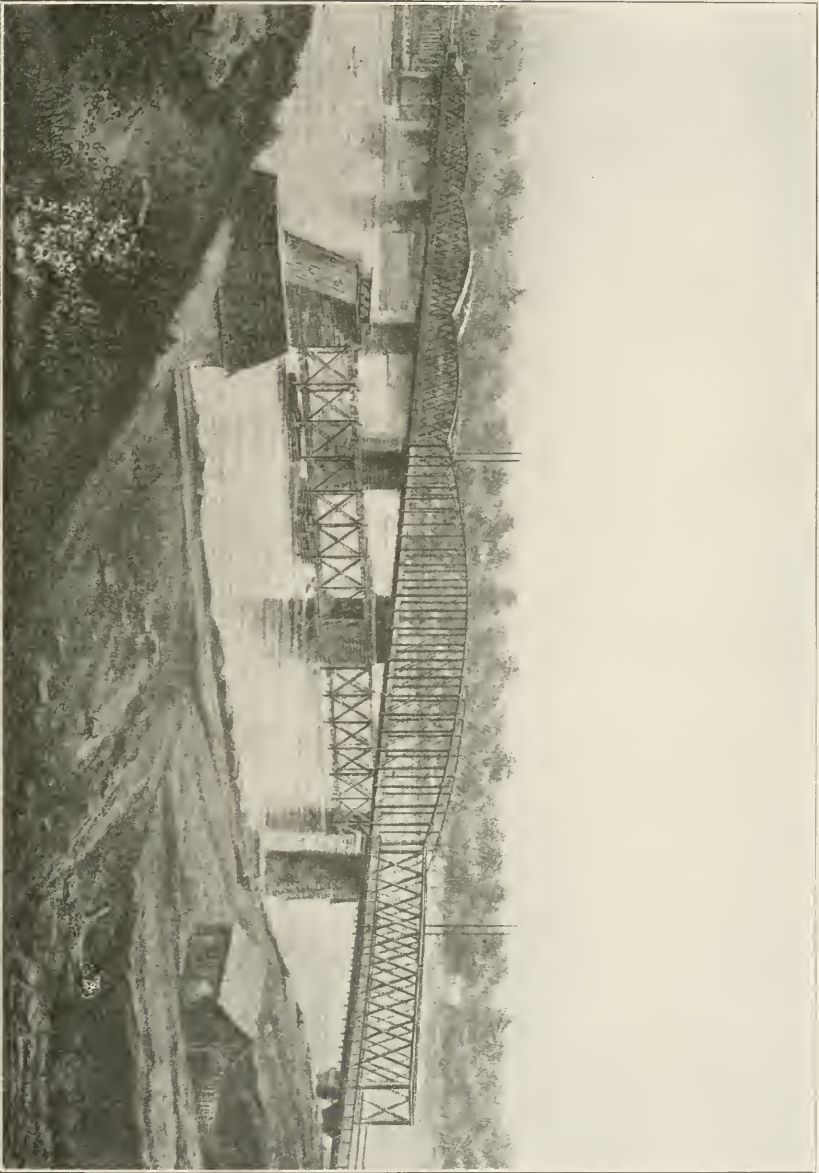
A general act of Congress was approved, July 25, 1865, authorizing the construction of bridges across the Mississippi river at Quincy, Burlington, Hannibal, Prairie du Chien, Keokuk, Winona, Dubuque and St. Louis, which by a special clause was made to apply to the Missouri river at Kansas City.

The Kansas City & Cameron railroad, being fully reorganized in 1866, with C. E. Kearney of Kansas City as president, obtained additional subscriptions and undertook to secure aid and a connection with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. A curious incident that occurred in connection with this road showed on how slender a thread sometimes hangs the fate of infant projects and communities. Even before the Civil war, a strong rivalry existed between Kansas City and Leavenworth, the latter city being situated on the same bank some twenty-five miles up the river. Both had begun railroads to Cameron, both had temporarily abandoned their enterprise in the war, and both sought the aid of Eastern capitalists controlling the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad to revive them. Leavenworth, which had enjoyed a large and prosperous trade during the war, in consequence of being near an important military post and fort, was earliest in the field, and when Kansas City heard of it, had almost closed a contract for the necessary aid with Eastern capitalists. A few days more and it would have been too late; everything would have been arranged, and the road built to Leavenworth, which probably would have been able to hamper its rival. Immediate personal appeals and propositions brought about a suspension of final judgment, until the claims and merits of the two cities could be investigated.

The delay was granted by James F. Joy, who as president of the Michigan Central; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Hannibal & St. Joseph, and other railroads, was at that time preparing to have bridges built across the Mississippi river both at Burlington and Quincy. He visited Leavenworth and Kansas City and decided that the latter was the best point to reach and that a bridge must be built there to make the road of value. Arrangements were made, therefore, with the Kansas City & Cameron and the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroads, by which they agreed to furnish the iron for the new line and to build the bridge at Kansas City.

The railroad was completed from Cameron to the north bank of the river opposite Kansas City, November 30, 1867, and from that date until the completion of the bridge in July, 1869, the road was operated as a branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, freight and passengers being transferred by ferry.

A preliminary survey and report on the bridge site was made in August, 1866, by M. Hjortsberg, chief engineer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. Octave Chanute became chief engineer of the bridge February 7, 1866, and the work was urged from that time until the bridge was completed.



KANSAS CITY BRIDGE, 1869.

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The corner stone of the south abutment was laid August 21, 1867, with appropriate festivities. The last stone, completing the masonry of the bridge was laid May 5, 1869. The draw was swung June 15, 1869, and the first engine crossed the bridge ten days later. The bridge was publicly opened, Saturday, July 3, 1869. It was one of Kansas City's most memorable celebrations. The residents seemed to fully realize the importance of the occasion." A few headlines of the Daily Journal of issue Sunday, July 4, 1869, the day after the bridge celebration, follow:

"Kansas City's Glorious Fourth of July."

"Grand Celebration of the Opening of the First Railroad Bridge Over the Missouri River!"

"The Only Bridge Across the Missouri River!!"

"An Elegant Warm Day!!"

"Great Crowds of People From Missouri and Kansas!"

"Holman made a Successful Ascension in His Balloon From the Public Square (the present City Hall location), Amid the Cheers of the Crowd and the Firing of the Cannon!"

"Grand Banquet at the Broadway Hotel (now the Coates House)."

"Kansas City From Now On Will Boom!"

The building of the Union Pacific Eastern division, afterwards called the Kansas Pacific railway, and now the Union Pacific railway, was an important enterprise. Samuel Hallett, a contractor, began work on what was to be the future great overland railroad between Kansas City and the Pacific ocean, August 10, 1863. On July 27, 1864, Mr. Hallett was killed in Wyandotte, Kas. The work was continued by Shoemaker Miller & Co., a firm of contractors. The first passenger train was run to Lawrence, Kas., November 28, 1864. On January 19, 1865, the Kansas legislature adjourned to go to Lawrence to take a railroad excursion from Lawrence to Wyandotte and return. The branch line from Leavenworth to Lawrence was completed May 15, 1866, and in June the main line was completed to Topeka with one passenger train daily. It required one day to go to Topeka and the next day to return. The same distance is traveled now in two hours with many passenger trains on three different roads.

This road passed the 385 mile post going West, April 7, 1868, and was completed to Denver, Col., and October 18, gave an excursion from Kansas City to Denver. It required the most of two nights and one day for the trip. West of Fort Ellsworth, the trains had to run slowly on account of the large herds of buffalo. The buffalo often delayed the trains until they had crossed the track because it was impossible to pass through the herds. One way passenger fare from Kansas City to Denver, was \$45.00.

In the month of June, 1867, construction was begun on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad under the management of Major B. S. Henning as general superintendent. December 13, 1868, the road was completed to Olathe, Kas., and December 20, 1869, the road was completed to Fort Scott, Kas., one hundred miles. Early the following spring of 1870, this road was completed to Baxter Springs, Kas., 166 miles south of Kansas City. This line now is part of the Frisco system. It is interesting to notice how lines that were started from other Missouri river points as main lines are now branch lines, their main lines running into Kansas City.

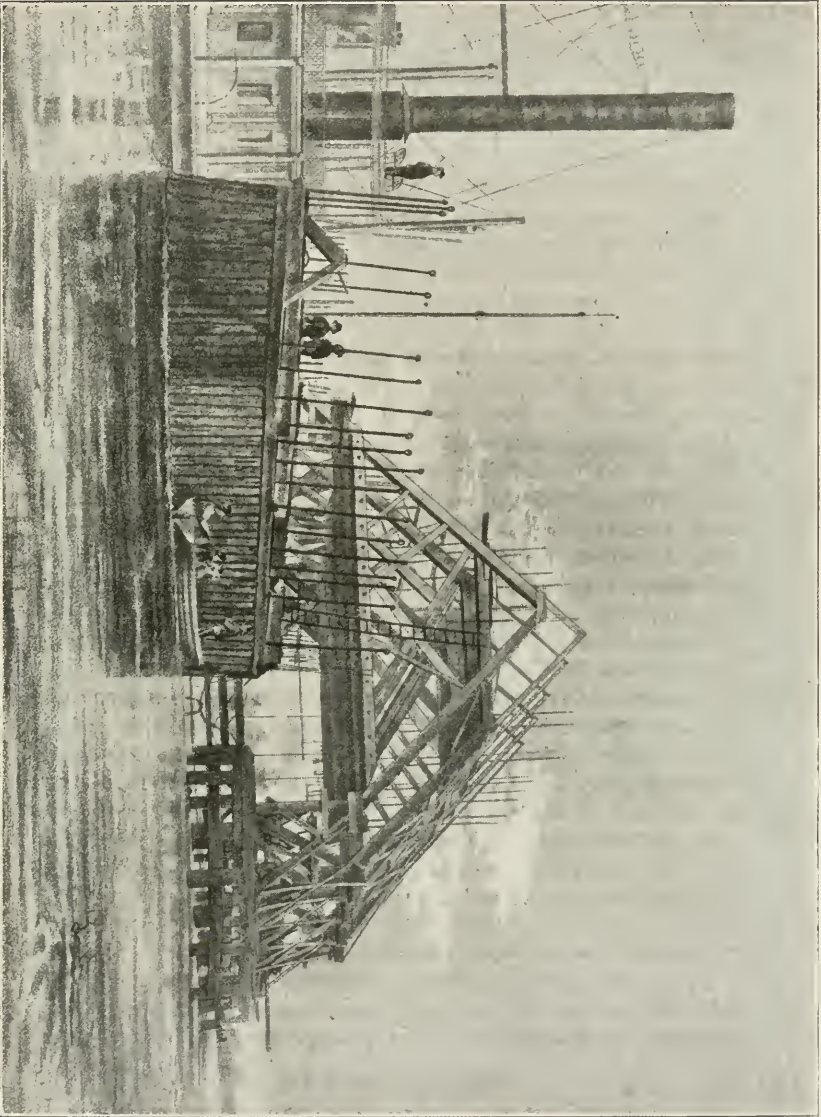
Ground was broken at Atchison, Kas., June 13, 1860, for the Atchison & Pike's Peak railroad and it was built to Downs, one hundred miles. It is now a system of 440 miles, known as the Central Branch division of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The great system of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was started from Atchison, Kas., in the summer of 1868. and the first locomotive with a train from Atchison passed over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe bridge over the Kaw river at Topeka, March 30, 1869. The engine was the "C. K. Holliday." This road was built westward very rapidly, reaching the Colorado line at Granada, January 1, 1873.

The first rail was laid on the Lawrence & Topeka railroad, April 11, 1874, afterwards known as the Kansas Midland railroad. As soon as it was completed from Kansas City to Topeka this line was bought by the Santa Fe system and is part of the Santa Fe system's main line from Kansas City to the Pacific coast terminals, San Diego and San Francisco. For the Kansas Midland railroad, Kaw township voted \$100,000.00 in bonds and it proved to be a good investment, since it placed Kansas City on the main line between the Pacific coast and Chicago.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroad started at Lawrence. In the year of 1869 it was built to Ottawa. This road was completed from Olathe to Ottawa, August 19, 1870, so as to have a Kansas City connection, using the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad to Olathe. This line was extended to Independence, Kas., and on to Wellington, Kas., and afterwards built an independent line from Kansas City to Olathe. The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Gulf railroad of early days is now a part of the Santa Fe system.

The St. Louis & Lawrence railroad was completed from Pleasant Hill, Mo., to Lawrence, Kas., fifty-eight miles, in 1877. This road was a failure. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad built a line from Holden, Mo., to Paola, Kas., in 1872, another cut-off that was of no value.

Kaw township voted \$150,000 in bonds for the Kansas City & Northwestern railroad, in 1872. These bonds afterwards were re-voted for the Kansas City & Eastern railroad, a narrow gauge railroad that was built from Kansas City to Independence and Lexington, Mo. This investment proved to be a



BUILDING KANSAS CITY BRIDGE, 1868.

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failure and was disastrous to all who invested their money in the enterprise. The road finally became a part of the Missouri Pacific system and was made a broad gauge line, it is now (1908) the Lexington division.

The Cameron branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad that reached Harlem August 22, 1867, is now the main line of the Burlington system and the branch is from Cameron to St. Joseph. The north Missouri railroad, now the Wabash railroad, was built from Moberly west and completed to Harlem, December 8, 1868. The Hannibal & St. Joseph; the North Missouri & Kansas City; and the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroads had their terminals at Harlem, from eight to ten months before the Missouri river bridge was completed. After the opening of the bridge, July 3, 1869, the three railroads crossed the river, and with the Kansas Pacific, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf; and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston railroads occupied the first Union depot in Kansas City.

In the spring of 1870, the Missouri Pacific railway built the incline that brought the trains through the "gooseneck," giving them an entrance to the Union depot, on the site of the present depot. This building afterwards burned, and the present depot was built.

The Union depot was completed and occupied April 7, 1878. The total cost, including the land, was \$410,028. The depot company was organized under an act of the Missouri legislature passed in 1871. The bill was introduced by St. Louis people and gave authority for the old Union station in St. Louis, but its provisions were general and a company was organized in Kansas City, October 28, 1875, taking advantage of the law. The incorporators were George H. Nettleton, Wallace Pratt, C. H. Prescott, T. F. Oakes and B. S. Henning. The company secured some of its land by dedication, but most of it by condemnation proceedings in July, 1877. The Union depot was remodeled in 1880 at a cost of \$224,083.

The Chicago & Alton railroad built west from Mexico, Mo., to Kansas City and completed its line May 11, 1879, to Kansas City. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad built a line from Olathe to Springfield, via Clinton. Later the "Blair road," known as the Kansas City, Osceola & Springfield, was built. Both these lines were taken over by the Frisco system. Later the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad was built and bought by the Missouri Pacific system.

In later years came the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad from Chicago through Kansas City to Denver, El Paso and Fort Worth; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad south to Denison, San Antonio and Galveston; the Frisco system to Tennessee, Oklahoma and Texas; the Kansas City Southern railroad to Texarkana, Shreveport and Port Arthur on the Gulf of Mexico; the Chicago, Great Western railroad to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago;

the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul to Chicago and the great Northwest; the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad to St. Joseph and Grand Island, Neb.. The Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City, Kansas City to Quincy. The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad, the short line to the Pacific ocean, was partly completed in 1908.

Some of the railroad officials who co-operated with Kansas City in the early days in making it a great railroad center were: Octave Chanute, George H. Nettleton, D. R. Garrison, Oliver Garrison, Thomas McKissock, T. F. Oakes, Sly T. Smith, C. W. Mead, L. W. Towne, C. F. Morse and Jay Gould. These were the early railroad builders of Kansas City and had the confidence of James T. Joy and the Adams family of Boston and other noted Eastern capitalists, who had faith in their works and furnished the money to carry out their plans.

CHAPTER XII.

REALTY IN KANSAS CITY.

The most prosperous cities, it is recognized, are those in which real estate transactions show greatest activity and in which values are on a solid basis. The early history of Kansas City real estate does not differ materially from that of other new western towns, and the only abnormal conditions that ever existed here were caused by the boom of 1886-87. At that time values were on a plane entirely out of relation to the business and population of the city, but all evil effects of that period gradually were wiped out in the slow period of liquidation extending to 1903. Outsiders who had lost money as a result of their ill-advised operations, were disposed for a time to distrust the real estate business in Kansas City. The home people, appreciating the evil effects of over-speculation, became very conservative, and as a result Kansas City real estate for several years was considered as worth what it would bring, just as it is in many old and settled communities. This sort of judgment was carried too far, and prices on inside business property and choice outside residence properties had a steady and slow growth. Up to about 1900, \$2,000 a front foot was considered a high price for inside retail business property and \$60 a foot an extravagant price for choice residence lots. This condition continued in spite of the tremendous prosperity in Kansas City's trade territory, resulting from the bumper crops of the period from 1896 to 1908. The holders of business property did not improve it, and rents became abnormally high considering the character of the buildings. To men who traveled and learned

things, it soon became evident that Kansas City values were ridiculously low as compared with those in other cities.

A demand sprung up for inside business property and one piece after another was sold at prices so far above what had been considered reasonable values that holders refused to sell, except at great advances. Purchases continued by outside investors until the residents were awakened, and the demand for inside business property became so great as to amount to a small boom in the spring and summer of 1907. It was in the fall of 1907 that the financial disturbances of the East frightened the bankers of the country, and Kansas City suffered a bankers' panic. It was predicted that real estate values would suffer a heavy decline. These prophecies were not fulfilled because values then were only what they should have been to correspond with values in cities in less than one-half the size of Kansas City. No forced sales took place, and heavy sales were made in 1908 at prices that exceeded those of 1907. Kansas City, in 1908, was on a solid basis and the supply of money for loans on improved real estate was greater than the demand.

Many miles of streets had been paved with asphalt or converted into boulevards through the residence districts, and added to this, 25 million dollars had been paid out for the acquisition and improvement of the park system. These outlays naturally had a depressing effect on vacant lots, but after the bargains had been removed from the market, the residence property began to command prices more nearly representing the actual values.

Many fortunes have been made and a very few lost through operations in town lots and suburban tracts. It is difficult for a Kansas Cityan to talk or write about real estate without dragging in the hogs, the cattle, the bank clearings and the railroads, all of which are so numerous as to surge and swell, roll over and almost submerge everything else in ever increasing volume.

It may be demonstrated that there are more individual owners of real estate in Kansas City in proportion to population than in almost any other great city in the world. It also is true that there is a larger proportion of professional men, wage earners and those engaged in general business who actively operate in building and trading and general speculation in real estate than in almost any other city, excepting where a so-called "boom" is in progress. This condition accounts for the fact that more than twenty-five hundred persons are dependent for a living on the sale of real estate as agents or employees of agents. The basis for this universal interest is the underlying confidence that this town is actually "buildded on a rock," metaphorically as well as geologically.

Kansas City real estate had its trials and ups and downs in the '70s and '80s from natural causes. As the surrounding country grew Kansas City increased in wealth. The disgust for inflated real estate values that caused the

panic of 1886-87 and the depression that culminated in the panic of 1893, caused the residents to become indifferent to nominal high prices on real estate that could not be realized. The building activity had become less and less until in 1892 it reached the lowest point in the thirty years period between 1878 and 1908. Prices were correspondingly low. Then began the real growth of Kansas City.

Streets were paved, sewers built and a park system begun. How were the residents to pay for these extensive improvements? What to do was soon determined. It was determined to issue the ever ready special tax bills running four to twenty years, interest and penalties 7 per cent to 15 per cent, thus giving property owners the option to pay spot cash or take time on the bills at ruinous rates of interest.

This plan was criticised and prophecies of bankruptcy were made, and with much justification. These prophecies were not fulfilled, however. Condemnations were commenced and the taxpayers actually were compelled to pay for the property taken, in cash before the city acquired it, or else pay heavy interest charges. If an owner permitted tax bills to be issued and afterward decided to sell, these tax bills must be paid by him out of the proceeds of sale. Property owners paid out 25 million dollars in this way which should have remained as working capital, and on which future owners could have carried the debt at an interest tax of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent a year. It is a wonder that this terrific cash drain had an effect on real estate prices? This is the explanation of the fact that up to 1906, real estate values were lower than in any other city of 100,000 population.

The real estate business began in Kansas City in 1838, when by order of the circuit court of Jackson county a tract of land containing 256 acres, belonging to the estate of Gabriel Prudhomme, was sold to a syndicate for \$4,220. A portion of this land was platted and a few of the lots were sold in 1839. Legal complications prevented further sales until 1848, when a reorganized company acquiring the property and, after extending the plat of 1839, had a sale of lots at which \$8,265 was received. John C. McCoy platted the remainder of the Prudhomme tract in June, 1847, and twenty-three lots were sold July 17, 1847.

The town of Kansas was fully organized in June, 1850, and in April, 1853, a city organization was effected and thoughtful men began to see its great possibilities. The subdivision of new areas of land was Hubbard's addition, made November 29, 1855, at which time the number of inhabitants was about 500 and the valuation of property, \$54,000. Additions then were made rapidly; three in 1856; seventeen in 1857; nine in 1858; and nine in 1859. In 1857, 527 houses were built and the population increased to 3,224 with an assessment of \$1,200,000. There was a great combination sale of lots to

persons who would build, October 20, 1858. In 1859 the population had increased to 7,180, and the assessment to \$3,311,730. The same causes that were then making Kansas City a trade center, operated to bring real estate into the market,—the line of boats to St. Joseph, to which point the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad had just been completed, being an important factor.

The West Hannibal Land company, of which William McCoy was president and Solomon Houck was secretary and treasurer, bought land in the West bottoms between the state line and the bluffs, and platted it, but few sales were made until after the Civil war. Near the close of the war, Case & Balis platted Pacific place, and L. K. Thacher the Depot addition. The price of lots at that time was \$6 to \$8 a front foot. Turner & Co.'s addition extended from St. Louis avenue to Fourteenth street, and from the Union depot to Pacific place. From its proximity to the Union depot, in 1868 it became the center of the wholesale implement trade, and the price of lots advanced to \$300 a front foot, but under the inflated values of 1887 they brought such fabulous prices as \$1,000, while immediately opposite the Union depot the price was as high as \$1,500. Some lots in the old town sold at about the same prices. Ashburn's addition lies between Ninth and Twelfth streets and Broadway and Baltimore avenues, and the lots there sold in 1865 at \$12 to \$28 a front foot, and advanced to from \$600 to \$1,600. The McGee addition lies between Main and Holmes streets and Twelfth and Twentieth streets; it brought \$8 a front foot and advanced to \$250 in 1887.

Appraisers appointed by the Jackson county court, in 1895-96, fixed the value of \$195,000 upon sixty-seven feet of ground at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Main streets, belonging to the Mason estate. In 1869, a tract of six acres between Ninth and Twelfth streets, east of Tracy avenue was bought for \$450 an acre, out of which lots were sold at \$300 each in 1887. Dundee place consisted of ninety-eight acres lying between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets and Virginia and Campbell streets, and was bought by a Scotch company in 1881 for \$415,000, or \$4,235 per acre. It was platted and the lots sold at \$25 to \$40 a front foot, or at the rate of \$6,250 to \$10,000 per acre. East Dundee place, comprising an adjoining ten acres, in 1886, sold by the front foot at the rate of \$16,500 an acre. In 1882 land between Ninth and Twelfth streets, and Prospect avenue and Olive street, sold for \$1,400 an acre. Lots sold at first for \$25 a front foot, advancing to \$150 in 1887. Eighty acres east of Broadway and north of Twenty-first street, which sold in 1878 at \$450 an acre, was bought at \$10,325 an acre by a syndicate in 1886. Lots in the business centers sold in 1887 at \$1,200 to \$2,500 a front foot, and in the West bottoms at \$600 to \$750; some lots in Turner & Co.'s addition sold for \$1,000 a front foot.

A wave of extravagant speculation passed around the world in 1886-87. It appeared that almost every sort of commodity dealt in by man became subject to wide fluctuation and prices became a matter of indifference to those who wished to buy. Kansas City real estate received the full force of this flood of speculation and lots were bought and sold with the same facility as potatoes and apples. The supply of town lots not being sufficient, tracts in the out-lying country were platted and "choice" corners that were sold at fancy prices then, still are abandoned to undergrowth, or still are used for pastures or truck gardens. The "boom" became an era in the history of Kansas City. Fortunes were made and lost, and some of the most substantial men built firm foundations in 1886-87, while others became financial wrecks. Deeds were given in a minority of cases when sales were made, contracts being passed from hand to hand by assignment, frequently several times in one day.

The stories of the transactions of those exciting days are interesting now to disinterested persons. One of the most notable of the deals was the sale of lots in the Goodrich addition, between Broadway and Baltimore avenue and Seventeenth and Twenty-first streets. A syndicate was formed and purchased the tract for \$800,000. When the opening day of sale arrived, buyers lined up in front of the agent's office and had tickets issued in order that everyone might buy in his proper turn. The line was a long one before the doors were opened. All lots appeared alike to the buyer; he simply wanted a lot or lots. Within one year the entire tract was closed out for \$1,800,000, and the million dollars was divided among the members of the syndicate.

Prices in the Goodrich addition underwent a slow decline until one tract of about two hundred feet which formerly was rated at \$200 a front foot was sold in 1903 for \$35 a front foot. In 1908, the same tract was sold by the purchaser at \$300 a foot, a clear profit, less taxes and interest, of \$265 a foot on the investment. Land was purchased on South Broadway in 1886 for \$200 a front foot and upward, because it appeared that the railroad companies desired to construct a new Union Passenger station at Twenty-third street and Broadway. Twenty-three years later, the railroads announced that they would build a Union station at Twenty-third and Main streets. In the interim values swung down to \$25 and back again. This shows how steady a locality can become with proper support and also gives an uncomfortable hint as to the significance of "Number 23."

Numerous investment and loan corporations, capitalized at from \$200,000 to \$2,500,000, operating with Eastern and European funds, contributed largely to the conditions that brought on the boom. These were money lending enterprises, and most of them extended their transactions over a large scope of tributary country. The local real estate agencies of that same period contributed in a large degree to the substantial development of the city, and

with few exceptions their operations were conducted prudently and with the fullest measure of financial integrity. Several hundred agents were engaged in buying and selling realty and the aggregate of the transactions was enormous, increasing from \$2,021,600 in 1872 and \$4,634,401 in 1879 to \$26,500,000 in 1886. The latter figures are those of recorded transactions in that phenomenal year. Large aggregate values have been quoted but are only estimates based on deals made on the street, in which there was no real transfer of property. The growth in commercial lines and the vast concentration of eastern capital through the trust and investment companies, with the possibility of Kansas City becoming a successful rival of Chicago and St. Louis in various industries, unduly stimulated the real estate market and inflated prices.

Dealing in city lots became a craze, and even men dependent upon small salaries, as clerks and mechanics, bought on monthly payments. The time came when dealers had exhausted their purchasing powers and buyers ceased to bid for property at any price. In the reaction, fictitious values were obliterated and much of the highly priced property relapsed to sellers under mortgage proceedings.

The first organization of the real estate dealers of Kansas City was effected in 1886 in the boom period. The first annual report of the organization, which was known as the Kansas City Real Estate and Stock exchange, shows that the object of the dealers who became the incorporators, was to regulate the business which had become degraded because of improper practices of irresponsible persons. Many took advantage of the excitement of the day, when speculation was wild, and dealt in real estate without financial or moral backing. Owners of property became distrustful and dissatisfied on account of treatment received from the "curbstones" and frequently law suits grew out of their improper and unwarranted actions.

It was found necessary by the regular dealers to remove this stigma and to place the real estate business on an equally high plane, which it deserved, with all other legitimate lines of business. At that time there was more than three hundred persons and firms advertising themselves as real estate agents, each one acting on his own plans and governed only by his own ideas of justice and morals. The final plans of organization were completed on the date of the great cyclone of May 11, 1886, and the members were actually assembling at the old Natatorium on Eighth street between Central and May streets, in the center of the path of the cyclone when the storm burst. The baptism of wind did not check the activity of the real estate men.

Membership in the Real Estate exchange in 1908 was limited to those dealers who were regularly licensed and who had a recognized standing in the community for integrity and reliability. In the beginning the member-

ship was limited by the bylaws to one hundred, but the rapid growth of the city made this a hardship on deserving applicants and the limit was dropped. The initiation fees and the annual dues were much larger in the early days of the Exchange than in later years.

The benefits derived from organization were so great that it was determined to purchase a lot and erect a building for the use of the association. This enterprise, in later years, became a burden on the organization and finally was abandoned. In dull times following the collapse of values, it became difficult to sustain a live interest in the Exchange, which was an incorporated company with a capital stock of \$10,000. The building finally passed out of the hands of the organization because of the depreciation in values and decrease in business of the members.

In the first year of the Exchange, certain other agents who were excluded from membership, formed an organization with a similar title. The Secretary of State refused to grant a charter on representations made by the original body and the case was taken to the Supreme court of Missouri, which upheld the Secretary of State in his refusal to grant a charter. The preliminary organization was concluded on May 17, 1886, and on July 22, 1886, the formal opening took place. The officers for the first year were: Theodore S. Case, president; E. M. Wright, vice president; A. A. Whipple, treasurer; W. V. Lippincott, Jr., secretary; and S. E. Swanson, assistant secretary. Some of the objects of the Exchange, announced at that time, were as follows: To secure uniform rates of brokerage on real estate transactions; to maintain principles of honesty and fair dealing in the operations of licensed real estate brokers; to establish and maintain the calling of the real estate agent in a position of dignity and responsibility; to devise, encourage and foster schemes of public improvement and benefit to the city at large.

These men who were charter members of the Exchange were members in 1908: John Bayha, T. T. Crittenden, Jr., John F. Downing, T. J. Green, J. Scott Harrison, George Hoffman, P. H. Madden, George Law, W. H. Royer, Simpson & Groves, R. L. Winter, C. W. Whitehead, B. T. Whipple, A. A. Whipple, W. S. Woods.

The proper conduct of the real estate business is a potent factor in determining the future of the city. The investment of outside capital in purchases of real property, in loans on such security, and in the erection of buildings of all sorts, is largely governed by the treatment of outside investors by the real estate agent. In 1901, when it became evident that the real estate association could work to better advantage under new organization, application was made to the Secretary of State for a charter and the new association was formed. The purposes of the association, as stated before, were to promote knowledge of municipal affairs and of taxation, with special reference to real estate;

to collect information and data; to increase acquaintanceship among the members of the association and to maintain suitable rooms or quarters for meetings of the members and for study, discussion and social intercourse; to aid at all times in the development and improvement of the city.

As an indication of the conservatism of leading members of this body, a resolution was introduced at a directors' meeting in February, 1901, providing that the Board of Park commissioners be petitioned not to make any further expenditures in the way of acquisition of new parks and boulevards in the west, north and south districts. It does not appear that the general body approved the resolution, however. In January, 1902, a motion was passed excluding newspaper reporters from the monthly dinners. There was a general protest against this policy, and all times since invitations have regularly been issued to newspaper men, who have made public all important actions of the Exchange, and in this way increased its influence. A determined effort was made by the Exchange members in 1903 to secure the adoption by the Legislature of a law, establishing the Torrens system of real estate transfers. Attorneys were employed, committees visited Jefferson City and much time and money was spent in the effort to place in the Statutes of Missouri this necessary enactment. The opposition of abstracters of real estate titles, and of many attorneys throughout the state, defeated the bill. A committee was appointed in 1903 to oppose the arbitrary actions of the State Factory inspector who attempted to arrest and impose fines upon property owners by putting his own construction on the law, regulating fire escapes. A committee of the Exchange working with the city officials had a new fire escape bill passed which was fairly satisfactory as a compromise, but not as it should be. In the same year, the Exchange took up the question of open specifications and competition on city contracts as a check on the system which had prevailed, favoring certain bidders. A special meeting was called in March, 1903, to discuss the question of issuing bonds to improve the water works, parks, and for building a new city hospital. George M. Shelley and D. J. Haff addressed the Exchange on these subjects. There was a full attendance and resolutions were adopted favoring not less than one million dollars for parks, one million dollars for water works and \$400,000 for the hospital. The agitation for a bond issue induced Mayor J. A. Reed to form a Bond commission to consider fully the necessities in the matter and to act in an advisory capacity with the City council. The real estate dealers were fully represented on this commission and materially influenced its final action, favoring improvements in the water works and park system and a new city hospital.

A few days before the crest of the 1903 flood reached Kansas City, the Exchange went on record at a called meeting with the following resolution: Resolved that the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the city be urged

to take such steps as may be necessary and with the utmost expedition to hold an election for the amendment of the charter at the earliest possible day in the future: that in view of the great disaster to the Water Works System and the necessity for placing the plant beyond any possibility of similar injuries in the future, a large increase in the amount of bonds is necessary but the immediate action required, is the forwarding of the proposed election for amendment of the charter, empowering the city to issue the necessary bonds.

In October, 1903, at the largest meeting ever held by the Exchange up to time, strong resolutions again were adopted, demanding flood protection. At this meeting the guests and speakers were: Colonel C. F. Morse, S. Waters Fox, United States Engineer; Congressman W. S. Cowherd; O. V. Dodge, President of Manufacturers' and Merchants' association; E. J. Roe, vice-president of the Commercial club; J. S. Silvey, secretary of the Mercantile club of Kansas City, Kas.; George M. Shelley; H. S. Boice, president of Live Stock exchange; W. C. Goffe, vice-president of the Board of Trade.

The Exchange in October, 1903, took up the work of raising \$15,000 to make a practical representation of Kansas City at the World's Fair in St. Louis. The money was expended on the Casino, one of the most attractive small buildings at the fair. The regulation of the smoke nuisance; the offering of rewards for the apprehension of plumbing thieves; for the conviction of persons destroying the "For Sale" signs; the proper regulation of fire escapes; the proper construction and care of apartment houses and tenement houses; and other reforms were urged by the real estate Exchange. The Exchange in 1904 urged appropriations from Congress for the improvement of the Missouri river, and in 1905, made subscriptions for the capital stock of a boat line.

The morals of the City Hall were not overlooked, and in 1904, resolutions were put through, urging on the City Treasurer and City Auditor that they should employ none but efficient honest men in their respective offices, regardless of politics. The real estate dealers in 1904 took up the movement to encourage the establishment of cotton mills in Kansas City and the members were largely responsible for the establishment of the large cotton mill in Kansas City, Kas., two of them traveling through the South, collecting information for the benefit of the public. It was in 1904 that the Real Estate exchange began insisting that a new city charter be adopted and it continued to urge this matter, in spite of a defeat at the polls, until the charter of 1908 was adopted. The members of the Exchange took a prominent part in framing the new charter. The Real Estate exchange members assisted in the fight for cheap gas and only discontinued their work when cheap gas was obtained.

When it was suggested that a \$20,000 fund be raised to advertise Kansas

City seventeen subscriptions were made by the real estate dealers at the first meeting and nearly 50 per cent of the amount was subscribed by them.

When the proposed Constitutional amendments prepared for consideration at the election of November, 1908, were made public, the Real Estate exchange called for a public discussion and invited the Honorable F. N. Judson, the Chairman of the Tax commission, to come to Kansas City, to address the Exchange and invited guests. A delegation of real estate dealers from Kansas City attended the national convention of real estate dealers in Chicago in 1908, and assisted in the organization of a National association.

These are the names of the presidents of the old Real Estate exchange: C. W. Whitehead, P. H. Madden, C. D. Parker, J. Scott Harrison, V. F. Boor, E. H. Phelps. Colonel Phelps always was an active member and it was largely to his efforts that the continuous existence of the Exchange is due. He served as president several terms when the interest was at a low tide.

Following are the names of the presidents of the new Real Estate exchange of Kansas City with the date of their service: C. J. Hubbard, 1901; P. H. Phelps, 1902; John A. Moore, 1903; A. A. Whipple, 1904; E. F. Allen, 1905; A. C. Cowan, 1906; B. T. Whipple, 1907; E. R. Crutcher, 1908.

The headquarters of the Exchange have been at various times in the Natatorium building on Eighth street, near Central; Armour building, Fifth and Delaware streets; Real Estate building, Wall street between Seventh and Eighth streets; and the New York Life building. Since the reorganization of the Exchange in 1901, the office of the president has been considered the headquarters, no regular meeting place being provided.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Kansas City owns and operates (in 1908) one of its public utilities. This is the water service. Its other utilities depending upon public franchises—street railways, electric lighting, gas, telephone, refrigerating and heat and power service—are under private ownership and operation. A variety of conditions affect the regulation of these privately owned public utilities, according to the terms of their franchises and the state of the laws at the time these rights accrued.

Only those services which are purely municipal or at most municipal and suburban in their scope are here considered. Steam railways, with their terminal facilities, are for the most part under state jurisdiction, and, besides,

the usual nomenclature of such things does not include as municipal public utilities the railways whose entrance here makes Kansas City the second most important railway center in America.

The Water Works was purchased by Kansas City from its private owner, the National Water Company, in 1895. The purchase was the result of much discussion and litigation, the city finally gaining possession by the payment of \$3,175,000. Of this sum \$3,100,000 was paid for the general water works and \$75,000 for the Westport pipe line. In the period since that time the service has been greatly extended, the plant very largely made over and reequipped. A conservative estimate of its value in 1908 was \$1,100,000. In the same period bonds were retired. The bonded debt in 1908 was \$3,492,000 with about \$250,000 in the sinking fund for their further reduction.

The plant thus shows a profit of approximately five million dollars in the value of the existing physical property. But this is not all, the city receiving free water service for fire hydrants, street cleaning, sewer flushing and public building uses that would have cost the city at the prevailing water rates, \$210,300 a year. The city has not saved this sum each year since the municipalization of the plant because the average amount used has not been so great as for the year 1907, but the total actual saving in these departments for the thirteen years has been more than one and one-half million dollars.

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In this period, too, the rates to customers of all classes were reduced on an average of nearly 25 per cent from those in force under private ownership. The first reduction was of 15 per cent, the second was of 10 per cent under the first reduced scale of prices. It would be conjectural to state whether these reductions are greater or less than might have been expected had a water franchise remained in private control. Without attempting any comparison with a supposititious private ownership it yet has been a subject of much interest whether it would not be more equitable to reduce the rates to consumers to cover the cost of services to them than to hold the rates at a level when the actual users of water pay not only for what they get, but for the service through the public hydrants and, as well, for the extension and maintenance of a property that virtually belongs to the land and in which the water users, as such, can have no permanent interest.

The water supply is drawn from the Missouri river, four miles above Kansas City, Kansas. This is near the site of the old town of Quindaro and the pumping station at this point is called the Quindaro station. It is equipped with six pumps of a total daily capacity of one hundred and seven

million gallons. The intake in the river at this point is not wholly secure nor adequate, and there an early betterment is contemplated. The settling basins at Quindaro have a capacity of forty-five million gallons.

The great flood in the Kaw and Missouri rivers in 1903 carried away the flow line, which before that time crossed the Kaw river on a low bridge, and left Kansas City without the water service for two weeks.

This disaster hastened the work of rehabilitating the entire physical system in accordance with plans that had been recommended a year earlier by an expert commission composed of George H. Benzenberg of Milwaukee, Stephen A. Mitchell and John Donnelly of Kansas City. The largest detail of the improvement was the laying of a new thirty-six inch flow line from the Quindaro supply station to the west bank of the Kaw river and the construction under the bed of the river through the solid rock of a six foot aqueduct crossing to the east bank of the stream. There a connection is made with two thirty-inch pipes leading to the Turkey Creek station.

At the Turkey Creek station are storage basins with a capacity of nine million gallons and a pumping plant equipped with six pumps having a combined daily capacity of sixty-one million gallons. The pumps here force the water to the Holly street reservoir, holding nine million gallons, and throughout the city's three hundred and seventy-one miles of distributing mains. It was part of the plan of ultimate enlargement of the water works system to establish other reservoirs through the city—a detail which, in 1908, is being pressed by the superintendent and the water commissioners.

The water service has now no filtering system. It has been estimated that adequate filtering beds would cost three million dollars. The plan is to provide them, though nothing definite had been done to that end in 1908. Larger settling basins are first to be secured. In those already established a solution of lime and alum is used to precipitate the foreign substances in the supply drawn from the river and to clarify the water. The city chemist asserts that this water is much purer and freer of germs than the average of the water from springs. Analyses showed variously forty, fifty, one hundred and seventy, two hundred and thirty and three hundred germs per cubic centimeter in samples of city water tested. Water containing fewer than five hundred germs per centimeter is considered wholesome. In the samples taken no pathogenic, or disease-producing, germs were discovered. Experiments have traced no late cases of typhoid fever to the city water supply, but several have been found attributable to spring and well water and to milk. Deaths from typhoid have averaged sixty a year. This is not abnormal among cities, but it is too high; that is, much of the mortality can be prevented by improving the water service. Dr. Walter M. Cross, the city chemist, explains that while turbid water is not more likely

to be impure than clear water, many persons drink impure clear water from cisterns, wells and springs from fear of the much purer city water which has not been well clarified.

The general management of the water works is under the control of the board of public works, the members of that board sitting, in this regard as a board of water commissioners. The physical or constructive phases of the service are directly controlled by a chief engineer and superintendent. The two offices have at times been filled by one man. The financial conduct of the plant, under the general supervision of the water commissioners, is in the hands of the assessor and collector of water rates. But the entire waterworks department is under the general and final authority of the city council. Appointments to positions in both branches of the service are in the hands of the mayor or his appointed board of public works. The head officers must be confirmed in their appointment by the upper house of the council. Under the city charter adopted August 4, 1908, the subordinate employees are protected by the merit system of civil service, as are the employees of other municipal departments.

The officers, in July, 1908, are: Board of Water Commissioners: Robert L. Gregory, president; Lynn S. Banks, R. H. Williams, Wallace Love; superintendent, S. Y. High; chief engineer, William G. Goodwin; and assessor and collector, George M. Shelley.

The largest public utility corporation in Kansas City in 1908 is the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, owning and controlling the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Kansas City Electric Light Company. The corporation is stocked and bonded for approximately forty-five million dollars. Of this, twelve and one-half million is in preferred stock, twelve and one-half million in common stock and twenty million dollars is in bonds, much of the bonds being held in the treasury to issue against the bonds of the constituent companies as they fall due. The market value of the corporation securities is about thirty-three and three-quarter million dollars, the bonds selling for practically par, the preferred stock at seventy cents on the dollar and the common stock at forty.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company operates in Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, a consolidation of several street railway lines that received franchises at various periods in the city's growth. Some of the lines were once horse car lines, some cable lines and some electric. All are electric in 1908, except a portion of the Twelfth street lines, between Washington street and the stock yards. The cable line is used pending the construction of some kind of a traffeway between the higher and lower levels of the city.

The franchises of the several constituent companies were harmonized and given the same terms by extension ordinances of 1899 and 1902. The latter of these, known as the "peace agreement," confirmed and limited all franchises to a period expiring June 1, 1925. It required or permitted the company to make certain extensions of its lines, confirmed a five-cent fare, established universal free transfers and provided a five-cent fare to the city's Swope park, outside the city limits. The company agreed to pay the city 8 per cent of its gross earnings, out of which the city was first to pay all the state, school and county taxes levied against the company and keep the residue in lieu of any municipal general property tax, car, license, occupation or other taxes. But if the city's receipts from the 8 per cent should not equal in one year the sum that the city might exact under the general taxing power plus the possible receipts from a car tax of \$50 a car, the city could levy and collect taxes to make up the deficit. The agreement also provided time schedules for the running of the cars.

The Metropolitan Street Railway company operates all the street railways in both Kansas Citys except the line of the Kansas City-Leavenworth electric line. It also operates the lines to Independence, Fairmount park, Swope park and Marlborough. The system in 1908 includes 223 miles of single track. The maximum number of its cars in service is about six hundred. As shown by the published report of the holding corporation the street car company carried in the twelve months ending May 31, 1907, something over one hundred and thirty-six million persons. The gross earnings of the street railway for the same period were \$4,821,902. This was a gain of nearly \$400,000 over the previous twelve months.

While a few building owners supply electric light and power to limited surrounding areas, and many factories, stores and office structures are equipped with their own electric plants, the greatest bulk of this public service is furnished by the Kansas City Electric Light Company, affiliated with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company under the ownership of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company. This company operates under any one or all of several varying franchises that were granted to original companies before the city charter of 1889 was adopted. At least two of the franchises grant perpetual rights. They exact no compensation from the company to the city and place no restrictions upon the rates the company may charge. It may demand as much per kilowatt hour—the standard of measurement—as a consumer will be willing to pay, or may grant to some one else as low a rate as it pleases. The rates charged the city are a matter of contract. By ordinance, embodying a contract, arc street lights are furnished at \$65 each year. The Electric Light Company's gross earnings for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1907, were \$893,436.66.

Another utility company controlled by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company is the Kansas City Heating Company, operating under a franchise granted in 1906 to Bernard Corrigan and C. N. Black. This company distributed steam for heating and laid pipes through a considerable portion of the business section of the city.

The officers and directors of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company for 1908 are: Officers—Bernard Corrigan, president; Charles N. Black, vice-president and general manager; W. E. Kirkpatrick, secretary and treasurer; J. A. Harder, auditor and assistant secretary and treasurer. Directors—Samuel McRoberts of Chicago, chairman; J. Ogden Armour, Chicago; Charles W. Armour, Kansas City; Charles N. Black, Kansas City; George W. Bacon, New York; Bernard Corrigan, Kansas City; Henry C. Flower, Kansas City; Edward George, Kansas City; Joseph J. Heim, Kansas City; L. E. James, Kansas City; H. O. Coughlin, Jersey City, N. J.; Kenneth K. McLaren, Jersey City, N. J.; E. F. Swinney, Kansas City; Hugh C. Ward, Kansas City.

Kansas City has two telephone systems, one, the older, the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company controlled by, or affiliated with, the Bell organization; the other, the Home Telephone Company.

The Missouri and Kansas Company has no municipal franchise. It operates under the general law of the state and assumed its privileges before the city charter of 1889 was adopted. It pays to the city 2 per cent of its annual gross earnings. It also pays a yearly conduit tax, at the rate of 30 cents a linear foot for the first six miles of conduits and 20 cents a foot for all in excess of that length. It has four miles of conduits. Whether it must also pay an imposed wire and pole and conduit tax is a legal question that has not been determined. The company, however, is subject to the general police power of the city, affecting its right to erect poles and string overhead wires. The Bell Company in 1908 has about 20,000 telephone instruments in service. The company is not limited in its rates of charge. Its revenues for the year ending December 31, 1907, were \$2,428,892; its expenses \$1,740,071.

The Home Telephone Company acquired the thirty-year franchise that was granted to John Enoch by the city council in November, 1901. Under this franchise the company was to pay 2 per cent of its gross receipts, furnish 30 free telephones to the city hall and was limited in its rates of charge to \$36 a year for residence service and \$60 a year for business service. The itemized reports for the company show 20,146 telephones in use, of which the yearly gross earnings per telephone for the year ending March 31, 1908, were \$39.07; its expenses were \$21.04; net income, \$18.03; interest allowance, \$7.64, leaving a surplus net income of \$10.39 for each telephone in

use. The year's gross earnings of the company were \$766,945, and for the same period, expenses, \$412,970; net earnings, \$353,974; interest charges, \$150,101; surplus, \$203,873. Its long distance service for the year ending March 31 1908, gave these fiscal returns: Gross earnings, \$188,265; expenses, \$79,340; net earnings, \$108,926; interest charges, \$53,882; surplus, \$55,043. The Home Company is subject to the same taxes and police powers operative against the Missouri and Kansas Company. Both companies have long distance connections.

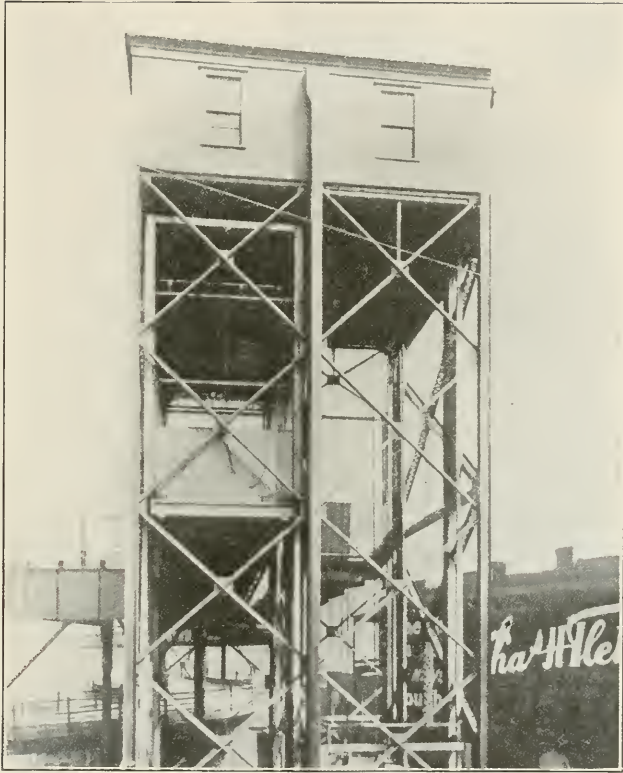
The utility of gas is under the control of McGowan, Small and Morgan, grantees under a franchise, for thirty years period, granted September 27, 1906. These grantees represent the same interests that controlled the Kansas City, Missouri, Gas Company that furnished artificial gas at \$1.00 a thousand cubic feet. "McGowan, Small and Morgan, grantees," constitute the gas interests for the municipality of Kansas City, Missouri. But the supply of gas is brought by pipe line from the natural gas fields in southeastern Kansas, the gas fields and pipe lines being controlled by separate corporations known as the Kansas Natural Gas Company, the Kansas City Pipe Line Company and the Kaw Gas Company. The interrelation and various specific functions of these several companies are difficult to determine—so difficult that the lawyers in the employ of Kansas City are not quite clear on the point. Some of the company's pipe lines are 125 miles long. The gas is pumped from the wells, the principal pumping stations being at Petrolia, Kansas, and Scipio, Kansas.

Under the franchise the grantees or their assignees are permitted to charge for domestic consumption 25 cents a thousand cubic feet for the first five years, 27 cents for the succeeding five years, and 30 cents for each year thereafter. If at the end of ten years they can show that the gas cannot be profitably supplied at the 30 cent rate they may increase the charge. But if they do this the city's right to purchase the plant or to regulate the rates becomes operative. The city receives 2 per cent of the company's gross earnings. For the six months ending July 1, 1908, these gross earnings amounted to \$1,003,449.78. This attested a remarkable increase in the sale of natural gas. For the six months ending July 1, 1907, the first full semi-annual period after the change from artificial to natural gas, the earnings were \$189,316.08; for the period ending with December 31, 1907, the earnings were \$428,844.19. The advance of more than \$800,000 in a year's time was due to the general substitution of gas for coal as a fuel for cooking and heating in dwellings and very largely in hotels and office buildings and even to a considerable extent in manufacturing establishments. The rate of charge for manufacturer's uses is ten cents a thousand cubic feet. The boulevards and many of the other residence streets are equipped with gas lamps. The

city pays \$12 a lamp, yearly, the fixtures being supplied by the gas company.

The Kansas City Viaduct and Terminal Railway Company owns a toll viaduct crossing all the lowlands and the Kaw river that lie between Sixth and Bluff streets in Kansas City, Missouri, and Third street and Minnesota avenue, in Kansas City, Kansas. The viaduct is a monumental structure one and a half miles long with a broad asphalted road-way and double tracks for street cars. It is supported on heavy steel pillars and trusses, strong enough to carry steam railway traffic. Approaches intersecting from streets in the West bottoms are equipped with steam elevators for lifting horses and heavily loaded drays from the street below to the top viaduct level. The viaduct is for the use of pedestrians and vehicles and street cars. The company pays 2 per cent of its gross earnings from street railway traffic to Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, the former municipality receiving 51 per cent of the 2 per cent, and the latter 49 per cent. Kansas City, Missouri, also receives 2 per cent of all tolls collected at its entrance to the viaduct, while Kansas City, Kansas, is paid 2 per cent of all receipts at the Kansas end of the structure.

Kansas City did not avail itself of its full municipal powers under the authority of the state constitution of 1875 until the adoption of a charter in 1889. Before that time it had only limited police powers over its public service corporations, which operated under franchises granted by the state. Under the later constitutional charter the city granted franchises limited by the charter to not greater than thirty-year periods, and possessed and exercised the authority to regulate service and conform it to not only specific contract requirements but to the reasonable demands of public convenience and safety. As an instance of this authority the city council ordained that the wires of telephone, telegraph, signal service and electric light plants should be placed under ground in the district lying between Second and Twentieth streets and Jefferson streets and Forest avenue. This requirement was only partly complied with. It developed, however, that the power to regulate and prescribe rates of charge for public utilities had not been delegated to the city and still remained with the state legislature. To supply this deficiency in the municipal powers the legislature of 1907, at a special session, passed what is known as an enabling act conferring on every incorporated town and city in the state the right to fix rates of charge for public utilities. To determine what are reasonable regulations of charges a city council may authorize or appoint a commission to make investigation into all facts and conditions affecting the establishing of public service rates. To this end the commission can compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers of the companies investigated. The commission



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reports its discoveries to the city council for action. If the council takes action on this report, or on its own initiative without the aid of a commission, and if the corporations allege that the action is unreasonable they have an expressed right to a court review of the action taken.

By authority of this general enabling act the city council of Kansas City provided for a Public Utilities commission of seven members to be appointed by the mayor and having the authority to employ a legal counselor and an expert on public service corporation affairs in the statutory inquiries. The commission which was named by Mayor T. T. Crittenden, jr., is composed of E. W. Hayes, I. E. Bernheimer, John J. Green, John N. Payne, George M. Myers, John T. Smith and R. W. Hoeker. The commission was appointed May 31, 1908.

The history of the public utilities is an important part of the annals of Kansas City. The establishment of the first gas works, the first water works system, the first electric light plant and the first street car system were historical events in Kansas City.

The city obtained a charter for gas works from the Missouri legislature in 1866, but a plant was not constructed until 1867. In April of that year Thomas Pratt of St. Louis bought the franchise of the company and constructed a plant that was placed in operation in October, 1867.

The Kansas City Electric Light Company, organized in 1882, was the first concern to furnish commercial electricity in Kansas City. The original plant was situated at the corner of Eighth and Santa Fe streets. The Thomson-Houston system of arc lighting was used. The station was equipped with Corliss engines and Babcock & Wilcox boilers. It is said that the Kansas City Electric Light Company's old powerhouse was the first central electric light station in the world to be equipped with the Thomson-Houston system. One of the original bi-polar dynamos, invented by Thomas A. Edison, was used at the old electric light plant.

There were forty arc lights on the first circuit of the Kansas City Electric Light Company. Most of the lights were in stores in the down-town district, where they were a great attraction to the crowds on the streets. No electric lights were used on the streets until an explosion at the gas company plant in 1885. Twenty-five lights were installed for the city. The Thomson-Houston incandescent system was placed in use in 1885-86. The second electric light concern in Kansas City was the Sperry Company, organized in 1886, using the invention of Elmer A. Sperry of Chicago, and the illuminating system of incandescent lighting under patents by Westinghouse, Schallenberger, and Telsa. The Edison Electric Light Company came next in 1887. Its original station was situated at Seventh and Wall

streets. The Consolidated Electric Light and Power Company of Kansas City, Kansas, was the next to enter the field. It established a plant in 1888.

The need of a water works system in Kansas City became apparent early in 1870, and the residents began to discuss plans for obtaining a plant. The city council passed an ordinance recommending a bond issue of \$300,000 to build a water works system. The proposition was submitted to the people and ratified in an election, June 2, 1870. Afterwards it was ascertained that the election was irregular because persons had been permitted to vote who had not registered according to law. The informality of the election would have made the bonds of doubtful validity, and the proposition to build a water-works plant was abandoned, but not until after much discussion.

The residents continued to urge the construction of a water plant, and the city council, in April, 1871, passed an ordinance authorizing the building of a system. A local company was organized with Kersey Coates as president and H. M. Holden as secretary and treasurer. A contract to build the plant was awarded to Locke & Walruff, with the stipulation that the work was to begin within six months. The time expired without the work of construction having been begun and the contract was forfeited.

The Missouri legislature passed an act March 24, 1873, granting the city the authority to contract with a company to construct a water-works system. Under the authority of this law, two propositions were submitted to the city in the spring of 1873, and both were rejected. The city made a contract with the water-works company of New York city in October 27, 1873, that was approved by the citizens. The system was completed in January, 1875. It consisted of a pumping station with a capacity of five million gallons a day, about sixteen miles of street main and two hundred and fifty hydrants.

The city, according to the contract, guaranteed to the water company net earnings to the amount of \$56,000 annually until that amount should be received from the earnings. The company reported in the winter of 1875 that the system was complete and demanded that the rents for water for fire purposes and the guaranty should begin. At this point a dispute arose between the city and the water company that was made an issue in the local election in the spring of 1876, and was not adjusted for several years.

The source of supply was the Kansas river. The pumping station was situated one and a half miles south of the Union depot at the juncture of the Kaw river and Turkey Creek. Under the building was a deep well, the bottom of which was seven feet below low water in the river. From the well a twenty-four inch syphon extended to the river, a distance of 1,350 feet.

From the well the water was pumped to the settling basins south of the station. The capacity of the basins was such that the water remained five days before it reached the outlet where it was pumped into the mains by the high-pressure machinery. The water used in the lower part of town was pumped to a reservoir on a hill near Twenty-first and Holly streets. The elevation of the water in the reservoir was 232 feet above the low water mark in the Kaw river.

The original plant consisted of a Holly quadruplex pumping engine, compound condensing, with a capacity of about four million gallons a day, and a single engine that operated an auxiliary quadruplex pump. The machinery was designed by G. W. Pearsons, chief engineer of the water works company, and B. Holly, superintendent of the Holly Manufacturing company. Soon afterwards a large quadruplex condensing engine, an additional low service pump and a Gaskill compound condensing engine were added to the plant.

Benjamin F. Jones was superintendent of the National Water Works Company. The president of the company was Giles E. Taintor, of New York city, a member of a well known family of Taintors who were closely identified with the commercial and financial history of New York city. The Taintors came to America from Wales in 1630, and settled in Colchester, Connecticut, ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims.

The city developed so rapidly that it taxed the capacity of the water company to furnish the supply. The Kaw river as a source of supply was found to be inadequate and the company began looking for a site for a pumping station on the Missouri river. A location was selected at Quindaro on the west bank of the river, five miles up-stream from Kansas City, where a reservoir was built with a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons. At Kaw point, another pumping station with a capacity of nine million gallons daily was built from which water was supplied to the low grounds of Kansas City and all of Kansas City, Kansas.

The city water works system was enlarged and improved at various times to keep pace with the growth of the city. About one million dollars was expended for improvements in 1887.

The first street railway was built in 1870, from the corner of Fourth and Main streets, by way of Fourth, Walnut and Twelfth streets and Grand avenue to Sixteenth street. The line was constructed by the Kansas City and Westport Horse Railroad Company, promoted in 1869 by Nehemiah Holmes. The incorporators, besides Mr. Holmes, were: W. R. Bernard, Edward Price, George W. Briant, E. M. McGee, J. Q. Watkins and William Dunlap. The venture was not a financial success. Nehemiah Holmes died in 1874 and the company was sold under a deed of trust to a reorganized

company, known as the Westport and Kansas City Railroad Company, chartered February 5, 1874. Walton H. Holmes, son of the original promoter, became manager of the street railway in 1880 and an era of prosperity began. The line was sold to the Grand Avenue Cable Company in 1886, and converted into a cable railway.

The Jackson County Horse Railroad Company was organized in 1870 by J. Q. Watkins, F. R. Long, A. C. Dyas, D. O. Smart and C. E. Walrond. The company built a street car line in 1873, from the corner of Fourth and Main streets west to the State line. The Union Depot Street Railway Company built a street car line, 1874, from the corner of Fifth and Delaware streets to the stock yards. The Union Depot line and the Jackson County line were consolidated under one management. These roads and several others became known as the Corrigan system, under the management of Thomas Corrigan. The lines were sold to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in 1886 for \$1,250,000.

The Inter-State Rapid Transit Company was organized in December, 1883, to build a street railway between Kansas City and Wyandotte, Kansas. The original capital was \$600,000. The promoter of the line was D. M. Edgerton. Work was begun in May, 1886, and cars were placed in operation in October of the same year. The Inter-State Rapid Transit Company was merged into other lines and a new organization was known as the Inter-State Consolidated Rapid Transit Railway Company. The elevated railway through the West bottoms and the Eighth street tunnel were parts of the system. Work on the tunnel division of the line, from the Union depot to Eighth and Delaware streets, was begun in May, 1887, and the first cars were operated on the tracks in April, 1888. The digging of the tunnel through the bluff was a gigantic undertaking. It extended 800 feet through slate and solid limestone rock.

Robert Gillham, a successful civil engineer, was the originator of the idea of a cable system in Kansas City. He came to Kansas City poor in everything, except mental resources, and won distinction in his profession. Cable railways had their origin in San Francisco in 1873. The Clay Street Hill road in that city, one mile in length, was the first in the world. Kansas City was the third city in the world to operate cable railways, Chicago being the second.

Previous to 1885, all of the street cars in Kansas City were operated with horses or mules. The Kansas City Cable Railway Company was organized in 1885. The promoters were: Robert Gillham, William J. Smith and George J. Keating. The original cable road extended from the Union depot east on Ninth street to Grand avenue, thence north to Eighth street and then east to Woodland avenue where a power house was situated. It was

the beginning of a new era of development in Kansas City when the cable company operated the first car over its road, June 24, 1885. The residents had a celebration when the line was completed and the promoters were congratulated.

The Ninth street incline, a part of the cable railway system, was one of the landmarks of the city. This approach to the Union depot was very steep and was greatly dreaded by timid persons. The incline, however, was singularly free from fatal accidents. No one was injured until August 23, 1902, when a down-going car got beyond the control of the gripman and crashed into another cable car that had just stopped at the waiting room. W. D. Taylor, the gripman on the runaway car, was instantly killed in the wreck and fifteen passengers were injured. After the accident two grip cars were used on each train that passed over the viaduct. The Ninth street incline was abandoned in March, 1904.

Mr. Smith sold his interest in the Kansas City Cable Railway Company for \$852,000 in 1894, and it was consolidated with the Grand Avenue Cable Railway, that had superseded the old mule cars. This was the beginning of several combinations that ultimately resulted in one corporation, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, controlling all the street car lines in Kansas City.

The old Metropolitan Street Railway Company was incorporated July 24, 1886. The officers were: C. F. Morse, president; W. J. Ferry, secretary; A. W. Armour, treasurer. The company was capitalized at \$1,250,000, for which amount it purchased the Thomas Corrigan system of horse railways. The Fifth street, Twelfth street and Eighteenth street horse car lines were changed into cable lines at once. The Holmes street line was rebuilt as a cable in 1887-88.

Remarkable progress was made in the construction of cable roads. At the beginning of 1887 there were thirteen miles of cable road in service, but at the close of 1887 there were twenty-seven miles practically finished, with twenty-two miles in operation. The total additions to the street car system in 1887 amounted to thirty-four miles, making in all fifty-three miles of street railroad in Kansas City and its suburbs.

An official statement issued in July, 1890, reported 62.84 miles of street railway, of which thirty-six were cable lines, twelve and one-half steam dummy lines, eight horse car lines, and six and one-half electric lines.

The Kansas City, Independence and Park Railway completed a line between Kansas City and Independence, September 15, 1887, over which it operated cars with steam "dummies." The railway originally extended from Fifteenth street and Askew avenue to Independence. The incorporators of the company were: W. E. Winner, president; H. E. Marshall, sec-

retary; J. S. Chick, treasurer; John W. Byers, James M. Love, A. M. Winner and J. P. Harper. The original capital stock was \$120,000.

The Fifth street cable line was the first to be transferred into an electric line. The change was made in November, 1898. The Brooklyn avenue, or Tenth street line, was the second to be changed to electricity, in December, 1899; the Westport cable line, changed to electricity in May, 1900, was the third. The change from cable to electric lines was rapid after 1900.

While the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was converting the cable lines into electric lines it, at the same time, was forced to provide for the increase of business due to the rapid development of the city. In addition to reconstructing the roadbed, it was necessary to buy new rolling stock and make an enormous increase in the electrical machinery needed for generating the necessary power. The changes in the system and the increase in business required an expenditure of approximately ten million dollars in four years.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS.

Kansas City's reputation as a commercial center is due, to a very great extent, to several aggressive civic associations that have made it their chief business to tell the world of the city's unsurpassed advantages and to uphold its business integrity. Several commercial associations having worthy purposes, were organized in the early years of the city's existence, but they expired during the Civil war or afterward.

As the city grew and as greater possibilities for trade developed, the necessity for a comprehensive organization that would unite the business interests of the city and strive for the general advancement of public prosperity, became apparent. To meet this need the Commercial club was organized, July 18, 1887, with fifty-seven members, and incorporated in December of the same year under the laws of Missouri. In its articles of incorporation the club gave these as its purposes:

“The objects of the association shall be to promote the progress, extension, and increase of the trade and industries of Kansas City, acquire and disseminate valuable commercial and economical information, promote just and equitable principles of trade, and foster the highest commercial integrity among those engaged in the various lines of business represented; to increase acquaintanceship among its members, and facilitate the speedy adjustment,

by arbitration, of business disputes; to interchange views, and secure concerted action upon matters of public interest, freely discuss and correct abuses, using such means as may be best calculated to promote the interests and rights of its members as business men and citizens, looking chiefly toward the commercial development of the city."

These avowed purposes have been accomplished to a great extent. The organization became known as the "Club that Does." This complimentary notice is from the New York Times:

"The greatest thing in Kansas City—chief maker of Kansas City, its prophet apostle and crowner is the Club That Does. 'The Commercial Club' is the incorporate title of it. It is not among the new, hustling elements of Kansas City. It has lived long enough to have inspired, started, strengthened, developed and rounded out good things multitudinous for the town. From the very start it accomplished things, and age inflicts neither languor nor lameness. Fifteen years ago it started upon its campaign of Kansas City upbuilding. It had public approval from its beginning; now it commands public enthusiasm. More than 800 Kansas City business men are on its rolls, and not one laggard on its list."

The first board of directors of the Commercial club was composed of the following: W. B. Grimes, L. E. Irwin, E. L. Martin, W. J. Anderson, Ryerson Ritchie, T. B. Bullene, E. M. Brannick, K. L. Barton, Joseph Cahn, G. W. Fuller, S. W. Gregory, A. R. Meyer, J. M. Nave, J. G. Stowe, A. G. Trumbull and T. F. Willis. From those were named the following officers: W. B. Grimes, president; L. E. Irwin, first vice-president; E. L. Martin, second vice-president; W. J. Anderson, treasurer; Ryerson Ritchie, secretary.

The Commercial club always has been willing to foster any enterprise that would benefit Kansas City. Its chief endeavor has been to promote the commercial interests of the city. The Commercial club began to urge a reduction in freight rates in 1889. After a contest lasting more than one year, the club won a notable victory. The question of transportation rates became so important that the Commercial club founded the Transportation bureau, presided over by a freight expert, whose business it is to guard the interests of Kansas City shippers and especially to correct discrimination in freight rates. The Transportation bureau was organized in 1889, in the administration of Frank A. Faxon. The first commissioner of transportation was A. J. Vanlandingham, appointed November 21, 1889.

The Commercial club was interested in the movement to re-establish steamboat navigation on the Missouri river. The organization used its influence to induce Congress to make an appropriation for improving the Missouri river, and to have a United States engineer located in Kansas City to have charge of river improvements.

The objects and purposes of the Commercial club were clearly set forth in an address by A. R. Meyer at his inauguration as president of the club in August, 1895:

"It may be truly said that since the foundation of this association there has been no movement seeking the advantage of our city and its business, social and moral interests, which, if not indeed originally organized by you, at least received received through your endorsement and support that encouragement and character to which success was largely due. The name you bear—Commercial Club—does you injustice. It no longer fairly expresses the character and object of this association. Starting out with the object of promoting social intercourse and mutual helpfulness among men of business, its members, it has become a training school of citizenship, the recognized authority and judge of all matters concerning the welfare of our city, the genial host of visitors, the accredited representative of the city and its spokesman in all relations with the world about us.

"To correctly estimate the power of this association for good and for the advancement of this city, and in order to show to you, my friends and fellow members, the true sphere of activity and the true object and purpose of this association, let me ask you to picture to yourselves, if, indeed, your imagination can undertake such perilous flight, let me ask you to consider what this city might be if all her sons gave to her cause the same generous loyalty and unselfish care, and to their duties as citizens the same attention that is given by this association.

"I ask you again, to make the usefulness and possibilities of this association yet more clear, that you contrast with this picture that of a city without public spirit and public enterprise; a city populated by people too selfish and narrow to realize that individual and the common success and advantage are indissolubly connected; that a healthy soul is impossible without a healthy body; that happiness and enjoyment of life are prerequisites to business success and to every other success."

The Commercial club has branched out far beyond its original purposes of having freight rates reduced, making trade trips and securing other business reforms; not less conspicuous in its records are the campaigns for clean streets, public sanitation, and for better park and boulevard system. The Commercial club advocated the issuance of bonds by the school district to build the public library and the Manual Training High school.

The greatest monument to the Commercial club is Convention hall. The club took the initial step toward having the hall built by calling a special committee and authorizing the presiding officer to appoint an executive committee to solicit subscriptions for the building fund. The meeting was held in June, 1897, after the close of a very successful "Home product" show

managed by the Commercial club. Convention hall was dedicated in February, 1899. When the hall was destroyed by fire, April 4, 1900, it was the Commercial club co-operating with the directors of Convention hall that immediately began to make plans to construct the second building.

The celebrated slogan of the Commercial club, "Make Kansas City a Good Place to Live In." originated with Frank A. Faxon, president of the club in 1889-90.

One of the effective methods employed by the Commercial club to bring trade to Kansas City and strengthen business relations with the tributary territory is the yearly trade excursion. The trade trips have made friends for Kansas City and extended commerce. The first trade excursion of the Commercial club was taken in November, 1888, to Holton, Kans. The longest trade extension trip was taken in 1903, May 12 to 23, when the journey extended to New Mexico. The Commercial club, it is said, was the first organization of the kind in the United States to give trade extension trips.

The Commercial club on many occasions has acted as host for Kansas city and entertained distinguished visitors. The club gave a reception to Admiral Schley, November 20, 1902. These are the names of some of the other noted men entertained by the Commercial club:

Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt, Jay Gould, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey Depew, General McArthur, General Funston, Lieutenant Hobson, Right Hon. Lord Munson and William M. Chinney of London, John Home, Jr., president of the New York Board of Trade; George W. Childs, John Wanamaker, Don Francisco Caseo of Old Mexico, and Chinese Minister, Wu-Ting-Fang.

The first annual banquet of the Commercial club was given, November 19, 1894, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the commercial independence of the United States, or the signing of the treaty between this country and Great Britain, negotiated by John Jay. The first annual dinner was held at the Coates House and these were among the speakers: Ex-governor Alexander M. Dockery, Senator William Warner, General McD. Cook, Morrison Munford, E. H. Allen and Judge John F. Philips.

The Commercial club is a legislative body, and no subject of any importance is ever determined except by the club in regular or special session. Either the standing or special committees must make a report to the club, and upon the action of the club depends whether or not the report of any committee shall be adopted or rejected. The standing committees of the Commercial club are as follows: Arbitration, auditing, executive, entertainment, house, insurance, municipal legislation, state and national legislation, transportation, manufacturers, trade extension, membership and inter-city committee.

A board of directors of fifteen members is elected annually, and from their number the officers for the ensuing year are chosen. The secretary is elected by the board of directors. There have been only two secretaries of the club since its organization: Ryerson Ritchie, who served from 1887 to 1892, and E. M. Clendenning, elected in September, 1892 and serving in 1908. It is an unwritten law in the club that no man shall serve more than one year as president. The term begins in September. These are the names of the presidents:

William B. Grimes, 1887-88; L. E. Irwin, 1888-89; Frank A. Faxon, 1889-90; J. M. Patterson, 1890-91; G. F. Putman, 1891-92; Charles Campbell, 1892-93; J. C. James, 1893-94; George W. Fuller, 1894-95; A. R. Meyer, 1895-96; M. V. Watson, 1896-97; William Barton, 1897-98; H. W. Evans, 1898-99; U. S. Epperson, 1899-00; C. J. Schmelzer, 1900-01; W. B. Thayer, 1901-02; J. F. Richards, 1902-03; A. D. Parker, 1903-04; L. M. Miller, 1904-05; J. D. Robertson, 1905-06; O. V. Dodge, 1906-07; H. B. Topping, 1907-08

The membership of the Commercial club in 1908 included nine honorary and 437 active firms, or an active membership of 1,130 individuals. The membership of the club represents about 75 million dollars in capital. The Commercial club moved into its present (1908) quarters in the Board of Trade building, August 1, 1888.

A small group of business men met early in the spring of 1898 to discuss the formation of an organization that would foster and develop the young business interests of the city—a field somewhat different from that occupied by the Commercial club. The first gathering led to another and finally a meeting was held, May 26, 1898, to perfect the desired association. C. A. Shepard, president of an oil company, called the meeting to order, and the talk of organizing the association that has proved to be a power in Kansas City, was begun.

Walter S. Dickey, who had been chosen temporary chairman, and John N. Powell, who had been elected temporary secretary, began their work. R. G. Weber suggested the name, "The Manufacturers Association of Kansas City, U. S. A.," and it was adopted. Thereupon W. J. Berkowitz, R. T. Neilson, R. W. Hilliker, A. M. Egbert, Walter S. Dickey, R. G. Weber, J. J. Heim, C. S. Morey and John H. Powell devolved the task of drafting the by-laws and articles of agreement. And in these by-laws and articles of agreement were included everything that could be suggested for the good of the organization and the city.

"The purposes of the corporation shall be educational, social, fraternal and beneficial," the articles read. "It shall have no capital stock, and it is not organized for pecuniary gain or profit. Its aim shall be to promote the

welfare of the manufacturing interests of Kansas City and its vicinity, and to contribute to the development and extension of such interests in all lawful ways; to encourage a deeper concern in and a better understanding of the importance of manufacture as a factor in our material development and prosperity, and to further educate public sentiment in respect thereof; to collect and compile records, statistics and other information concerning manufactures, commerce and kindred matters pertaining to a proper understanding of the importance and mission of our common country, and to publish and disseminate the same; to establish a library of books, periodicals and other publications designed and calculated to inculcate patriotic disposition and to inspire a deeper interest in the subject of our manufacturing industries; to impress just the equitable principles of trade, to foster the observance of the highest standard of commercial integrity; to animate the cultivation of social relations and intercourse between its members; to facilitate the speedy and amicable adjustment of business differences; to secure an interchange of views and concerted action relative to all matters affecting the commercial development of Kansas City and of the territory thereto; and, generally, to take such steps as may conduce to an expansion of the manufacturing interests of the United States, and thereby to emphasize the dignity and consequence of Imperial America among the nations of the Earth."

The first regular meeting of the association was held June 9, 1898, and these directors were chosen: G. L. Brinkman, J. R. Nave, R. G. Weber, Walter S. Dickey, J. H. Powell, C. S. Ullman, A. W. Peet, C. A. Shepard, W. J. Berkowitz, J. J. Heim, C. A. Murdock, A. M. Egbert, R. W. Hilliker, R. T. Neilson and C. S. Morey. The directors held a meeting the following day and elected Walter S. Dickey president. At the next meeting, June 23, 1898, W. C. Winsborough was elected permanent secretary. In selecting these two officers the association made an encouraging beginning. Dickey was resourceful and was able to overcome the early difficulties that beset the new association. Winsborough performed valuable services as secretary; he proved to be a master of vexing detail.

Kansas City soon became aware of the existence of the new association. In a short time it became a strong factor in the development and growth of Kansas City. The activity of the earlier years of the association were confined to fostering the existing manufacturing industries and such civic questions as primarily concerned those institutions.

With the second year of the association—1899-00—came more work and a broadening of the scope of activity. R. P. Brinkman was elected president for that year and in his term of office a women's auxiliary was inaugurated, giving the association a still larger field of labor. To these women Kansas City is indebted for much of the sentiment favoring a better, a cleaner

and a more beautiful city. After accomplishing a good work, the women's auxiliary was dissolved by common consent in October, 1905.

The Manufacturers' association accomplished beneficial results by giving a "home products" show in Convention hall in 1901, to display the manufactured products of Kansas City. The exhibition was given while W. J. Berkowitz was president. Another home products show, more successful than the first was given in 1902. O. V. Dodge was chosen president in 1902. The Manufacturers' association consolidated with the Retail Merchants' association in 1903 under the name of "The Manufacturers' and Merchants' association," the name which the association now (1908) bears. J. J. Swofford was elected president of the association in 1903.

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' association accomplished an important work in 1904, the year of the World's Fair in St. Louis. It was the duty of Kansas City to make a display that would advertise the city and strengthen it as a commercial center. Through the efforts of F. D. Crabbs and J. H. Tschudy, the president, the "Kansas City Casino" was established at the fair. There it was that visitors were entertained. In the casino the beauties and advantages of Kansas City were made known.

James Donahue was chosen secretary of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' association in November, 1903, to succeed W. C. Winsborough. At the time of Winsborough's retirement, the board of directors showed its appreciation of his work by passing complimentary resolutions upon his services as secretary. Donahue was secretary two years. In 1905 he was succeeded by Justin A. Runyan, then Kansas City solicitor for R. G. Dun & Company. In his duties as solicitor for the mercantile agency, Runyan had been closely associated with the manufacturing and commercial interests of Kansas City. He was familiar with those interests and was capable of handling the business the Manufacturers' and Merchants' association must transact with them.

F. D. Crabbs was elected president of the association in 1905 as a recognition of his good work as chairman of the "Casino" committee at the World's fair. It was Crabb's first task to show the association that it needed finer and larger quarters. The rooms in use were insufficient for the work to be done and the association moved to better quarters, 1114 Grand avenue. Crabbs secured the offices, providing the organization with commodious club rooms, including the secretary's office, board of directors' room and a large auditorium for meetings. At the time of Crabb's election, the contest for the natural gas franchise was of especial interest in Kansas City. In his inaugural address, Crabbs insisted that the manufacturers and domestic users of natural gas should be protected, and that they should be able to buy gas at the lowest possible cost. As a consequence the Manufacturers' and Merchants' association used its influence in obtaining cheap fuel for Kansas City.

Early in 1906, in Crabb's administration, J. A. Runyan, the secretary, suggested that a plan should be adopted for advertising the great possibilities of Kansas City as a manufacturing center. "The people in Kansas City know of these advantages," he said to Crabb. "But how about the manufacturers of other cities? Do they know the advantages of this place as a manufacturing center? We should advertise. Let the world know of the natural advantages of this location: the cheap coal, gas and superior shipping facilities. They will come and help to build up the city."

The suggestion to advertise Kansas City was made at the next meeting of the board of directors. As a result A. A. Whipple visited Detroit, Milwaukee and many other cities on a trip of investigation, to learn how Kansas City compared with cities of similar population and resources. On his return, Whipple made this partial report of his trip, September 12, 1906:

"Kansas City must let the rest of the country know of her possibilities. In my recent trip in the North and Northwest, I found that cities of a size equal to ours are sending out agents through the East and Northeast to seek manufacturing and industrial firms. We must do the same—but our field must be the whole United States."

The result of Whipple's talk was a new interest in the work of advertising Kansas City. He was requested to make a more complete report of his trip and in the meanwhile—October, 1906—the annual election of officers was held. F. D. Crabb was re-elected but he declined to serve because of the pressure of private business. George H. Tefft was elected president.

An important meeting of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' association with far-reaching effects was held November 26, 1906, early in Tefft's administration. The resumption of navigation on the Missouri river, as a means of equalizing freight rates, was being advocated in Kansas City at that time. The members of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' association determined that no efforts should be spared in accomplishing that purpose. A meeting was called for the purpose of sending Congressman E. C. Ellis to Washington with strong endorsements and the support of business men of Kansas City, in an effort to induce Congress to make an appropriation for improving the Missouri river.

Almost every civic and business organization of Kansas City was represented at the meeting. The request was made that fifty Kansas City business men go to Washington and place the claims of Kansas City for river improvement before the Secretary of War. At first it did not seem possible that fifty business men would leave their business long enough to make a trip to Washington on such a mission; but as usual the Kansas City spirit prevailed. The Manufacturers' and Merchants' association agreed to send and did send sixteen delegates and the other business interests of Kansas City sent twenty-nine

delegates. This large delegation created a favorable impression in Washington and aided Congressman Ellis in his efforts.

The "City advertising scheme" especially appealed to Tefft and he made that plan the main feature of his year's work. At the annual meeting of the association, October 26, 1906, Tefft urged the necessity of taking some action. At that meeting Whipple read a full report of the trip to the North. The subject of the address was "Factories—What Kansas City Must Do to Get Them." Some suggestions were made in regard to the best plan for Kansas City to use in making known its advantages as a manufacturing center. Five thousand copies of the address were printed and distributed by the association. That meeting was the beginning of an awakening. The business men of the city began to realize that Kansas City must enter the municipal advertising field with Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, San Francisco, Portland and other progressive cities.

Money was needed and the question how to obtain it faced the association. At the next meeting \$10,000 was suggested as the amount needed for the advertising fund. Whipple said that there were fifty individuals and firms in Kansas City that would subscribe \$100. That would mean \$5,000 for the advertising fund. It was suggested that the other \$5,000 could be obtained in smaller amounts. After further investigation the association decided that 100 individuals and firms in Kansas City would contribute \$100 to the fund. Finally it was decided to ask the business men to contribute \$20,000 to advertise Kansas City.

The civic bodies, the professional and the commercial organizations of the city, including the Commercial club, the Real Estate exchange, the Board of Trade, the Business Men's league, the Jackson County Medical society and the Kansas City Ad. club, met in the club rooms of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' association, June 6, 1907. The necessity of advertising Kansas City's advantages as a manufacturing center was urged by F. D. Crabbs, J. Logan Jones, W. S. Dickey, B. T. Whipple, O. V. Dodge, E. D. Bigelow, A. E. Hutchins, E. S. Horn, E. M. Clendening and others.

A. A. Whipple made an appeal for funds and \$1,600 was pledged. The soliciting committee appointed at the general meeting began work at once. It was mid-summer, that time of year when business usually is at low ebb, but the \$20,000 was secured, and more.

A publicity committee was appointed at the meeting of the board of directors, August 13, 1907. George H. Tefft, A. A. Whipple, E. L. Howe, J. Logan Jones, A. P. Nichols, J. H. Neff and C. E. Gould were selected to plan the publicity campaign. Plans that called for a vast amount of detail work and investigating, were made. The committee learned that in other cities the work of publicity was confined simply to exploiting the particular city,

without making comparisons. The committee decided to furnish statistics to show the superior advantages of Kansas City as compared to other cities. To do this required long, careful and faithful study and investigation. All of the members of the committee were business men, with business cares, but they found time for the new work. The committee met at luncheon, where plans were discussed and the statistics compiled.

Gradually the plans that at first were meager and unsatisfactory were brought to a focus. The Saturday Evening Post was agreed upon as the most desirable advertising medium, and accordingly a double page advertisement, showing the location of Kansas City, its railroads, and giving tabulated statistics regarding the facilities afforded here, was printed. As a result of the advertisement, more than 3,000 requests were made for "Factory Facts," a booklet giving a detailed account of the natural advantages of the city. Requests came from almost every state in the Union, from Vancouver, British Columbia, British South Africa, England, Germany, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Ireland and even from China. The booklet, "Factory Facts," gave many items of interest concerning the advantages of Kansas City as a manufacturing center. These extracts are from "Factory Facts:"

"The manufacturing public is just beginning to realize Kansas City's great central location. Its great shipping facilities both by rail and water are above those of other cities—the possibilities in this line cannot be excelled. This question is of vital importance when considered in comparison with the New England cotton industries. In New England, it will take from two to five days for the freight to get from the factory to the trunk line which carries it to the markets. This problem is faced with in-bound and out-bound freight.

"Kansas City possesses the cheapest fuel for power purposes of any city in the country. Crude oil, gas and coal abound and can be obtained cheaply. We have water in abundance and of the best quality. Our labor is far above the average and this city has less labor trouble than any city of the same size in the United States, which shows our high class of citizenship.

"Another advantage to Kansas City manufacturers is the loyalty of the home people, who assist in every way to develop their home plants. One of the greatest inducements for a factory to locate in Kansas City is the great Southwest territory, which is almost a virgin territory, containing more than 20,000,000 persons of high standing, and increasing yearly at the rate of 1,000,000. What other city has such a territory behind it? Lastly, we do not want to forget Kansas City's parks, boulevards and homes. No other city possesses as many good homes ranging from \$3,500 to \$10,000 in value, considering the size."

When Judge W. T. Bland succeeded George H. Tefft as president, in October, 1907, he continued the efforts for publicity for Kansas City. The publicity committee, appointed in the beginning of the campaign for factories, was kept at work. More than 12,500 copies of "Factory Facts" and 7,000 copies of another booklet, "Better Lose the Factory Than Let the Factory Lose," were distributed to various parts of the world. As a result of the practical and comprehensive publicity plan, fostered by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' association, many new factories located here, and the reputation of Kansas City as a business center was greatly increased.

The Business Men's league was organized January 30, 1906, with eighty-four members. The purposes of the organization are "to encourage and promote the study of municipal, commercial and social problems—especially those relating to the welfare of Kansas City and its immediate trade territory; to assist the educational, charitable and fraternal institutions of Kansas City; to encourage honorable dealing between business men; to adjust business differences; to extend acquaintance and induce friendly and social relations between the members of the league; and to advance by all legitimate means the best interests of Kansas City."

The membership of the Business Men's league consists of three classes: Active, associate and honorary. Active members include individuals, firms and corporations engaged in any legitimate business in or near Kansas City. The associate members are non-resident and are not required to pay dues. Honorary members may be elected because of distinguished services or noted achievements in their various lines of activity.

The Business Men's league took the lead, in 1908, in the movement to secure a better system of lighting for the down-town district. A committee appointed by the league made an exhaustive investigation of methods for street lighting in other cities of the United States, and then made recommendations to the city that were favorably received.

B. Howard Smith was president of the Business Men's league in 1906; J. W. McCoy was president in 1907. D. M. Bone, secretary of the Business Men's league, publishes an illustrated Annual Review of Greater Kansas City that has a wide circulation.

Dissatisfaction with the conduct of certain public officials in Kansas City led to the organization of the Civic league, November 29, 1901. The avowed object of the league was "to secure the nomination and election of aggressively honest and capable men to all city, township and county offices." These were the first officers of the Civic league: Judge Henry L. McCune, president; Elbert L. McClure, vice president; Allan O. Harrison, secretary; and Clarence E. Gould, treasurer.

The Civic league was incorporated under the laws of Missouri January 11, 1902, with the following fifty directors for the first year: J. V. Kendall, William Carter, Ph. D., E. E. Richardson, H. M. Beardsley, C. S. Bishop, C. B. Dart, J. M. Love, Judge H. L. McCune, H. S. Boice, W. W. Adams, Dr. Matt. S. Hughes, T. K. Hanna, E. H. Gill, A. O. Harrison, M. D. Scruggs, H. L. Harmon, J. W. Perkins, J. P. Townley, M. B. Wright, A. G. Trunbull, E. P. Graves, G. C. Smith, J. K. Burnham, William Volker, C. A. Pugsley, E. L. McClure, J. H. Waite, C. E. Gould, J. W. Jenkins, S. A. Pierce, Dr. Wm. A. Quayle, James B. Welsh, George W. Campbell, George N. Neff, R. L. Davidson, L. R. Moore, Edward E. Holmes, Dr. Henry Hopkins, W. F. Richardson, D. D., Bishop E. R. Hendrix, Albert Marty, R. A. Long, Dr. Edward Schauffler, John L. Peak, W. R. Bernard, L. S. Mohr, ex-Governor T. T. Crittenden, J. F. Mister, G. W. Tourtelot and J. J. Swofford.

The method used by the league was similar to that of the Municipal Voters' League of Chicago. This system, briefly, is as follows: The league keeps watch on the records of local public officials, and before the end of their terms, and prior to the nomination of their successors, the league issues a public bulletin giving the records made by these officials. If this record is not satisfactory it is so stated and their retirement recommended, but, if good, their re-nomination and re-election usually is favored. After the nominations are made the league investigates the character and fitness of the various candidates and issues another bulletin to the public, favoring those who are best qualified and opposing those who are not qualified.

At first the league had a special committee of six, three Democrats and three Republicans, to pass upon the qualifications of candidates, but in recent campaigns this work has been done by the executive committee, the members of which are usually about equally divided between the two leading political parties. The league has not found it difficult to find honest, high-minded men to unite in opposing or favoring candidates, regardless of politics, as the facts may warrant.

The Civic league started with a general membership of about seven hundred. The members are called together once a year. They elect ten members of the board of directors to serve for five years, ten directors retiring each year. Shortly after the annual meeting of the league the annual meeting of the board of directors is held. The directors hear and approve the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer. They also elect from their number the officers of the league, and in addition five members who, with the officers of the league, compose the executive committee of nine men.

The league, in 1908, had issued a report to the public on the fitness of candidates preceding each city and county election since 1901. There was evidence in each election that the information furnished by the league was

appreciated by the voters. In many cases, men endorsed by the league have been elected, while men on the same ticket opposed by the league have been defeated. Republican districts often have elected a Democrat endorsed by the league, and Democratic districts have elected a Republican endorsed by the league. Perhaps the best service of the league has been the encouragement it has given competent men to run for public office and the discouragement it has given unworthy men. As a result the public service was improved in both city and county.

At the time of the organization of the Civic league, it was generally known that election frauds were a common practice in Kansas City. The league did not desire to be diverted from its one purpose of electing high class men to public office, but the members of the league were forced to take notice of election frauds. It was useless to influence men to vote for honest officials when their votes were being offset by fraudulent votes. In the county campaign of 1904, the league undertook to prevent and prosecute election frauds. The league sent about one hundred citizens to keep watch at the polls in the precincts where fraud had been common. It also employed lawyers to aid the prosecuting attorney in prosecuting all violations of the law. As a direct result of the league's efforts, six men were convicted; four were sentenced to the penitentiary for two years and two were sent to jail for the longest terms that could be given them under the law for the offenses of which they were guilty. The league did not lose a single case that it brought to trial. So far as could be learned these were the first men ever convicted of election frauds by the Criminal court of Jackson county.

When the Civic league was organized, some of the practical politicians scoffed and said the league would have little influence in public affairs. But when several campaigns passed, they found that the league had a wide influence. Then they began to resent its interference in what they claimed as their prerogatives. They united their forces in the Missouri legislature of 1907 and forced through a bill that would disqualify the Civic league. This bill provided among other things that: "Leagues, committees, associations or societies incorporated or unincorporated, formed for the purpose of investigating the character, fitness of qualifications of candidates or nominees for public office and making reports on the same, shall in each and every printed or published report or recommendation as to such candidates or nominees, STATE, IN FULL, on what FACTS they base their report or recommendation, giving the NAME and ADDRESS, IN FULL, of ALL PERSONS furnishing the information of and concerning such candidate or nominee, and STATE IN FULL THE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY SUCH PARTY."

The supporters of the bill knew that the information "in full" concerning any one candidate would be absurdly voluminous, and that the publication of such a report on 50 to 150 candidates would be a physical impossibility; besides, no one would read such a report if it should be published.

The league ignored the bill, believing it to be unconstitutional. The first chance the league had to test the constitutionality of the law was at the special election for Sheriff Baldwin in the autumn of 1907. The league issued a report on the two candidates in violation of the law. A. O. Harrison, secretary of the league, submitted to arrest, March 11, 1908, for violating this law. His case was taken at once to the Supreme court of Missouri on a writ of habeas corpus, the unconstitutionality of the law being pleaded. The Supreme court made a decision May 19, 1908, holding that the law was unconstitutional and utterly void, and discharged the prisoner. The Civic league is a member of the National Municipal league which has headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa. Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte is president and the Honorable Clinton Rogers Woodruff is secretary of the National league. The National league is composed of a number of leagues throughout the country similar to the Civic league in Kansas City.

The presidents of the Kansas City Civic league have been Judge H. L. McCune, I. N. Watson, L. A. Laughlin, Judge J. McD. Trimble and George W. Tourtelot. A. O. Harrison was secretary of the league from its organization until May, 1908, when he declined re-election and Francis E. House was chosen.

The revenues of the league are derived from the voluntary contributions of the business men of Kansas City. These contributions vary from \$5.00 to \$25.00. A total of about \$2,000.00 is subscribed each year for the running expenses of the league.

The Civic league exists upon the theory that representative government will not prove a failure so long as the representatives of the people in fact and in truth represent the majority of the people. But in order for the people to elect representatives who will reflect the real sentiments of the people, the people must know for whom they are voting. A part of the people may desire unscrupulous men to represent them and a part of the people doubtless desire competent men to represent them. This being true, both classes should be willing to be informed as to the character of the men for whom they vote. It may be argued that it is the province of political parties to set forth the qualifications of candidates, but experience teaches that in large cities political leaders have betrayed this trust. They have set forth dishonest and incompetent candidates as possessing merit equal to honest and competent candidates. It is impractical and impossible to expect the great masses of the voters to investigate and ascertain for themselves the true merits of all the

candidates. Hence the need of some reliable, unbiased body of citizens to investigate and ascertain the truth regarding candidates, and to fearlessly publish their findings to all voters.

In order that the league may be free from bias in making its estimate of candidates, it never accepts contributions from candidates or from any one known to represent a candidate. The constitution of the league provides that when any member of the league becomes a candidate or accepts a public office, he must resign from the league. This rule does not apply to those who hold positions in the public service without compensation.

Kansas City has been widely advertised in its tributary territory by the Priests of Pallas, an organization that gives an annual fall festival. The membership of the association includes many of the most active and progressive business men of the city. The work of providing an annual festival called for the maximum amount of work with the minimum of reward, and that the onerous task was not shirked is a high tribute to the public spirit of the city. Busy men have been willing to give their time to the work of the Priests of Pallas because it annually attracts thousands of visitors to Kansas City who may see and be convinced of Kansas City's advantages.

The Priest of Pallas festivities originated with the Flambeau club, a public spirited organization of the early '80s. It was composed of the leading young business men of the town, and, while it was organized as a political club, it was non-partisan in its efforts to advance the interests of Kansas City. The Flambeau club went to Chicago in 1884 to participate in the national Republican convention in the interest of James G. Blaine. The club paraded both day and night and attracted an unusual amount of attention. The organization from Kansas City appeared in the parades and gave exhibitions two nights on the Lake front. The Chicago newspapers exploited the Flambeau club, gave accounts of the individual members and mentioned its home town. This was valuable advertising for Kansas City.

When the Flambeau club returned to Kansas City, it received numerous invitations to participate in entertainments in neighboring towns. Then the idea came to the club—why not stay at home and give a big celebration? A meeting was held September 29, 1886, in old Turner hall, to discuss plans for an annual fall festival. These men were present at the meeting: L. E. Irwin, J. E. Herrick, E. M. Clendenning, F. B. Ray, R. H. Hunt, W. D. Charde, W. H. Miller, J. C. Cameron, C. D. Axman, J. B. White, F. W. Butterfield, S. W. Gregory, E. E. Menges, M. J. Payne, L. F. Williamson and Isaac Whitaker.

As a result of the meeting a parade of the civic and military organizations of the city was given that fall, 1886. Crowds came from nearby towns and seemed to be entertained. The results convinced the business men that

they were working in the right direction and encouraged them to make greater efforts. In the winter of 1886-87 a committee composed of three, L. E. Irwin, J. E. Herrick and E. M. Clendenning, was appointed to visit the Mardi Gras and get suggestions for a more ambitious parade. After much research and thought the Goddess Pallas Athene was selected to reign over the city on these occasions and to be the city's patron divinity. So in 1887 the first Priests of Pallas parade was given. Crowds surged up and down Main street all day and night. Boys went through the crowds selling folders printed in gorgeous colors, and portraying the wonders of the coming parade. And more wonderful still—the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, came bringing with him his lovely young wife, and together they stood on the steps of the old postoffice at Ninth and Walnut streets and greeted the populace. Great crowds stood in front of the Coates House where the President and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained and waited for a glimpse of them. They were rewarded in the evening, for Mr. Cleveland and his wife occupied seats on the balcony on the Broadway side and viewed the parade from there.

As compared with the later pageants, the first parade of the Priests of Pallas was crude and inartistic in many ways, but the crowds were pleased. First in line, with a flare of light and a thunder of sound came the Flambeau club, announced by its own drum corps. Rockets burst from the moving ranks in a continuous roar and flash. The members of the organization were uniformed in white, and wore helmets of burnished metal. Next in line came the Craig Rifles, then the Kansas City light cavalry, and then the floats. The floats were drawn by four horses, handsomely caparisoned. At the head of each leader was a groom in domino and cowl, with two more at the brake in the rear, similarly gowned. Out-riders in gorgeous velvet and satin suits dashed back and forth, giving orders, and a double row of mounted priests guarded Pallas and her float. The characters on the floats were assumed by prominent business men. The floats were lighted by torches upheld by men who also were disguised.

In 1895 another organization came in for a share of public attention during the Carnival season. This was the Kansas City Karnival Krewe, which proved very popular for a number of years. The originators were J. C. Schmelzer, E. G. E. Jaccard, John S. Clark, William E. Benson, William A. Lawton, Emil Scharnagel, A. S. Woolf, Dent Yates, A. D. L. Hamilton, Frank Cooper, John Sullivan and M. V. Watson. The "K.K.K." originated the masked ball, which proved one of the big attractions of Carnival week. The K. K. K. gave a street parade in the day time. But with the passing of the old-style parade, the usefulness of the K. K. K. began to wane. There had also crept into these carnival nights an element of roughness, contrary to law and order.

In 1903 the Priests of Pallas absorbed the charter of the K. K. K. and this marked the end of the riotous carnival night in Kansas City.

The change in "parade styles" brought about in 1902, was decided upon after much discussion, because it was the prevalent opinion that an electric pageant was impossible. George Myers, president of the P. O. P. in 1908, was given the credit of having first suggested the use of electricity in connection with the parade. At first it was thought of only as a means of illumination, a way to abolish the flaring smoking torches. Fred Doggett was at that time president of the Priests of Pallas, and with Mr. Myers he sent for Fawcett Robinson, the association's artist and float designer. They presented the subject to him and he said that an electrical parade was impossible. He finally was persuaded to try it. Mr. Doggett furnished him a room and told him to stay there as long as he liked, and Mr. Robinson went to work. For models he took four pasteboard suit boxes, such as tailors use, and painted them in different colors and designs, and fitted wiring into them. The result was four miniature floats, representing a pond lily, a chrysanthemum, American beauty rose and a sunflower. The small models were complete in each detail, had "high points" like big floats and were peopled with tiny dolls, daintily dressed. The miniature flowers opened and closed their petals. The tiny toys were fitted with the tiniest of incandescent bulbs, and a border outlined the sides and clusters were placed to illuminate and further decorate them. Mr. Robinson sent word to the Priests of Pallas that he was ready to receive them. They went in a body and were ushered into a room which was immediately darkened. Then Mr. Robinson turned the current on his tiny floats and the greatest excitement manifested itself. The men were delighted with what had been accomplished. It was decided that electrical parades could be made a success, and they were. From the first president, Colonel L. E. Irwin, to W. H. Winants, president in 1908, the Priests of Pallas were fortunate in having capable men to manage the affairs of the association.

It was a bit of homely sentiment, a desire to get better acquainted with each other, that inspired those, who helped make Kansas City, who came here in the early days, to formulate the organization now known as the Kansas City Historical Society.

In pursuance of this action on December 15 and 16th, 1895, the following notice appeared in the daily papers of Kansas City:

"We the undersigned citizens of Kansas City, Missouri, since the year 1855, herewith call on all those who resided in Kansas City, Missouri, at that time to meet with the society on Tuesday, Dec. 17th, 1895, at Turner Hall, at 3 o'clock p. m. Having lived in Kansas City these thirty years past, it is the purpose of the undersigned to become better acquainted at

this meeting and to take steps to further this purpose. Signed—Henry C. Kumpf, Dr. Joseph Feld, J. F. Spaulding, John H. Ramsey, William Warner, L. E. Prindle, G. W. Lovejoy, Henry N. Ess, Henry T. Wright, Dr. S. S. Todd, Frank Hudson, A. A. Tomlinson, James Smith, D. Ellison, Dr. D. R. Porter, C. O. Tichenor, M. B. Wright, S. P. Twiss, J. V. C. Karnes, D. S. Twitchell, Louis Dragon, W. H. Winants.”

Pursuant to the above notice a large number of Pioneers and Old Settlers assembled at Turner Hall, 12th and Oak streets, Dec. 17, 1895.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Henry C. Kumpf and on motion duly seconded Col. Daniel S. Twitchell was made chairman and E. R. Hunter, secretary. The chairman delivered an address and remarks were also made by Col. Charles E. Kearney and M. J. Payne.

On motion duly seconded it was resolved that a committee of 10 be appointed by the chair whose duty it should be to formulate a plan of organization by which the Old Settlers and Pioneers in Kansas City and vicinity should be organized into a society. The above committee was also authorized to draw up a constitution and by-laws by which the organization should be governed, and to present the same at a future meeting of the Old Settlers and Pioneers to be called at Turner Hall by the chairman, Daniel S. Twitchell. The chair appointed on said committee—Henry C. Kumpf, Charles E. Kearney, J. V. C. Karnes, J. A. Bachman, M. J. Payne, Joseph S. Chick, Dr. S. S. Todd, Robert Salisbury, J. F. Spaulding and Peter Reinhart. On motion duly seconded the chairman and secretary were added to the committee.

The committee held a number of meetings in the Temple Block, in the office of Daniel S. Twitchell. The work assigned to the committee was subdivided among its members; the chairman and secretary corresponded with the secretary of the Kansas Historical Society and the Society of Pioneers of 1849, in San Francisco.

A constitution and by-laws were drawn up, and the chairman, by notice, published in the Kansas City daily papers, called on all Old Settlers and Pioneers to meet at Turner Hall to hear the report of the committee.

After the adoption of the constitution and by-laws, a committee of three was appointed by the chair to propose the names of ninety-nine persons as directors, thirty-three to serve for three years, thirty-three for two years, and thirty-three to serve for a term of one year.

The directors elected met in February, 1896, officially organized the society to be known as the “Early Settlers of Kansas City and Vicinity.” and elected the following officers and committee: Daniel S. Twitchell, president; Henry C. Kumpf, 1st vice-president; Col. Charles E. Kearney, 2d vice-presi-

dent; Hon. M. J. Payne, 3d vice-president; E. R. Hunter, secretary; Frank Muehlschuster, corresponding secretary; and J. A. Bachman, treasurer. The executive committee: H. W. Cooper, Joseph Lorie, R. C. Crowell, Samuel Bales, Daniel O'Flaberty, Peter Reinhart and M. D. Trefren.

The "Old Settlers' Association" after carrying out its purpose of becoming a united body, did little active work the first year of its existence. That the members of the association had done some thinking, however, was evidenced by the fact that on the first anniversary of this organization, January 5, 1897, an amendment to the constitution was proposed that "This association shall, hereafter, be known as The Early Settlers and Historical Society of Kansas City, Missouri." This amendment was accepted.

Finally on February 9, 1906, the society became known as "The Kansas City Historical Society of Kansas City, Missouri." The first three years of the existence of the society saw many changes in meeting places; however, in 1898 the society secured a permanent place of meeting in the Free Public Library building of Kansas City, Missouri.

The present officers, 1908, are: Dr. W. L. Campbell, president; Frank Titus, vice-president; Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney, corresponding secretary; William H. H. Tainter, secretary; and J. A. Bachman, treasurer.

On August 5, 1898, at a regular meeting of the society, Mr. William H. H. Tainter was elected secretary. Since its organization the collections of the society have not been published. There are, however, in the valuable records kept by Mr. Tainter, and the number of general, historical and biographical papers read before the society at various times, a sufficient number of documents to make a volume of historical collections which is now in course of preparation.

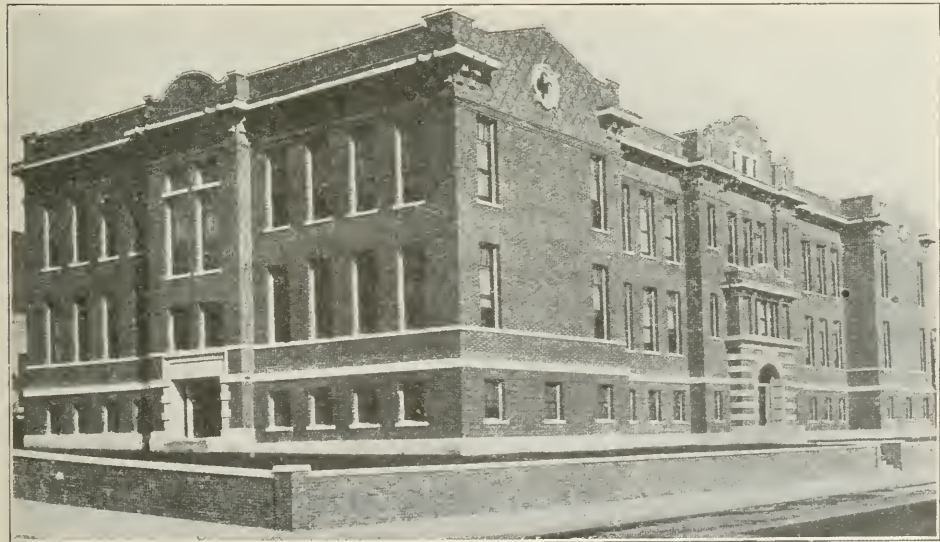
CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION.

Missouri was practically without an efficient public school system until 1866. Private schools and colleges that had flourished in other years for the most part had been abandoned or turned into hospitals during the Civil war. Even the State university scarcely had sufficient life to open its hall doors for the admission of students. In the strife, which had been waged for four years in all parts of the state, the minds of the people had been diverted from all peaceful and ennobling pursuits; their affections alien-



OLD HUMBOLDT SCHOOL, 1868.



NEW HUMBOLDT SCHOOL, 1905.

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ated, so that neighbor, not infrequently, regarded neighbor with feelings of suspicion or distrust, and at times with intense hatred. Society was torn asunder, and amid this general convulsion the education of the youth had been entirely neglected. The children were growing up illiterates, and unless something could be done, and that speedily, a cloud of ignorance soon would overshadow the whole state. Immediately following this crisis, laws were enacted specifying how to organize country, village, town and city schools; also the mode of levying taxes for buildings and other school purposes. The duties and qualifications of school officers and teachers were clearly set forth in a statutory enactment.

The idea of a public school system was new in Missouri, and the measure met with violent opposition in many parts of the state. Missouri always had had a system of schools, partly public and partly private, but now the conflict raged in town and country. In some localities the residents positively refused to organize for school purposes, and displayed their hostility to the measure in various ways.

The press, the public educator, in some counties fell in with the opposition or maintained a "lofty silence." Kansas City did not fare much better than some other localities. Public opinion was divided here as elsewhere in the state. Business interests and industries of the West, East and South soon drew people here from all parts of the Union. The rankling passions that other and bitter years had produced, soon were extinguished or silenced. Reason, parental love and philanthropy prevailed. That schools must be established and the children educated was the decision of the majority here as elsewhere in Missouri.

The Kansas City school district was organized under a law entitled, "An act authorizing any city, town or village to organize for school purposes, with special privileges," approved March 15, 1866; also a measure entitled "An act authorizing any city, town or village to organize for school purposes with special privileges," approved March 19, 1866.

Under the authority of this act the Board of Education of Kansas City was organized August 1, 1867, composed of the following: W. E. Sheffield, president; H. C. Kumpf, secretary; J. A. Bachman, treasurer; E. H. Allen, T. B. Lester and E. H. Spalding. J. B. Bradley was elected superintendent and teacher in the Central school.

Immediately after the organization of the board, Mr. Kumpf retired, and A. A. Bainbridge was chosen to fill the vacancy. There were at that time 2,150 children of school age living within the limits of the school district. There was not a public school building in the city. The city was destitute of school accommodations, and there was not a dollar available

for school expenses. The buildings that could be rented for school purposes were old, deserted dwellings, unoccupied storerooms and damp, gloomy basements in some of the churches. But the board was in earnest, and every effort was made to place the schools in operation. The schools were formerly opened in October, 1867, in rented rooms that had been hastily and scantily furnished. Into the unattractive buildings the children were huddled together to receive instruction. A superintendent and sixteen teachers were employed the first year. While the work in the schools was unsatisfactory, the energy of the board was unabated. Preparations for a larger work occupied the attention of the board. Sites were purchased, bonds issued, and school houses erected. The rapid and marvelous growth of the city brought a large influx of school population, but did not produce a corresponding increase in the valuation of the taxable property in the district.

Of the school year of 1868-69, with the exception of the improvements of buildings and the proceedings of a purely business character, there is scarcely a trace of statistical information. Enough is preserved to show that the schools were taught, but the Superintendent made no report to the Board of Education. One change was made in the board. Patrick Shannon was chosen the successor of Mr. Spalding. Professor E. P. Tucke was elected superintendent, holding the position for one year. There also was a tremendous increase in the number of school children. The number reported was 3,287, a gain of 53 per cent over the previous year. At the close of the year twelve rooms belonged to the district and twenty-one teachers had been employed.

The Washington school at the southwest corner of Independence avenue and Cherry street was the first of the school buildings. It was opened in April, 1868, and enlarged in 1869. The building had eight rooms and a seating capacity of 500. The Humboldt school at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Locust streets was opened in November, 1868. The building had six rooms. A branch with three rooms was established at Eleventh and Locust streets in 1875, giving the school a seating capacity of 540. Additions were made to the Humboldt school from time to time until it was sold in 1903, and a site purchased at Eleventh and Holmes streets, where a beautiful modern structure of sixteen rooms, with a seating capacity of 900 pupils, was erected. The new school was opened in September, 1904. On September 17, 1867, Central High school was opened in the lower floor of Starke's building at Eleventh and Locust streets. January 6, 1868, this property was purchased by the Board of Education. In 1883 a new building was erected south of the old building and the building abandoned. In 1892 this old building was torn down and in its place the present building



WASHINGTON SCHOOL, EIGHTH AND CHERRY STREETS. FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE BUILT IN KANSAS CITY.

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was erected. The south part, built in 1883, was remodeled and connected with the main building. In September, 1908, the old buildings were again remodelled and another addition built on the east, making the present commodious building of 62 rooms. The Franklin school at the northeast corner of Fourteenth and Jefferson streets was opened in October, 1868, with seven rooms and a seating capacity of 420. Joseph L. Norman, president of the Board of Education, gave this history of the Franklin school in an address, May 25, 1898:

“The ‘Kansas City Board of Public Schools’ was incorporated by an act of the legislature, approved March 28, 1861. On September 5, 1865, Dr. Johnston Lykins, for a consideration of \$700, deeded to the ‘Kansas City Board of Public Schools,’ its successors and assigns forever, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block 3 of Robert’s addition to the city of Kansas, being the land on which this schoolhouse now stands. All this was before the adoption of the free school system of today, and this is the only school site remaining in Kansas City which was purchased at so early a day; the site of the Humboldt was purchased on September 1, 1867, and that of the Washington on September 30, 1867, both under the free school law, and two years after the Franklin.

“On April 8, 1865, representatives of the people of the state then in convention assembled, at the city of St. Louis, ordained and established a constitution of the state of Missouri, commonly known as the ‘Drake constitution’ because the Honorable Charles D. Drake was the leading spirit of the convention. Article 9, section 1, of this constitution reads: ‘A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the General Assembly shall establish and maintain free schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state between the ages of 5 and 21 years.’ The present constitution reads, ‘between the ages of 6 and 20 years.’

“The General Statutes of Missouri, enacted March 20, 1866, and amended March 13, 1867, provide for the organization of any incorporated city into a single school district under the corporate name of Board of Education of the city, and for the erection of primary school buildings and other school buildings of higher grade in such city, and for the maintenance of schools therein; and further provide that the admission to the schools be free to the children, wards and apprentices of all actual residents of the school district. That constitution and that statute were the beginning of the free schools of Kansas City.

“The first meeting of the Board of Education was held in the office of Sheffield & Twitchell, at the northwest corner of Main and Fifth streets, on August 1, 1867. On May 23, 1869, the school district of this city being

divided into three school wards, and the Washington and Humboldt school houses being already built, a contract was let by the Board of Education to Hoffman & Co., to build this, the third school house, sometimes called the Third Ward school house, for \$14,850; and at the same time the board ordered the sale of school bonds at seventy-three and one-third cents on the dollar; these bonds bore ten per cent interest, the interest payable semi-annually. The members of the board were: W. E. Sheffield, president; A. A. Bainbridge, secretary; J. A. Bachman, treasurer; Patrick Shannon, Edward H. Allen and Dr. Thomas B. Lester.

“On April 4, 1872, all the members of the board being present and composed of W. E. Sheffield, president; James Craig, secretary; J. V. C. Karnes, treasurer; Thomas K. Hanna, Henry R. Seeger and Dr. Joseph Feld, the eight school buildings then in the district which before that date had been called by numbers, were given names. The order of their numbering and their names as given are: Washington, Humboldt, Franklin, Lathrop, Benton, Morse, Woodland and Lincoln. At the same meeting of the board this resolution was adopted:

“Resolved, that the Board of Education deem it necessary to erect a high school on the grounds recently purchased for a site for such building.”

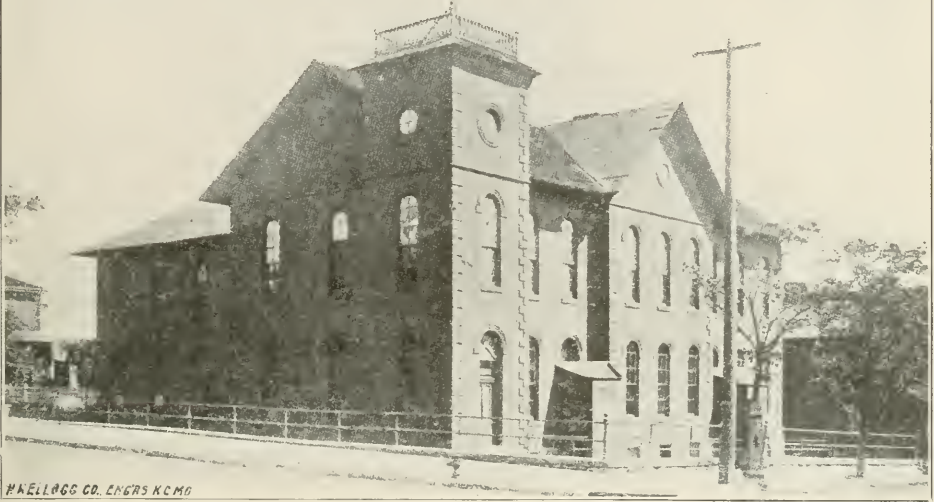
“On June 7, 1879, a contract was let by the board to W. B. Everhart to build the addition to the Franklin for \$4,320; J. V. C. Karnes, president; Henry Switzer, secretary; E. L. Martin, treasurer; James Craig, R. L. Yeager and C. A. Chace.

“During all these years since the beginning of the free school system, Kansas City has had only four superintendents of its schools: J. B. Bradley, appointed September 17, 1867; E. P. Tucke, September 12, 1868; John R. Phillips, August 3, 1869; and James M. Greenwood, July 16, 1874.

“The names of the persons who have been principals of the Franklin school and dates of their appointments are: Thomas P. Jaudon, 1869, resigned in December; Jeremiah Enright, January 1, 1870, transferred to the Morse to the same year; F. M. Ferguson, 1870; Margaret E. MacFarlane, 1874; Henry A. White, 1875. Professor White resigned his position as president of the Board of Education to take charge of this school, and was, in 1877, made principal of the Morse, and afterwards of the Woodland, holding the latter position until his failing health compelled him to resign a short time before his death; no principal ever had more love for school work or was ever nearer to the hearts of his pupils.

“It would require much time and be a tax on your patience to tell you how many classes have graduated from this school, and the names of those now prominent in business circles, in the professions, in the arts and in war, who have here been taught ‘the idea how to shoot’ since the day the

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tablet was placed on the front of this precious old building; precious because of what has been accomplished in it, and precious because of the memory of those who have passed through it.

“The Franklin school is the oldest in location, the third in date of its building, always one of the best, and at no time in its history better than now. This old building, bearing on its front the tablet inscribed, ‘Primary School No. 3, 1869,’ was on April 4, 1872, named Franklin in memory of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the American philosopher and statesman.” In 1900 the old building was razed and the present handsome structure erected.

Lincoln school on Ninth street was opened in November, 1869, and removed to Eleventh and Campbell streets in 1878. It had six rooms and a seating capacity of 400 pupils. It was enlarged later to twelve rooms with a seating capacity of 600. The Lathrop school at the southeast corner of Eighth and May streets was completed in March, 1870; it had seven rooms and a seating capacity of 450. It was destroyed by cyclone May 11, 1886. The school was rebuilt at Thirteenth and Central streets in 1887, and destroyed by the fire which destroyed the Convention Hall, April 4, 1900, and a large, up-to-date building erected in its place. The old Benton school, now West Kansas, was erected in 1870 at the northeast corner of Fourteenth and Liberty streets, and enlarged in 1871, having eight rooms and seats for 480 pupils. The school was enlarged in 1872 to twelve rooms. The name Benton was in 1905 transferred to a new building erected at Thirtieth street and Benton boulevard, and the old school was renamed “West Kansas.” At present the West Kansas school is attended by only a few pupils, the dwellings in the vicinity having been crowded out by business houses. The Morse school was built at Twentieth and Charlotte streets and opened in October, 1870. In 1871 it was enlarged to an eight room building. In 1906 the new Morse school building was erected at Twenty-second and Charlotte. This building of 19 rooms was opened September, 1907. The Woodland school at Eighth street and Woodland avenue, in the eastern part of the district, was opened in November, 1871, with four rooms and seats for 240 pupils. The building was enlarged at different times until now it has twenty-two rooms and a seating capacity of 900.

Two changes were made in the Board of Education in 1869. The retiring members were J. A. Bachman and E. H. Allen. James Craig and J. V. C. Karnes was chosen as their successors. The organization of the board, September, 1869, was as follows: W. E. Sheffield, president; A. A. Bainbridge, secretary; James Craig, treasurer; John R. Phillips, superintendent; T. B. Lester, Patrick Shannon, J. V. C. Karnes. This school year marked a new era in the history and progress of the schools. Prior to the

organization in September, Professor John R. Phillips was elected superintendent, filling the position until August, 1874.

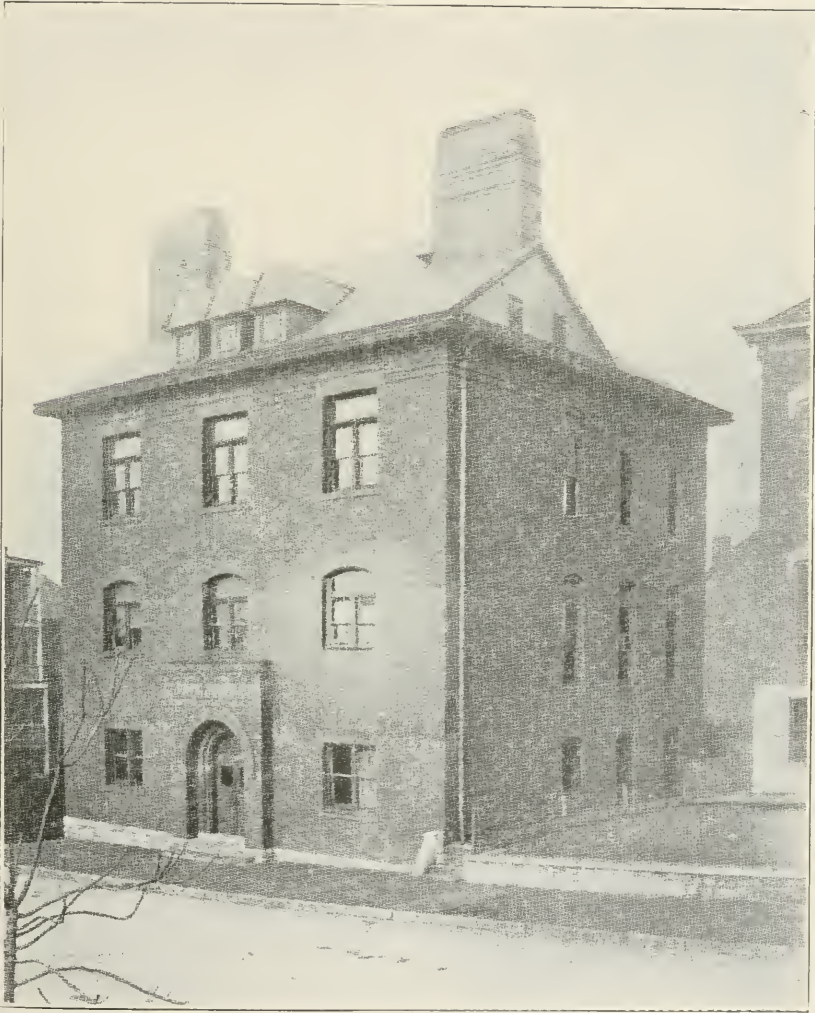
The work in the school room was now molded into definite form. Classification and grading which had been neglected were enforced at the beginning of the first term; the teachers were required to adhere as nearly as possible to the tabulated courses of study. The history of the United States and the elements of physiology were taught for the first time since the organization of the schools. Notwithstanding the one-sided culture that the pupils had received in former years, the close of the year in 1870 found the schools in a prosperous condition. The number of pupils enrolled was 3,034; average daily attendance, 1,388; per cent of attendance, 83.

The board, organized in September, 1870, was as follows: W. E. Sheffield, president; Joseph Feld, secretary; J. V. C. Karnes, treasurer; James Craig, T. B. Lester and Henry Tobener. The statistics of that year show decided progress and increased prosperity. The number of pupils was larger, the attendance more regular and punctual, the discipline more healthy and judicious, the instruction more exact and thorough than in any preceding year. The enumeration of school children was 4,046; the enrollment, 3,866; the average daily attendance, 91. The number of teachers employed was 42.

Some changes were made in the Board of Education in 1871-72. W. E. Sheffield was president; James Craig, secretary; J. V. C. Karnes, treasurer; Joseph Feld, H. H. Buckner and Henry Seeger, members. The total number of persons in the district of school age was 5,850; the enrollment, 4,042; the average daily attendance, 2,035; the number of teachers employed, 50; the percentage of attendance, 91.

The course of study was modified in the winter of 1871-72. Too much prominence had been given to geography and it was discontinued in the two highest grades, and botany introduced instead, which alternated with the history of the United States. Some advancement was made in the study of vocal music under a special instructor. The regular teachers, so it appears from the published report of that year, had, with a few exceptions, not encouraged the music teacher in his labors. Drawing had a worse fate than music. The instruction was not systematic and, therefore, unproductive of practical results. John R. Phillips, superintendent of schools, said: "I see no remedy except in employing a thoroughly competent special teacher to superintend and direct the teaching of mechanical and object drawing in all the schools."

No report of the schools was published from 1872 to 1874. The superintendent preserved some of the statistics, which indicate continued progress in the quantity and quality of the work. Public sentiment in favor of the



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schools was forming and crystallizing and whatever opposition there once had been was rapidly dying out. When the board was organized in September, 1872, W. E. Sheffield was elected president; James Craig, secretary; and J. V. C. Karnes, treasurer. The other members were: T. K. Hanna, Henry R. Seeger and Joseph Feld, and John R. Phillips was superintendent.

The enumeration of school children in 1872 was 6,198, of whom 4,138 were enrolled in the schools. The average daily attendance was 2,034. There were employed 57 teachers, including a special teacher of music and two instructors in German. In the school year of 1873-74, Henry A. White and C. A. Chace were elected the successors of W. E. Sheffield and Joseph Feld, the retiring members of the board. The only change in the officers was the election of Mr. White as president. The secretary and treasurer were re-elected.

The public schools continued to improve. The pupils were more regular in their attendance, better discipline was maintained, and there was a perceptible improvement in the methods of instruction. The total number of teachers in 1873-74 was 56. The number of children of school age was 6,636, a small increase over the preceding year. There were enrolled in the schools 4,164 pupils, the average daily attendance being 2,328.

John R. Phillips resigned as superintendent in July, 1874, after having had charge of the city schools for five years. He found the schools unorganized, ungraded and each school independent of the others. There was an entire absence of anything like a common unity in the work. He began at once the work of improving the school system. A course of study, such as had the sanction of the best educators of the country, was adopted, embracing seven years for the ward schools and four years for the high school department. The administration of Mr. Phillips was successful, and he laid a solid foundation at the beginning of his work, to which he conscientiously adhered.

Mr. Phillips died in November, 1874, after a brief illness, at his home on Forest avenue. J. M. Greenwood was appointed, July 16, 1874, by the board to fill the vacancy.

Under the state law of 1867, establishing city, town and village schools, the Board of Education was organized consisting of six members, two being elected every year, making the tenure of office three years. This law continued in force until 1894, when it was amended so that the school elections were held biennially. Two members, under the present law (1908), are elected every two years, for a period of six years. The change was made so that the school elections would conform to the municipal elections.

The leading members of both political parties decided, in 1880, that the Board of Education should be equally represented by the two great political

parties; namely, three Democrats and the same number of Republicans. This plan has been strictly followed since it was adopted, and it has become the fixed policy of both parties. Many cities and towns have adopted this system. Kansas City set the example for non-partisan or bi-partisan school boards.

The leading residents of Kansas City believed that the personnel of the school board should be free from the influences of politics and sectarianism. Acting on this policy, the city has been fortunate in having an efficient Board of Education.

From the first organization of the board in 1867 to 1908, only thirty different members had been elected or appointed on the board. Up to 1908 there had been five presidents of the Board of Education: W. E. Sheffield, 1867 to 1872; Henry A. White, 1873 to 1875; J. V. C. Karnes, 1875 to 1881; Robert L. Yeager, 1881 to 1900; Joseph L. Norman, elected in 1900 and serving in 1908.

The Board of Education in 1874 was composed of Henry A. White, president; J. V. C. Karnes, secretary; James Craig, treasurer; and Thomas K. Hanna, C. A. Chace and R. A. Hunt. The schools opened the first Monday in September with a teaching corps of eight principals and forty teachers. There were nine school buildings occupied; one high school, seven elementary schools for white children and one school for negro children. The total enrollment of pupils was 4,262, and the average daily attendance was 2,442. In that year the teaching force was increased from 49 to 58. The number of pupils in the high school was 170. In the eight elementary schools, six of the principals were women; the two male principals were J. W. Perkins and J. D. Bowser. In the high school were four teachers besides the principal.

On account of the ill health of Superintendent Phillips in the winter of 1872-73, the members of the board had divided the supervision among themselves, but when Superintendent Greenwood entered upon the duties of his office he spent much time visiting the schools, so that the members of the board were relieved from the responsibility. The office of the Board of Education and the Superintendent's office were removed from the high school building to the second floor of a building at the northwest corner of Eighth and Main streets.

The schools in use in the winter of 1873-74, were the Benton (now West Kansas), six teachers; Franklin, six teachers; Humboldt, ten teachers; Lathrop, seven teachers; Morse, six teachers; Washington, eight teachers; Woodland, four teachers; Lincoln, four teachers; high school, five teachers; and two special teachers of German for the elementary schools. These were the principals of the schools: Charles S. Sheffield, high school; Fannie J. Baker, Benton; Margaret E. MacFarlane, Franklin; A. Josephine Warren,



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Humboldt; Clara Hoffman, Lathrop; Mary E. Lewis, Morse; J. W. Perkins, Washington; Elizabeth B. Densmore, Woodland; and J. D. Bowser, Lincoln.

Henry A. White, president of the Board of Education, expressed a desire in 1874 to re-engage in teaching. When Margaret E. MacFarlane resigned as principal of the Franklin school in 1875, he was appointed to fill the vacancy. At the school election in September, 1875, E. L. Martin and Henry Switzer were elected to fill the two vacancies on the board caused by the retirement of Henry A. White and Thomas K. Hanna. J. V. C. Karnes was elected president; Henry Switzer, secretary; James Craig, treasurer and business agent. In the school year of 1875-76 the high school was renamed "Central." No new school buildings were erected. The total number of teachers was 60; one was added to the high school corps. In that year the new constitution for Missouri was adopted. This changed the age limit of admission to the public school from five to six years, the legal age in 1908. The enrollment of pupils was 4,267; average daily attendance, 2,550. The high school attendance was 249, an increase of 79 over the previous year.

On account of some cases of injudicious corporal punishment, the board adopted the rule of requiring the permission of the child's parents or of the superintendent of schools. At the time of the adoption of the rule, J. V. C. Karnes, president of the Board of Education, and J. M. Greenwood, the superintendent of schools, were in favor of abolishing corporal punishment. The resolution adopted was drawn by James Craig and Mr. Greenwood.

The only change in school principals for the school year of 1875-76 was the Benton school. Fannie A. Baker resigned as principal and J. D. Parker was elected before the close of the year. C. E. Sheffield resigned his position in the Central school at the close of the year, and Professor E. C. White was elected to fill the vacancy. The board decided to make the high school course two years on account of the lack of money. The full high school course was restored the next year, but the teachers' salaries were reduced from necessity. A library was established under the immediate supervision of the board. It consisted of a few hundred volumes.

The officers and members of the board remained unchanged in the school year of 1876-77. The question of how to found a public library engaged much of the board's attention. A beginning had been made, and in addition \$936.50 had been expended in new books, \$490 of it being contributed by the Ladies' Centennial association. Gifts of books by residents also had been received until there were more than 2,000 volumes. That year, on account of financial straits, it was decided to shorten the high school course to two years; but the plan was abandoned before school opened the

following September. The work throughout the year had been quietly and effectively done. The teaching force was not increased, and two German teachers who gave lessons in the elementary schools were dropped from the roll because the instruction was of doubtful value. The enrollment of pupils was 4,334; and average daily attendance, 2,530.

The school law of the state governing cities, towns and villages was amended by the state legislature in the winter of 1877-78, changing the time of holding school elections from September to April. Under the new law the former board was re-elected and re-organized with only one change; E. L. Martin was elected treasurer. James Craig was continued as business manager. In the winter of 1877-78 new and more commodious rooms were rented in the Piper building, 546 Main street, for offices and library purposes, with a free reading room. Arrangements were made for the construction of a suitable building for the Lincoln school at a cost of \$7,000. The number of teachers employed was 59; the total enrollment of pupils, 4,612. The high school enrollment was 220. At that time the Central school offered two courses of study: a general course and a classical course, each extending over four years. The year's work was especially successful.

At the school's election in April, 1879, all the officers of the board were re-elected. Robert L. Yeager was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Colonel R. H. Hunt. On account of the crowded condition of the Humboldt and Franklin schools, four new rooms were added to each building at a total cost of \$8,640. The entire teaching force numbered 62 persons, seven men and 55 women. There were seven teachers in the Central school and 55 in the elementary schools. The total enrollment of pupils was 5,309; the enrollment in Central school was 217.

E. C. White, principal of the Central school, directed the musical instruction in the elementary schools in the afternoon, for which he was paid \$250 as extra compensation. In 1879 I. C. McNeil was elected principal of the Washington school; Henry A. White was, at his request, transferred from the Franklin to the Morse school and Gertrude T. Johnson was assigned to the Franklin.

The only change in the composition of the Board of Education in the year 1879-1880 was caused by the removal of James Craig from the city, after having served on the board continuously for more than ten years. Frank Askew was chosen his successor. Upon the removal of James Craig, J. W. Perkins was chosen business agent. The duties of this office were various; such as keeping the books of the board, recording its proceedings, attending to the repairing of sidewalks, and the giving out of books in the library in the absence of the superintendent. Whenever a new school building or additions to buildings were in process of construction, the busi-



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ness agent was the inspector to see that the contractors did their work according to the specifications.

Henry Switzer, secretary of the Board of Education, died April 29, 1880, leaving vacant a position that he had held since September 21, 1875. The vacancy thus created was filled by Henry C. Kumpf, a man of wide experience in public affairs. J. W. Perkins resigned as business agent in that year and W. E. Benson, who for several years had been city clerk, was appointed. Additions were made to the Lincoln, Lathrop and Woodland school buildings. Sites were purchased at Fourth street and Troost avenue, on which the Karnes school was built, and on Wyoming street between Ninth street and St. Louis avenue, for a negro school, which is now (1908) the Sumner school. Remarkable progress was made in the schools in the year. The teaching force had increased to 73. The total enrollment of pupils was 6,593 and of this number 260 had been enrolled in the night schools.

The experiment with night schools did not prove to be a success. At first the novelty of the experiment attracted a satisfactory attendance of white boys to the Central and Washington schools, but their conduct was intolerable and the two night schools soon were closed. At the Benton and the Lincoln schools good order prevailed and the pupils were much interested and made rapid progress in their studies. It was, however, clearly evident that Kansas City was not yet ready for night schools and the board abandoned the plan, to be revived later.

J. D. Bowser resigned as principal of the Lincoln school in the summer of 1879-80 and A. J. Agee was elected his successor. I. C. McNeil resigned as principal of the Washington school and O. M. Schee succeeded him. The same winter a school was established in East Kansas City and Mary Long was appointed teacher.

At the organization of the board in April, 1881, Henry C. Kumpf was chosen secretary. The year's work was marked by steady progress. Additions were made to the Lathrop and Woodland schools; the Karnes school was completed, and additions were ordered made to the Benton, Morse and Lincoln schools, and a new building was ordered erected at Fourteenth and Vine streets. This afterward was named the Chace school in honor of C. A. Chace, who had been elected a member of the board in April, 1880. J. V. C. Karnes predicted that on account of the rapid growth of the city, it would be necessary to add from ten to twenty rooms each year to accommodate the increasing enrollment.

The school year was shortened in June, 1881, from forty to thirty-six weeks on account of a shortage of funds. One of the needs of the city was a large circulating library with reading rooms and an art gallery. This

was declared to be of prime necessity. The year closed with 87 teachers on the pay roll; a total enrollment of 8,026 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 4,510. Gertrude T. Johnson was transferred from the Franklin school to the Karnes school and John T. Buchanan was elected principal, and I. C. McNeill of the Washington school to succeed O. M. Schee, who resigned; and D. V. A. Nero was appointed principal of the Lincoln school to succeed A. J. Agee.

Two changes were made in the Board of Education in the school year of 1881-82. J. V. C. Karnes resigned, and Robert L. Yeager was elected president; and Gardiner Lathrop was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Karnes. Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney was appointed librarian and assistant to the superintendent of the schools. In his annual address, President Yeager said, "Our school laws are out of joint; they do not meet the requirements of the hour." The board still was embarrassed for lack of school room, although the Chace and Switzer were erected in the year and in use, and large additions had been made to the Old Benton, Morse, Karnes and Lincoln schools. A tax of two mills had been voted to make additions to the Washington, Woodland and Morse schools and to build the Switzer school. There was a constant demand for more school room.

The teaching force at the end of the school year of 1881-82 numbered 103; the total enrollment of pupils, 8,422. S. Ellen Smith was elected principal of the Switzer, and Jennie Hewette of the Chace. The Chace was opened in November, 1881, and the Switzer in January, 1882. Joseph C. Davis was elected principal of the Benton school to succeed J. D. Parker, who resigned; and John H. Jackson filled the unexpired term of D. V. A. Nero, and Grace T. Horn became principal of the Sumner school.

No changes were made in the Board of Education in the winter of 1882-83. Great difficulty was experienced by the board in providing school room. Four rooms were added to the Woodland school, five to the Chace school, two to the Morse and four to the Switzer. Sites were purchased for two other buildings, one in West Kansas City and one in the East bottoms. These are now the Sumner and Martin schools. The board decided to heat the Woodland, Chace, Switzer and Sumner schools with steam and as soon as practicable to place steam heating plants in the other buildings in which they could be installed. An amendment to the school laws was enacted by the legislature that authorized the Board of Education in Kansas City to appropriate annually from the general fund for the uses of the library such sums as the board might advise, not to exceed \$2,500 a year. That year marked another movement to establish libraries in the elementary schools. Mrs. F. L. Underwood gave \$200 to found a library in the Switzer school,



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and Mrs. Henry Switzer gave \$50 for the same purpose; O. P. Dickinson gave \$200 to start a library in the Benton school. There were in the employ of the board at the end of the school year 118 teachers; 8,847 pupils had been enrolled.

The only change in the membership of the board at its reorganization in April, 1884, was the election of J. C. James to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of C. A. Chace. M. A. Diaz was elected as architect of the school board. The offices of the Board of Education and the public library were changed to the northwest corner of Eighth and Walnut streets. Twenty-four rooms were added to the schools; six rooms to the Chace, four to the Woodland, four to the Switzer, five to the Sumner, three to the Martin, of which F. B. Tharpe was chosen principal, and two to the Morse. The board also decided to make a large addition to the Central school by erecting a new building south of the one then in use. When the new building was completed the old Central school building was to be used as an annex to the Humboldt school. A new building later named Jefferson was in process of construction at Seventeenth street and Garfield avenue, to accommodate the residents in the southeast part of the city. The number of teachers was 137; the enrollment of pupils, 9,723.

The following assignment of principals were made in April, 1884: Emma G. Wright succeeded Clara Hoffman at the Lathrop school; S. R. Bailey succeeded John H. Jackson at the Lincoln; W. W. Yates was sent to the Cherry street school; F. D. Tharpe, to the Martin; I. C. McNeil, to the Morse; Henry A. White, transferred to the Woodland; Elizabeth Densmore, to the Switzer; D. V. A. Nero, to the Sumner.

Ground was purchased in the winter of 1884-85 on Cherry street between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets for a new building, later known as the Wendell Phillips school. A site was purchased at the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Wyandotte streets for the Webster school. The teachers were increased to 147 and the enrollment of pupils for the year was 10,549. W. H. Williams succeeded George D. Lutz as principal of the Chace school and Irene Gilbert was appointed principal of the Jefferson school. In January, 1886, Emma McDonald was elected to teach in a one-room school building at Twenty-fourth and Mercier streets. This was the beginning of the Adams school.

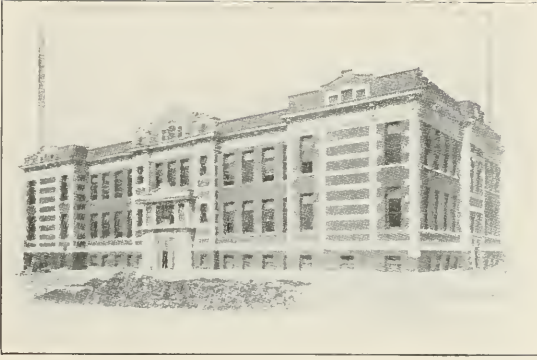
The Garfield, Bryant and Adams schools were completed in 1886. The board decided to sell the Lathrop school and purchase a new site for a building that would offer better accommodations to the pupils of that district of the city. The year was marked with remarkable progress in the public schools, but was marred by the destructive cyclone that swept over the city May 11, 1886. The heavy tower of the Lathrop school was picked up and

hurled, bottom upward, on the central part of the building, killing thirteen children.

Frank Askew resigned from the Board of Education in 1887 and Joseph L. Norman was elected. Gardiner Lathrop was elected vice-president of the board. A site was purchased on Central street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, for the new Lathrop school, and ground was purchased at Twenty-fourth street and Prospect avenue for the Irving school. An amendment to the school law was introduced in the state legislature by Senator George W. Ballingall of Kansas City, authorizing the board to extend the limits of the school district without the residents of the district being compelled to vote on the proposition of annexation. Under this act, the board annexed the Oakley district to the Kansas City district, April 7, 1887. William F. Hackney succeeded M. A. Diaz as architect of the school board. Professor Carl Betz was appointed director of calisthenics. The employing of Professor Betz was an advance movement in physical education.

I. I. Cammack was appointed principal of the new Lathrop school in 1888. J. M. Shelton was elected principal of the Bryant school to succeed E. L. Ripley. John T. Buchanan was transferred from the Franklin to the Central school. The number of teachers employed was 239 and the enrollment of pupils for the year 16,950.

The improvements in the school system for the year 1888-89 were the completion of the Longfellow and Scarritt school, the purchasing of a site for the Garrison school and the building, and the building of several additions to schools. The Lincoln high school was built at Eleventh and Campbell streets; the Emerson, Whittier and Hamilton schools had been completed in the winter of 1888-89, and were occupied. There was an increase of 36 teachers over the previous year, making a teaching force of 286. The enrollment of pupils for the year was 17,772. The Jackson and Madison schools were completed and occupied in the winter of 1889-90. The enrollment at Central high school for the year was 765. H. C. Kumpf resigned from the board in 1891 and L. K. Thacher was chosen to fill the vacancy. The office of business agent was abolished and W. E. Benson, who had held the position for ten years, was elected secretary to succeed Mr. Kumpf. Frank A. Fitzpatrick was elected Assistant Superintendent and resigned at the end of the year, and Principal I. C. McNeill was elected his successor and held the position till June 17, 1896. The number of teachers employed in the school year of 1891-92 was 320 and the enrollment of pupils was 17,213. Gardiner Lathrop, vice-president of the board, moved from the school district in 1893 and was succeeded by J. V. C. Karnes, E. F. Swinney was elected treasurer of the Board of Education in 1894. This was the first time in the history of the board that a treasurer was elected outside of the



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membership. Ground was purchased at Nineteenth street and Indiana avenue in 1894 for the Yeager school, named in honor of Robert L. Yeager, president of the Board of Education.

L. K. Thacher died October 31, 1894, and Frank A. Faxon was appointed to fill the unexpired term on the Board of Education. E. L. Martin resigned from the Board of Education on February 8, 1896, after nineteen years of service, most of that time as treasurer without compensation. The contract for the new public library building was awarded in 1895 to William A. Kelly.

The Manual Training High school on Fifteenth street between Forest and Tracy avenue was opened in the autumn of 1897, with Professor G. B. Morrison as principal. John T. Buchanan resigned as principal of the Central High school at the end of the year to become principal of the DeWitt Clinton High School in New York city. Dr. E. C. White, who had been vice-principal, succeeded Professor Buchanan at Central High school. I. I. Cammack, principal of the Lathrop school, was elected vice-president of Central High school. The enrollment for the school year of 1897-98 was 23,204. The number of teachers employed was 476. Professor Carl Betz, supervisor of calisthenics, died April 28, 1898. He was succeeded by Dr. Fred Burger. F. D. Tharpe and George B. Longan were elected assistant superintendents at the beginning of the school term in 1899. S. A. Underwood was appointed principal of the Westport High school in 1899.

Robert L. Yeager resigned from the Board of Education February 6, 1901, after a continuous service of nearly twenty-two years as a member of the board, nineteen years of that time as president. Joseph L. Norman was chosen president and Milton Moore was elected as a member of the board in place of Mr. Yeager. When Mr. Yeager became a member of the board, April 12, 1879, there were eight elementary schools and one high school. He had seen the system grow until it included thirty-eight elementary schools and four high schools. The enrollment had increased from 5,309 to 28,280, and the number of teachers from 62 to 637.

W. R. Nelson, owner of *The Kansas City Star*, gave his choice art collection to the Board of Education on January 16, 1902, for use in a public gallery. The board named the collection the "Nelson Gallery of Art."

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, visited Kansas City, May 1, 1903, and 30,000 school children carrying American flags, with the principals and teachers in charge, were in line on either side of the Paseo, between Ninth and Fifteenth streets, to greet him.

Gardiner Lathrop resigned from the board August 17, 1905, and J. C. James was elected vice-president. Hale H. Cook succeeded Gardiner Lathrop. Mr. Lathrop became a member of the board in 1882 and served continu-

ously for eleven years. After an interval of six years, he was re-elected and served six years until he resigned.

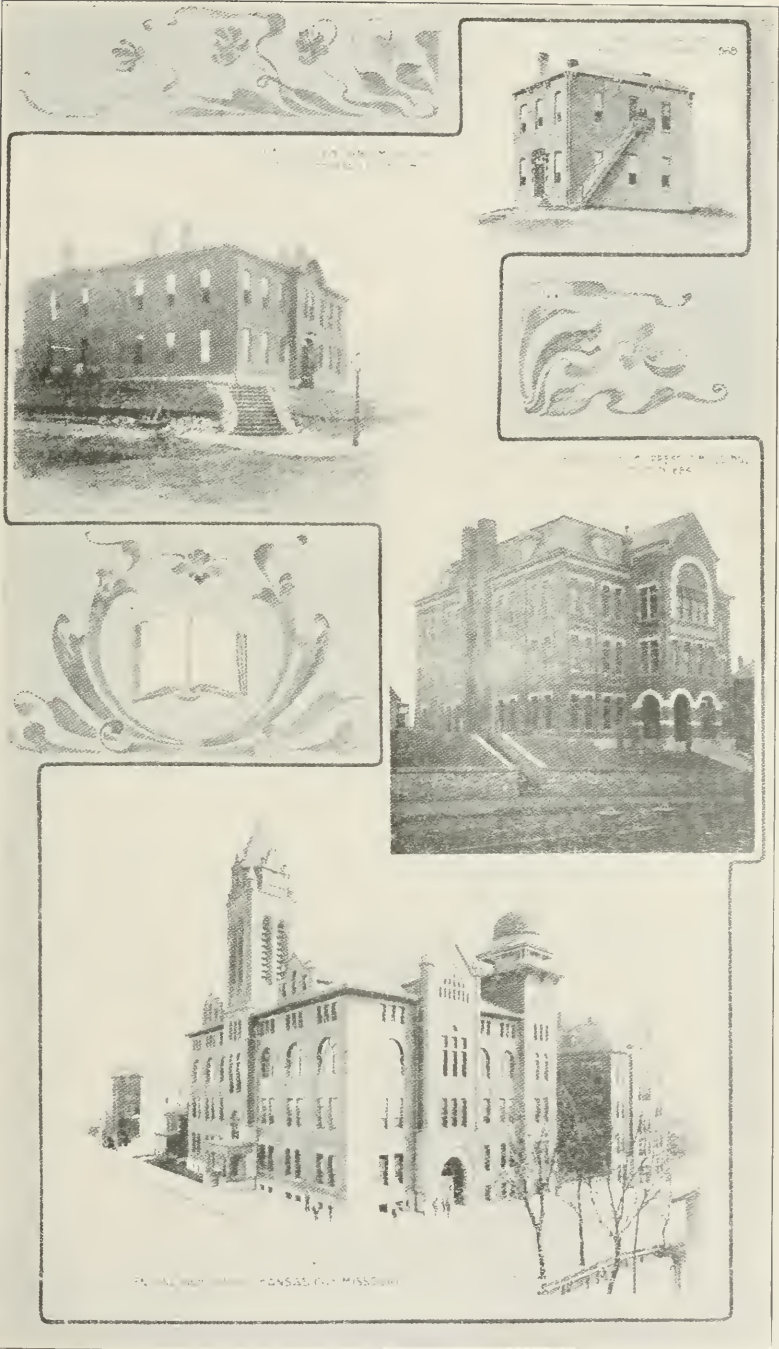
The total number of persons employed by the Board of Education at the end of the fiscal year of 1905 was 903, distributed as follows: Principals, teachers and supervisors, 771; in the public library building, 37; janitors, engineers and watchmen, 80; in the building and repair department, 7; in the business department, the secretary's office, 4; and in the department of instruction, 4.

J. W. Baldwin, principal of the Sumner school, died September 27, 1906, after more than seventeen years of continuous service. The number of teachers employed in the school year of 1906-07 was 868, and the number of pupils enrolled was 32,673. Special attention was given to the manual training and domestic departments of instruction in the elementary schools. Manual training centers had been established in thirteen elementary schools; domestic science in eleven schools and sewing in twenty-seven other schools.

The early schoolhouses erected in Kansas City were plain brick of four, six and eight rooms, with narrow stairways, and no inclosed cloak rooms. The old buildings were provided with comfortable seats, but were heated with coal stoves, and in cold weather were ventilated by raising or lowering the windows.

With the erection of the Chace, Lincoln, Switzer, Garfield, Martin, Bryant, Jefferson, Webster, New Lathrop, Sumner and Phillips schools, marked improvements were made in the internal arrangement and convenience of the school rooms. Better methods of heating, ventilating, seating and lighting were adopted. But with the erection of the Emerson, Irving, Scarritt, Linwood, Longfellow, Madison, Jackson, Hamilton, Whittier, Horace Mann, Clay, New Humboldt, Franklin, Morse, Thacher, Greenwood, Rollins schools and the new Westport High school and Lincoln High school, much more attention was given to ventilation and elegance of the buildings. Large, airy rooms, spacious halls and wide stairways, neat and convenient cloak rooms, play and lunch rooms in many of the basements, were provided in the new school buildings. The many additions to the buildings made from time to time were constructed with a special view to comforts. The newer buildings embody the best that has been devised in school architecture in the United States.

The Central High school building, one of the most commodious and extensive high school structures in the United States, is a growth rather than a unified development. It is an aggregation of buildings fashioned to meet the demands of an ever-increasing attendance. The Manual Training High school building and the Westport High school buildings are regarded as the best examples of school architecture in Kansas City.



SHOWING GROWTH OF CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

The oldest literary organization connected with the public school system is the Greenwood club, organized in 1874 by J. M. Greenwood, superintendent of the schools, and a coterie of friends. The association was organized for the purpose of making a study of the modern systems of philosophy, and was called, at first, the "Philosophical club." Two years later the name was changed to the "Kant club," the members having made a special study of the writings of Immanuel Kant. Ten years later, the scope of the topics having been widened, the organization became known as the "Literary club." Later the name was changed to the "Greenwood club" in honor of the founder. The primary object of the organization is to give depth and a wider scope to the general scholarship of the teachers of the city.

The schools, date of opening, and rooms now occupied in each building:		
Central High School, opened September 17, 1867.....	46	Rooms
Washington School, opened April, 1868.....	15	"
Old Humboldt School, opened November, 1868.....	20	"
Franklin School, opened October, 1869.....	12	"
Lincoln School, opened November, 1869 (colored).....	9	"
Lathrop School, opened March, 1870.....	15	"
West Kansas (formerly Benton) School, opened November, 1870.	12	"
Morse School, opened October, 1870.....	16	"
Woodland School, opened November, 1871.....	20	"
Karnes School, opened November, 1880.....	7	"
Chace School, opened November, 1881.....	13	"
Switzer School, opened January, 1882.....	16	"
Sumner School, opened September, 1883.....	5	"
Phillips School, opened September, 1883.....	8	"
Martin School, opened November, 1883.....	6	"
Jefferson School, opened November, 1884.....	14	"
Webster School, opened January, 1886.....	13	"
Garfield School, opened September, 1886.....	14	"
Bryant School, opened September, 1886.....	17	"
Adams School, opened November, 1886.....	11	"
Garrison School, opened October, 1886 (colored).....	7	"
Oakley School, opened April, 1887.....	9	"
Madison School, opened October, 1886.....	8	"
Douglass School, opened October, 1886 (colored).....	8	"
Lincoln High School, opened September, 1887 (colored).....	5	"
Emerson School, opened September, 1887.....	8	"
Clay School, opened April, 1888.....	3	"
Irving School, opened September, 1888.....	16	"
Jackson School, opened September, 1888.....	4	"

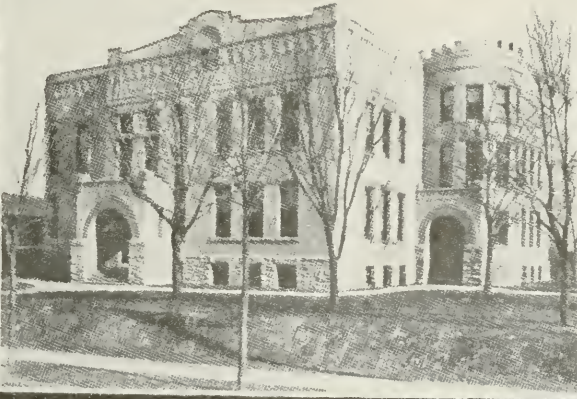
PRIOR TO FIRE



AFTER THE FIRE



RECONSTRUCTED



WESTPORT HIGH SCHOOL (FIRE APRIL 14, 1907).

NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Whittier School, opened September, 1889.....	16	Rooms
Hamilton School, opened January, 1890.....	12	"
Lowell School, opened February, 1890.....	10	"
Linwood School, opened April, 1890.....	16	"
Longfellow School, opened November, 1890.....	9	"
Scarritt School, opened February, 1891.....	9	"
Page School, opened September, 1890.....	2	"
Attucks School, opened September, 1893 (colored).....	3	"
Yeager School, opened September, 1894.....	12	"
Manual Training High School, opened September, 1897.....	32	"
Bruce School, opened September, 1898 (colored).....	4	"
Thacher School, opened 1898.....	17	"
Allen School, 1899*	10	"
Ashland School, 1899*	8	"
Hedrick School (now Rollins), 1899*.....	3	"
Hyde Park School, 1899*.....	12	"
Ivanhoe School (now Horace Mann), 1899*.....	2	"
Kensington School, 1899*	8	"
Manchester School, 1899*	8	"
Penn School, 1899*	2	"
Westport High School, 1899*.....	10	"
Greenwood School, opened November, 1900.....	10	"
Norman School, opened November, 1901.....	10	"
James School, opened September, 1902.....	7	"
Booker Washington School, opened December, 1902 (colored)..	1	"
Benjamin Harrison (Annex), opened April, 1903.....	4	"
Blue Valley School, opened October, 1903.....	1	"
Rollins School, opened April, 1904.....	11	"
Bancroft School, opened September, 1904.....	5	"
Van Horn School, opened October, 1904.....	4	"
New Humboldt School, opened September, 1905.....	18	"
New Attucks School, opened September, 1906 (colored).....	8	"
New Lincoln High School, opened September, 1906 (colored)...	12	"
Lykins School, opened January, 1907.....	8	"
New Clay School, opened March, 1907.....	9	"
New Morse School, opened September, 1907.....	19	"
Faxon School, opened March, 1907.....		
McCoy School, opened September, 1908.....	3	"
E. C. White School, opened September, 1908.....		
New Westport High School, opened September, 1908.....		

* Annexed to Kansas City School District in 1899.

HISTORY OF KANSAS CITY

EMPLOYEES JUNE 30, 1907.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Office, Ninth and Locust Streets.

	Per Month.
J. M. Greenwood, Superintendent.....	\$375.00
F. D. Tharpe, Assistant Superintendent.....	250.00
G. B. Longan, Assistant Superintendent.....	250.00
Anna P. Lumpkin, Stenographer.....	75.00
Nellie Flanigan, Clerk Compulsory Education Department.....	60.00

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Office, Ninth and Locust Streets.

W. E. Benson, Secretary.....	\$250.000
James B. Jackson, Jr., Assistant Secretary.....	125.00
Jane E. Flagler, Stenographer and Record Clerk.....	75.00
George C. Tinker, Clerk.....	50.00
Marcia Meade, Telephone Operator.....	35.00
Treasurer's Office at First National Bank.	
E. F. Swinney, Treasurer.....	100.00

BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Office, Room 722-3 Dwight Building.

Charles A. Smith, Architect.....	\$250.00
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REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

Office and Shop, 1526 Campbell Street.

J. H. Brady, Chief Engineer.....	\$250.00
Alex. McDonald, Foreman	110.00
Annette Moore, Clerk	75.00
A. Sanquist, Teamster	45.00

LIBRARY.

Carrie W. Whitney, Librarian.....	\$183.33
Frances A. Bishop, Assistant Librarian.....	110.00
Grace F. Hudson, Superintendent Delivery Desk.....	90.00
Ida M. Wolfe, Superintendent Reading Room.....	70.00
Helen S. Read, Superintendent Children's Room.....	80.00
Mrs. Ann Bosworth, Application Clerk.....	55.00
May Sheppard, Assistant Delivery Desk.....	65.00
Joe Yungfleisch, Assistant Reference Department.....	65.00
Jane Gray, Assistant	55.00
Minnie Neal, Assistant Circulating Department.....	65.00
Mary Blake Woodson, Assistant Children's Room.....	40.00
Chastine McKinney, Sub-station Supervisor.....	50.00
Laura F. Gibson, Night and Sunday Librarian.....	65.00



BENTON SCHOOL.



MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

John Fowlston, Night Reading Room.....	35.00
George Pfeiffer, Night Assistant.....	35.00
Grace Berger, Assistant Children's Room.....	55.00
Mona L. Smith, Assistant.....	40.00
G. B. Morrison, Assistant.....	50.00

Early Schools, Private.—Private schools were in existence in Kansas City when the town was a mere "settlement" and held sway up to the time the first public schoolhouse was built, which was in 1868.

About 1840 the Hickman log schoolhouse was built in what is now Elmwood Cemetery. In 1844 Dr. Stone bought the place, and it was known for several years as Stone's plantation, the school being patronized by the best families of the surrounding country. An old school record of 1859 shows that B. P. Noteman was a teacher at that time and that the school term was from April 18th to September 22nd.

In 1846 John Buchanan taught a district school in an old log house which stood on a hill near the corner of Missouri and Grand avenues. In 1848 Mrs. Donahue, an English woman who was a daughter of Mr. Royle of Lexington, Missouri, and an aunt of Milton Royle, the playwright and actor, opened her school at about what is now the intersection of Fourth and Wyandotte streets. The building was a white frame with a veranda running across the front. Miss Endicott, also of Lexington, came a few years later and took over the school.

The Rev. John Luther, a Baptist minister, in the early '50s began teaching school in a double log house not far from the present Coates House. This proved such a successful adventure that Mr. Luther was obliged to move into more spacious quarters. It was a large two-story building at what is about Ninth and May, and was opened as a young ladies' seminary. The school was especially well equipped in every department. The Rev. Luther, a scholarly man, was at its head, and with the help of several instructors, music, elocution, composition and the common branches were taught, the home boarding department being filled to its greatest capacity with young ladies of the very best families. The school prospered until the opening of the Civil war, when all families were scattered. The school was then obliged to close its doors and they were never again reopened.

At about the time the Rev. Luther was conducting his school, a second institution was drawing patronage from another section of the country. The teacher was Patterson Stewart and the school was a small frame building on the country road, which today is Twelfth street, between Forest and Troost avenues. Patterson Stewart was at that time a very earnest, clerical-looking young man and taught school until after the war, when he was made a deputy marshal of the court of common pleas, and became interested in

horse trading and later on a noted horseman, the owner and trainer of many race horses.

During the winters of '58 and '59 Miss Lizzie Ferguson taught school upstairs in a building that Colonel McGee built in his addition at about Thirteenth street and Grand avenue.

Nathan Scarritt, in 1862, taught school on Main street near Missouri avenue.

The first school of any prominence after the war was conducted by the Rev. X. X. Buckner in the basement of the old Baptist church. At the end of a year the professorship of this school was assumed by Lawson Dewey. In its successful days its register showed an enrollment of over 200 pupils.

In the year 1860-61 the city boasted of a Young Gentlemen's seminary, which was situated at the northeast corner of May street and Cumberland avenue, with Rev. R. S. Symington as principal, and the Kansas City Female seminary, also situated at the corner of May and Cumberland avenues, with Charles Fish as principal.

The following advertisements taken from the city directory of 1860-61 set forth the various branches taught and the prices charged by two of the private schools which existed in Kansas City at that time:

KANSAS CITY FEMALE SEMINARY.

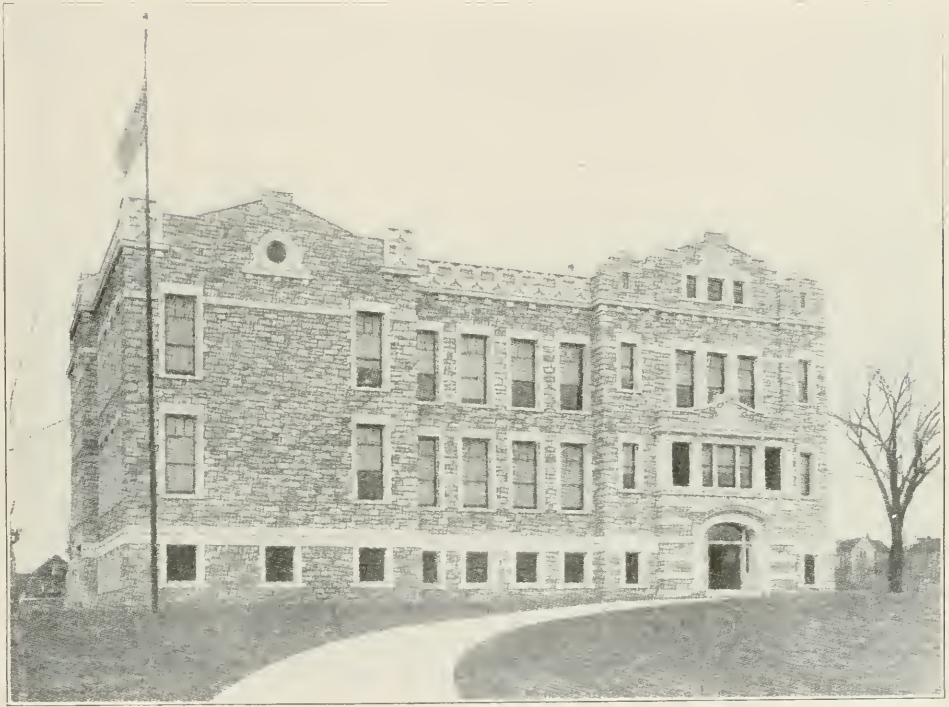
(Cor. of May and Cumberland Avenue.)

Charles Fish	Principal.
Ebenezer Fish	Assistant.
Mrs. G. C. Bingham	Piano and Melodeon.
Miss Cora Bingham	
.....	French, German, Drawing, and Embroidery.

The year is divided into two sessions of five months each. First session commences September 3d. Second session commences February 5th.

TERMS FOR FIVE MONTHS' SESSION.

Primary English	\$10.00
Higher English and Mathematics	12.00
Classics and Higher Mathematics	15.00
Lessons on Piano and Melodeon	20.00
Use of Instrument	5.00
Incidentals (for fuel, sweeping, etc.)50
French, German, Drawing and Embroidery. (Tuition extra.).....	
Lessons in Vocal Music to School. (Without charge.).....	
Vocal training	5.00



WEST WING OF NORMAN SCHOOL.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S SEMINARY,
N. E. Cor. May Street and Cumberland Avenue,
Kansas City, Missouri.

The first term of this Institution will commence in the building formerly occupied by J. H. Luther, the first Monday in September, and continue five months.

RATES OF TUITION PER TERM.

Primary Department	\$ 9.00
Intermediate	12.00
Grammar School	15.00
High School	20.00

Payment one-half in advance and the balance at the end of the term.

Pupils will be charged from the date of their entrance, and no deduction will be made for absentees, except in cases of protracted illness.

The chief aim of the teachers, in all departments of the Seminary, will be to drill the learner in the elementary principles, and to teach him to think and think independently.

The facilities offered for getting a good classical and accomplished education in this Institution will be found, we hope, to be equal to any in the West.

We confidently appeal to all friends of education, and especially to all who feel an interest in building up permanent schools in our young and growing city, to co-operate with us in establishing a good Seminary of learning.

R. S. SYMINGTON, Principal.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The first official action for the purpose of establishing a public library in Kansas City was taken in November, 1873, when the Board of Education, composed of the following: Henry A. White, president; James Craig, secretary; J. V. C. Karnes, treasurer; C. A. Chace, T. K. Hanna and Henry R. Seeger, made arrangements for a course of six popular lectures to raise a fund for the purchase of books. The following resolutions were offered by J. V. C. Karnes, and adopted:

“Resolved, That there be established in connection with our schools a library for the use of the officers, teachers and scholars of the public schools of this district, to be known as the Public Library of Kansas City.

“Resolved, That an annual appropriation be made, of such sums as the Board of Education may deem expedient, to be used exclusively as a library fund, and that all money received from any other source in aid of the library be added thereto, and the treasurer be required to keep a separate account with such library fund, and that all orders drawn upon such fund, designate that they were given for such library purposes.

“Resolved, That there be a standing committee on the library who shall be charged with the management and control thereof, subject to the supervision of this board.”

A book case which is now (1908) used in the children's room for reference books, was bought for \$8.00 from W. E. Sheffield and placed in a room in the old high school building at Eleventh and Locust streets. In this case was placed the beginning of the present public library, the result of the lectures that netted about \$100. In December, 1874, the Board of Education moved its offices to Eighth and Main streets, in the Sage building. But little was accomplished until early in 1876, when a new impetus was given to the project. A Ladies' Centennial association was organized in 1875 to represent Kansas City at Philadelphia. By some means the enterprise was abandoned, and one-half of the centennial fund amounting to \$490, after some discussion, was given to the public library fund. The other half was used toward a Children's Home now located at Twenty-second street and Tracy avenue. The ladies of the Centennial association were: Mrs. L. R. Moore, president; Mrs. St. Clair, treasurer; Mrs. Kersey Coates, Mrs. H. M. Holden, Mrs. Millette Anderson Mumford, Mrs. Henry N. Ess, Mrs. J. K. Cravens, Mrs. D. S. Twitchell and Mrs. R. E. Wilson.

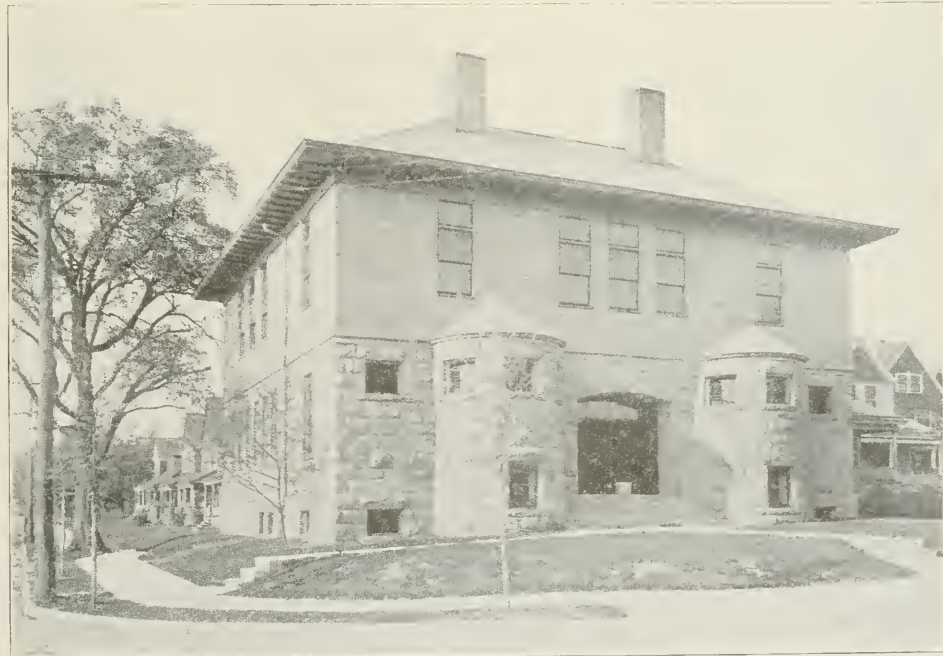
In May, 1876, Hon. J. V. C. Karnes, then president of the Board of Education made a financial statement that was approved by the board. The report showed a balance of \$129, with outstanding orders for books to cost about \$100, and a subscription list of periodicals billed at \$39.60. Mr. Karnes said the fund would be exhausted, but the library was on a firm basis and was ready for use. He recommended the adoption of suitable rules and regulations governing the library, and these, among others were adopted.

“The Board of Education of the city of Kansas shall constitute a board of managers who shall have general charge of the library; appoint a suitable person to act as librarian, and also an assistant librarian. The librarian shall at the annual organization of the Board of Education, make a report to the board respecting the number of volumes and their conditions.

“The librarian shall be responsible to the Board of Education for all matters connected with the library, and upon accepting the office he shall give the secretary of the board a receipt containing the number and condition of the volumes in the library, and upon surrendering his trust he shall give



PUBLIC LIBRARY.



WESTPORT BRANCH LIBRARY.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

a satisfactory account of the volumes entrusted to him. If new books are added, he shall give an additional receipt, containing the number and condition of the same. For their services, the librarian and his assistant shall receive such compensation as the board may decide to be sufficient. The librarian shall keep an account of all money received by him, and report, quarterly, the same to the Board of Education."

Books that were in popular demand were carefully selected, and subjects were chosen with due regard to the trend of thought. This plan of buying books has been followed since the library was established.

Several bookcases were placed in the office of the board, and James Craig, agent of the Board of Education, and J. M. Greenwood, superintendent of schools, cared for the books. Many books were given by public spirited citizens and thus the growth of the library was assured.

When W. E. Benson was appointed business agent of the Board of Education in August, 1880, the supervision of the library was divided between him and Superintendent Greenwood.

J. V. C. Karnes, president of the Board, offered these resolutions in November, 1879:

"Whereas, There exists a necessity for a reading room and library in the city, and

"Whereas, The rooms of the Board of Education, and the Public School library there situated, offer the best accommodations that can be afforded at present, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That said rooms, lighted and warmed, with the library, be tendered to the public as a reading room from December 1 to April 1, to be kept open for such purposes from 7 to 10 p. m. of each day, Sunday excepted."

In his annual report for 1881, President Karnes of the Board of Education makes a clear statement of the condition of the library:

"We are pleased to announce that during the year there have been many valuable accessions made to the library, and that it steadily grows in public favor. This important auxiliary to our school system has so far been supported entirely from private sources. The effort was made last winter to have the law so amended as to allow a liberal appropriation for this purpose, but, strange to say, the measure failed. Since then an appeal has been made to our liberal people for gifts of money and books, and in this way several thousand volumes will be added to the library. The importance of this enterprise cannot be overestimated. Our city is rapidly assuming metropolitan proportions. We need a circulating library, with reading room, art galleries and the like—a fountain of intelligence and refinement, whose pure waters shall flow into the palace of the rich and the cottage of the poor, bringing

health, prosperity and happiness. It can be relied upon that this library is permanent, and much may be expected from it."

J. W. Perkins, principal of the Washington school, during his summer vacation, was asked by the Board of Education to solicit books from house to house, for the Library; the Board of Education to hire a wagon for the purpose.

At the meeting on December 1, 1881, the following reports by Mr. J. C. Davis and Major H. A. White were submitted and ordered to be entered upon the records, showing the amount of cash received and by whom contributed, for the benefit of the Library.

Mr. J. C. Davis reported collections as follows:

Smith & Keating	\$100.00
Plankinton & Armour	100.00
John C. Gage	50.00
J. Brumbaek	50.00
V. B. Buck	50.00
F. M. Black	50.00
W. C. Lobenstein	50.00
T. V. Bryant	25.00
D. B. Holmes	5.00
Homer Reed..... (also a lot of books).....	5.00
A. W. Armour	25.00
Albert Marty	25.00
Meyer Bros.	10.00
Wood Bros.	5.00
Frank J. Baird	5.00
Woodward, Faxon & Co.	10.00
B. Estill	25.00
R. L. Yeager	25.00
C. D. Lucas	5.00
H. H. Craig	5.00
Cady & Olmstead	10.00
Browne Book Co.	5.00
N. Lories & Co.	5.00
H. Switzer	5.00
Keith & Henry	5.00
Keevil & Waples	5.00
Ridenour, Baker & Co.	25.00
Deere, Mansur & Co.	25.00
Trubull, Reynolds & Allen.....	25.00
Ramsey & Millett	10.00

C. C. Quinlan	\$20.00
C. W. Whitehead	10.00
G. H. Conover	10.00
M. J. Payne	10.00
Jas. Hewson & Co.	10.00
G. W. Lovejoy	10.00
Abernathy, North & Orrison	25.00
Roll, Thayer & Williams	15.00
Judge T. A. Gill	25.00

Total to date\$875.00

Major H. A. White reported collections as follows:

Louis Hammerslough	\$100.00
J. V. C. Karnes	100.00
G. Y. Smith	50.00
Isaac Writaker	50.00
S. F. Scott	50.00
Henry Kahn	10.00
W. Warner	10.00
C. O. Tichenor	10.00
W. Adams	5.00

Total\$385.00

Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney was appointed librarian in March, 1881. In her first annual report, she said:

“On March 16, 1881, I entered upon the duties of librarian and such other clerical work in connection with my position as assistant to the superintendent of schools and the agent of the Board of Education.

“There are over a thousand volumes catalogued, and on the shelves of the library exclusive of miscellaneous reports, official documents, periodicals, Magazines and pamphlets, making a total collection of nearly 2,000 volumes, many of which are works of merit.

“The amount of subscriptions received during the year closing June 30, 1881, was \$201.35, and the balance now on hand is \$46.44. I have all the vouchers for expenditures, subject to inspection at your pleasure.

“As nearly as I can estimate, 700 volumes were added to the library this year by purchase and by gifts.

“Since February 1, 1881, 1,483 books have been drawn from the library by regular subscribers—an average of ten books to each subscriber in five months.

“One of the special needs of the library is a commodious reading room furnished with tables and seats. A reading room should be quiet, pleasant and attractive. The consultation of books is as much the function of a library as the circulation of books. The library is an educational center for the special as well as for the general reader.”

Hon. J. V. C. Karnes resigned in 1882, and R. L. Yeager was elected president of the Board of Education. In the report of 1882, Mr. Yeager appealed to the citizens to interest themselves in the library and to endeavor in every way to build a substantial library on the foundation which had been laid with so much care. Judging from the growth as shown in the reports of the librarian, the appeal was not without effect.

In order to secure a certain sum to meet the expenditure necessary to maintain the library and allow for a continual growth, the board, in 1883, became instrumental in having the school laws amended, authorizing cities of 20,000, and under 100,000 inhabitants, to appropriate a sum not exceeding \$2,500 annually for the maintenance of the library. Later the law was amended, without limitation of amount.

In 1884 the necessity of more room became so urgent that a removal was decided upon, and the entire second floor of the building on the north-east corner of Eighth and Walnut streets was secured. The library was closed during the month of June, when the offices of the Board of Education and the library were removed to the new quarters that were better lighted and more attractive in every way. Formerly, bound periodicals were allowed to circulate, but with the growth of the library it was deemed advisable to keep the magazines in the library to be used for general reference.

In the fall of 1884, the board carried the motion, made by Gardiner Lathrop, to have the library open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., except on Sundays, when it should be open from 9 to 11 a. m. Mr. Benson acted as librarian during these hours. In the following spring, it was decided to close at night and on Sundays for the summer months, June, July and August; and the rest of the year to be open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. At a board meeting in November, 1885, the librarian placed before the board the suggestion that tickets be given to the pupils for six months for one-half the annual subscription rate. During the summer of 1887 the library was closed for five months for the purpose of making a new and complete catalogue.

At a meeting of the Board of Education the question of the erection of a library building was considered, and March 5, 1888, the following opinion of Gage, Ladd & Small, attorneys for the board, relative to the erection of a library building or the issuing of bonds therefor, was submitted by President Yeager of the board, and ordered spread upon the records:

“Kansas City, Mo., March 5, 1888.

“Honorable R. L. Yeager, President of the Board of Education:

“Dear Sir: The board of directors of the school district of the City of Kansas has, through you, asked our opinion as to the power of the district to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting a library building. The proposition having first submitted to the voters of the district at an election, and their sanction having first been obtained, our impression was against the existence of such a power, and further reflection and a somewhat careful examination of the school laws of the State have confirmed us in this view.

“It is to be remembered that the school district belong to a class known as quasi corporation—a class for which the doctrines of implication in the construction of its powers will do less for than any other species of corporation of the law.

“For two purposes only have school districts such as this power to issue bonds. One for the purpose of erecting schoolhouses, and is provided for in sections 7,032 and 7,033 of the Revised Statutes of 1879. This can only be done after a vote of the people has been taken in the manner provided for in those sections.

“For one other purpose only can bonds be issued. Under section 7,034 the board of directors of the district is authorized to issue renewal funding bonds to be exchanged for outstanding bonds of the district or sold for the purpose of meeting and paying any matured or maturing bonded indebtedness thereof. These it may issue without having submitted the question to the voters.

“The expense of maintaining schools, and every other outlay which the district is authorized to make, must, with the two exceptions we have mentioned, and for which bonds may be issued, be met by taxation. The methods of estimating, levying and collecting this tax are minutely provided in the statutes. Every disbursement made by the board except for the purposes of erecting schoolhouses and renewing or paying off bonded indebtedness, must be derived from the proceeds of this tax.

“Our attention has been called to section 7,154 as enacted by the last General Assembly. It is as follows: ‘In all such districts as are mentioned in this article, that have a population of 50,000 and not exceeding 200,000 inhabitants, the board of directors of such school districts shall have full power by an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all members of such board, to locate and direct and authorize the purchase of sites for schoolhouses, libraries and school offices, and by a like vote to direct and authorize the sale of any real estate or other property belonging to such school district.’

“The result sought to be accomplished by a part of this section is not clear. But so far as it may be supposed to have any bearing upon the ques-

tion submitted to us, it is manifest that it does not authorize the issue of bonds for any purpose whatever. It does authorize the board, without a vote of the people, to locate and purchase sites for certain structures, including libraries. But it does not authorize the issue of bonds with or without the vote of the people to pay for such sites. Much less can it be held under any cause of construction with which we are familiar, that it authorized the issue of bonds for the purpose of erecting a public library. With quite as much cogency it might be said to grant authority to issue bonds for the purpose of erecting schoolhouses. But such an interpretation would be absurd for the very good reason that legislation upon that subject was not needed. Ample authority for that purpose had existed for years.

“In our opinion, the power of the boards as conferred by that part of the section under consideration must be limited to its action in reference to sites.

“We think it would be going very far indeed to say that under this section the board would be authorized to appropriate from the general fund derived from taxation, money with which to erect a library building. Only by aid of a most liberal and, as we think, wholly unjustifiable exercise of the rules of inference and implication in the construction of statutes, could even this result be reached.

“But upon the question of power to issue bonds for the erection of a library building, even with the support of a vote of the people, we have no doubt. The district has no such power, and the bonds if issued would be invalid.

“GAGE, LADD & SMALL.”

The continuous demand for more room and for better accommodations from President Yeager of the board, and from the librarian, resulted in a move in 1889 when, at the session of the legislature, the school law was so amended as to authorize the Board of Education to erect buildings for the use of libraries.

A proposition was made by Walter J. Bales, whose interest in the library led to his offering the board, on very liberal terms, a lease on the ground at the southwest corner of Eighth and Oak streets.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, March 11, 1889, the president of the board was authorized to negotiate with Walter J. Bales, owner of the land on the southwest corner of Eighth and Oak streets, for a three or five years' lease at the best terms he could make. The ground was secured at a rental of \$300 a year. The architect was instructed to perfect the plans for the library building in accordance with a sketch furnished him.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, April 18, 1889, the architect was instructed to receive bids for constructing the library building. The Board of Education met in special session, April 27, 1889, and there were present R. L. Yeager, E. L. Martin, J. C. James and J. L. Norman. On motion of Mr. James, the bid of William Harmon, at \$9,291, was accepted and the contract awarded to him. He gave bond for \$5,000 to complete the work by July 1, 1889. In accordance with this action, the library building was built, at a total cost of \$11,100.33. The rent of the ground was \$300 a year.

The new home of the library was opened to the public in September, 1889, the library having closed, for the removal of books, during July. The library staff then consisted of four day assistants and two night assistants.

A pleasing innovation was made in December, 1890, when the board granted to the third and fourth year students of the high school free use of the library. One hundred and forty tickets were issued. The library was then a subscription library and the patrons paid \$2 for an annual subscription. The report of the librarian for the year 1892 states that the privilege of the free use of the library had been extended to all high school students, and that 837 tickets were in use.

In September, 1893, at the request of the librarian, free library tickets were issued to pupils of the sixth and seventh grades of the ward schools as well as to all high school students. Twenty-four hundred were distributed among the white pupils and one hundred and fifty-eight among the negro pupils.

There was a marked increase in circulation during the fiscal year ending in June, 1894. The report showed that 19,550 more books were taken out than in the previous year. Frances A. Bishop was appointed assistant librarian in February, 1895, having held the position of head cataloguer since August, 1893.

With the development of the library, every effort was made to elevate the literary standing; to lead the patrons, more especially the youth of Kansas City, to an appreciation of a higher class of literature. Special lists of well selected books for the young were compiled and given to the teachers to be distributed among the pupils, and only the best in fiction was placed in the library. An author catalogue of fiction and one of juvenile books were made in 1895 and distributed free to the patrons of the library.

After occupying the building for five years, the crowded conditions made it imperative for the board to again provide new quarters and a permanent home for the library. It was resolved that there be submitted to the qualified voters of the school district of Kansas City, at the biennial election of school directors to be held April 3, 1894, a proposition authorizing the Board of

Education of the school district of Kansas City to borrow the sum of \$200,000 for the purpose of erecting a public library building and for the payment thereof to issue bonds. On July 2, 1894, the bonds were issued, payable in New York, twenty years from date of issue, rate of interest 4 per cent. The site for the new library building on Ninth and Locust streets was bought for \$30,000. The \$200,000 was expended for the building and furnishings.

In view of the removal into the new building, special efforts were made to improve the facilities of the various departments. A complete catalogue of art was made for the art reference room; all art books and art magazines were fully indexed. A card index to "Harper's Weekly" was made from volume one to date, an invaluable aid in the reference department, and "St. Nicholas" was indexed for the juvenile room.

The new library building at the northeast corner of Ninth and Locust streets was opened to the public in September, 1897. The preparations for moving and the actual move, were made in July and August, during which time the library was closed. The arrangements for moving were simple and systematic. The 30,000 volumes were moved in three days without the misplacement of a single book.

When the portals of the new Kansas City public library were opened to the public, September 1, 1897, a long cherished hope was realized. Anticipation was great, and, although much was expected by the residents, the new public library, so complete in all its appointments, was a great surprise. A reception was held for two successive days, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and fully 20,000 people availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the new building. The building was beautifully decorated with palms and cut flowers. The members of the Board of Education, assisted by their wives and the librarian, received the guests. The attendants assisted in entertaining in the different rooms, while high school cadets did duty as ushers.

The library is situated on a lot 132 feet by 144 feet in size. A broad vestibule forms an entrance to the rotunda, at the back of which is the delivery desk, and to the right of this is the stack room, with a capacity of 150,000 volumes. Opening into the rotunda are the reading room, cataloguing room, reference room, reception room, children's rooms and the librarian's office. One of the most pleasing features of the new building is the children's department, two large, airy, southeast rooms, where all the juvenile books and periodicals are placed; where the children may select their books from the shelves.

On the second floor is a special reference room for the high school students, several reference rooms, art gallery, assembly hall, room for bound newspapers, and the offices of the Board of Education. In the basement is a museum, a fully equipped bindery under the management of the librarian,

a large lunch room for the use of the employees, and several unassigned rooms.

Through the generosity of George Sheidley, \$25,000 was placed in the hands of the Board of Education in October, 1897, for the purchase of books. In commemoration of this gift a bronze tablet, bearing an intaglio head of Mr. Sheidley, was placed in the rotunda of the library. Upon the tablet appears the following inscription: "George Sheidley. Born Feb. 22, 1835. Died Mch. 2, 1896. An unassuming, generous, public-spirited citizen of Kansas City, Missouri. A lover of his fellow men, who gave twenty-five thousand dollars to this library. Let this noble act be ever remembered and cherished by a grateful people."

That this sum might be expended in a broad, judicious and helpful manner, Alfred Gregory, the Rev. Henry Hopkins, the Rev. Cameron Mann, Miss Ethel Allen, Mrs. Silas C. Delap, Mrs. Laura Scammon, Miss Frances Logan, J. M. Greenwood, superintendent of schools, and Mrs. Carrie Westlake Whitney, the librarian, were appointed on a special committee to select the books. By a partial expenditure of this money the number of volumes was increased from 30,000 to 40,000. In selecting the books the different classes were "rounded out," and the art and reference books materially improved. Books for special departments, such as science, club work and manual training school work, were added. Lists were placed before the book committee by specialists, guaranteeing the best selections on all scientific subjects. Books in German, French, Spanish, Italian and Swedish were selected from lists prepared by those familiar with the languages.

The Jackson County Medical library was placed in the public library March 7, 1898, and thoroughly catalogued, to be used by any one bringing a permit from a member of that association. In 1897 James M. Greenwood, superintendent of the public schools, gave the library a valuable collection of arithmetics, numbering 300 volumes, one of the most complete in the United States.

All subscribers to the library surrendered their cards January 1, 1898, and a free circulating and reference library was inaugurated. The new system of free distribution caused a remarkable increase in circulation. The library then contained about 45,000 carefully selected volumes. The Westport library called the Allen library, with 1,300 volumes, was added as a branch to the Kansas City public library in July, 1899, when Westport was annexed to Kansas City, and was opened in November as its Westport branch.

In the librarian's report for the year ending June 30, 1899, J. V. C. Karnes, chairman of the library committee, mentioned for the first time the probable need of an annex to the present building. He said: "There is a great need for increased room for the work in the children's department

and the prediction is ventured that it will only be a short time when an annex to the library building will be demanded." The need of an annex was urged also by the librarian. In the following year, Robert L. Yeager, president of the Board of Education, in a preface to the librarian's report, said: "Already the library is taxed almost to its utmost capacity in the several departments, and especially in the children's room. It is crowded, and the board is now studying the problem of enlarging this department, as the aim of the board, as a means toward a better citizenship, is to influence the youth of our city. We feel that if we can only get control of the small boys and girls and start them on the right path of reading, we have made a great step towards improving the citizenship.

"As this is the last report that I, as president, will have the pleasure of submitting to the people, I earnestly invoke their support and countenance of the library, and especially in devising means for the increase of the children's department."

The crowded condition of the children's room made an addition absolutely necessary in 1900. A small room north of the children's department, formerly used as a reception room, was equipped for a children's reading room. Although this addition afforded temporary relief, the increasing number of small patrons soon made more room necessary.

The Kansas City public library sustained a great loss when J. V. C. Karnes, vice-president of the Board of Education, and chairman of the library committee, resigned, August 24, 1899. Mr. Karnes took an especial interest in the library and he was a friend to every member of the staff. An appreciation of Mr. Karnes was expressed by Mrs. Whitney, the librarian, on the occasion of the unveiling of a portrait of Mr. Karnes that had been presented to the library: "Could the heart of the Honorable J. V. C. Karnes be unveiled tonight as is his portrait, upon it would be found the imprint of the Kansas City public library." Hon. Gardiner Lathrop was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Karnes.

The year ending June 30, 1906, completed the twenty-fifth year of active service of Mrs. Whitney as librarian. It has been a quarter century of steady growth, of rise and progress; no retrogression or adversity had been felt in the history of the Kansas City public library. The important changes and advancement in the character of the work had been made in a gradual and thoroughly systematic manner, due to the broad co-operation of the Board of Education. While the growth was not marvelous, the library advanced step by step until it ranks among the advanced libraries of the country.

The general complaint of librarians throughout the country, whether they are situated in large cities or in small communities, is that the citizens,

although enthusiastic over almost everything pertaining to the betterment of their towns, although interested in all phases of municipal government and in municipal art—for some reason cannot be persuaded, or even cajoled into an appreciation of what should be the first institution of a city, the free public library. In Kansas City, it may be on account of the library being so closely allied with the schools—they are governed by the same board and are maintained by the same fund—the citizens always have understood the value of a library in a community and they have always been sufficiently interested to use the library and to appreciate its worth.

The Kansas City public library is not only a part of the educational system of the city, but it is regarded as an important factor in civic progress. While statistics indicate definitely the growth and development of the library, no conception is given, through figures, of the moral and intellectual influence of the institution on the residents of the community, or its influence in the development of the future generations, the boys and girls.

When the present library building was opened to the public in September, 1897, it seemed a very large structure; it did not appear that there would be a need of "more room" for at least twenty-five years. The building in 1908 was inadequate for the various departments; the children's rooms were very much crowded; the newly devised fiction room was merely a temporary arrangement. The space was too limited for the books and the patrons. It was evident that an addition must be built to keep pace with the growth.

Twenty-six library sub-stations had been established in the out-lying public schools in 1908. The school libraries are under the supervision of the principals. The sub-stations aid in giving the books of the library a wider circulation.

The library staff in 1908 was composed of the librarian, assistant librarian, ten regular assistants, eight pages; three special night assistants; and three extra Sunday assistants. A foreman and four assistants were employed in the bindery.

The number of volumes in the Kansas City public library in 1908 was 90,000.

The Public Library Quarterly—in January, 1901, the Kansas City Public library organ was launched. The institution had long realized the necessity of a library organ as a means of communication to the public and to other libraries, and to this end, beginning with January, nineteen hundred and one, the KANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY QUARTERLY was published. The purpose of the Bulletin was to publish lists of new books to supplement the printed catalogues; to publish bibliographies of special subjects, announcements of current publications and general library news

of interest to the reading public, it being the desire of the library that the people of Kansas City become more generally cognizant of the aim and influence of the library work. The Library Quarterly presented itself to the reading public, pleading as a *raison d'être*, a supplementary catalogue of new books, accompanied by several pages of local library notes; this purpose has been strengthened by publishing with each number a complete dictionary catalogue of some one class of books. The Twentieth annual report of the public library for the year ending June 30, 1901 was published in the January 1902 issue of the Kansas City Public Library Quarterly, with a view of placing the annual reports more generally before the library patrons. The reports since have been published in the quarterlies following the close of each fiscal year.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PRESS.

Years before Missouri had become a territory, Western enterprise had established a newspaper within its boundaries that was published under difficulties unknown to modern journalism. At one time, publication was suspended temporarily for want of white paper; again, mails were delayed for two months; on another occasion dearth of news made publication impossible. But these hindrances were regarded as mere incidents by the pioneer journalists.

The *St. Louis Republic*, the father of Missouri newspapers, was established as the *Missouri Gazette*, a weekly periodical, July 12, 1808, in St. Louis, then a village of less than one thousand inhabitants. It was printed on foolscap paper with an old fashioned hand press. The newspaper was a success from the beginning and increased steadily in size and in importance. It appeared as the *Louisiana Gazette*, December 7, 1808, so as to appeal to a general rather than a local field, Missouri being then a part of the territory of Louisiana. When Missouri became a territory, the newspaper resumed its original title. The publication having changed editors, became known as the *Missouri Republican*, in 1822, under which title it was known until 1888, when it became *The St. Louis Republic*. This paper was changed from a weekly to a daily on Sept. 20, 1836. The second newspaper established within the borders of Missouri, the *Western Journal*, was first published in 1815, and was a rival of the *Missouri Gazette*. Under a variety of names, it lived a checkered career until 1832, when it expired as *The Beacon*. The *St. Louis Times*, founded in 1829, lived

and died four times and finally, in 1881, was bought by the owners of the *Missouri Republican* and absorbed by that publication. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* was evolved from the *Workingman's Advocate*, a Democratic newspaper established in 1831. The *Advocate* was transformed into *The Argus*, again into the *Missouri Reporter*, the *Union*, the *Missouri Democrat*, and finally, in 1875, was merged with *The Globe*, becoming the *Globe-Democrat*. The first newspaper published west of St. Louis was the *Missouri Intelligencer*, established in Franklin, Mo., in 1819.

Kansas City's first newspaper, the *Kansas Ledger*, was established in 1851, when the town had a population of about 500. At the end of two years it suspended and for eighteen months Kansas City was without a newspaper. *The Kansas City Enterprise* appeared in October, 1854; later it was known as the *Western Journal of Commerce* and finally became *The Kansas City Journal*. The *Western Metropolitan* was established in 1858 as a rival of the *Western Journal of Commerce*. It afterwards was known as the *Kansas City Enquirer*, one of the newspapers that suspended publication during the Civil war. In the border war in 1856, a newspaper named the *Border Star* was published in Westport. Its politics were extremely pro-slavery.

At the close of the Civil war there were only two newspapers in Kansas City, the *Western Journal of Commerce* and the *Daily Kansas City Post*, German. The first newspaper that was established after the Civil war was the *Advertiser*, which struggled for four years and then was discontinued. With the growth of the city the field of journalism broadened and there was a demand for better newspaper service.

The first issue of *The Kansas City Times* appeared in 1868. For two years it found existence a hard struggle, but, in 1870, having changed management, a successful era began. Publication of the *Evening Mail* began in 1875 and continued until 1882 when it was consolidated with *The Kansas City Star*. Another newspaper known as *The Mail* was established in 1892. It continued until October, 1902, when it was absorbed by the *Kansas City Record*. *The Kansas City Star*, an evening newspaper, was founded in 1880. The publication, under the management of William R. Nelson, has had a career of unbroken prosperity. The *Evening News* was published from 1885 to 1890. One of its editors was Willis J. Abbott, distinguished as a writer of stories for boys, and who became political editor of the *New York Journal*. The *Kansas City Globe* was established in 1889 and lived two years. Louis Hammerslough was the editor and owner. *The Kansas City Presse*, established in 1883, has become one of the leading German daily newspapers of Western Missouri. *The Daily Record*, the official newspaper of Jackson county, was established in 1888. The *Kansas City World*, an evening newspaper, was published from

1894 to 1908. *The Independent*, a weekly newspaper, was founded in 1899. The *Kansas City Post*, a Democratic evening newspaper, was founded in 1906.

When the *Kansas City Enterprise* was established, September 23, 1854, William A. Strong of North Carolina, had charge of the editorial department and David K. Abeel, from Michigan, of the mechanical department. Andrew J. Martin of Tennessee became associated with Mr. Strong in the editorial management of the newspaper in the spring of 1855. Robert T. Van Horn bought the *Kansas City Enterprise*, October 1, 1855. Under his management the newspaper prospered and became a power in the community. Colonel Van Horn related how he happened to buy *The Enterprise*:

"I purchased, or rather bargained for the paper when it was ten months old, agreeing to take possession at the close of Volume 1, or on October 1, 1855. It was then a five-column, four-page weekly, and called *The Enterprise*, a very descriptive title for the time and the circumstances. In July, 1855, I was in charge of a steam boat belonging to my brother-in-law. I had lost an uninsured printing office by fire and was putting in time steambating until I could find a location and paper suited to my money and means.

"At the Virginia hotel in St. Louis, where I stopped, I was introduced to a gentleman, William A. Strong, a lawyer from Kansas City, and he finding my real vocation was that of a printer, told me of *The Enterprise* of which he was one of the editors. He was a fine talker as was proved by his prevailing on me to go home with him and look over the situation, assuring me that the paper was for sale. Accompanying Mr. Strong on his return, I landed from the steamer "Polar Star" at Kansas City on the last day of July, 1855. Looking over the situation and talking with several of the owners, I was referred to Jesse Riddlebarger, a commission merchant, and Gains Jenkins, who had been delegated to sell the paper. As they offered to take five hundred dollars for it, two hundred and fifty dollars cash and a note for the balance in a year, I accepted the offer and left for St. Louis and Ohio to get ready.

"On the last day of October, I called at the business place of Mr. Riddlebarger and informed him that I was there to pay the money and take possession of the printing office. He seemed surprised and very frankly told me that he was very glad to see me as he had not expected to do so and was waiting that day simply to keep his own word. To my inquiry why he was so surprised, he said that everybody had said he was a fool for taking the mere word of an utter stranger and keeping others from buying. But as they had never said anything about it before me he was 'mighty glad' I had come to take it. He gave me a receipt for the first payment, took my note for the other, and walking with me a block, from Delaware to Main street on the levee, put me in possession of the office and the paper. But at the end

of the year came my surprise. On my calling to pay the note when due, it was handed me receipted 'by valuable service' and so it was that the price paid for the paper was actually two hundred and fifty dollars."

D. K. Abeel, who had had charge of the mechanical department since the paper's first issue, purchased a one-half interest from Colonel Van Horn, January 1, 1857. The following October the newspaper was enlarged and its name changed to the *Western Journal of Commerce*. In 1858, the name of the newspaper was changed to *The Kansas City Journal* and June 15 of that year it appeared as a morning daily and since has continued as such. A telegraph line was completed from St. Louis to Boonville, Mo., in June, 1858. The owners of *The Journal* made arrangements for the telegraph news reports, receiving them by express from Boonville.

The Kansas City Journal, at first, appeared six times a week, including Sunday, but omitting Monday. The Sunday issue was regarded with disfavor by some members of the clergy and some of the citizens. On one occasion Colonel Van Horn invited a number of the censors to his newspaper office and showed them just why a Sunday issue involved no Sabbath-breaking, explaining that all editorial and mechanical work was done on Saturday and that a Monday issue would require all this work to be done on Sunday. Thus it was seen that a Sunday issue preserved the sanctity of the Sabbath, which a Monday issue could not do.

Previous to the Civil war, *The Journal* accomplished an important work in encouraging civic improvement in Kansas City. It gave plans and schemes for the betterment of the city, encouraging the building of railroads and fostering other projects. Through the intervening years the newspaper has been ardent in advocating local improvements.

Colonel Van Horn was a Douglas Democrat and a Unionist. His newspaper was Democratic until the close of the presidential campaign of 1860, in which it supported Douglas as the representative of the Union element in the Democratic party. Colonel Van Horn could not be induced to advocate the cause of the South, and his newspaper declared in favor of the Union and soon became the leader and exponent of the loyal element. The position of *The Journal* was made known immediately after the close of the campaign of 1860. Thus *The Journal* became a Republican newspaper in 1861, and it has ever since continued as such.

Colonel Van Horn sold his interest in *The Journal* to D. K. Abeel in the summer of 1860, but he remained on the editorial staff until the beginning of the Civil war. Mr. Abeel continued the publication of the newspaper until June 14, 1863, when T. Dwight Thacher purchased it. The newspaper ceased publication, March 7, 1861, and was suspended for about one year on

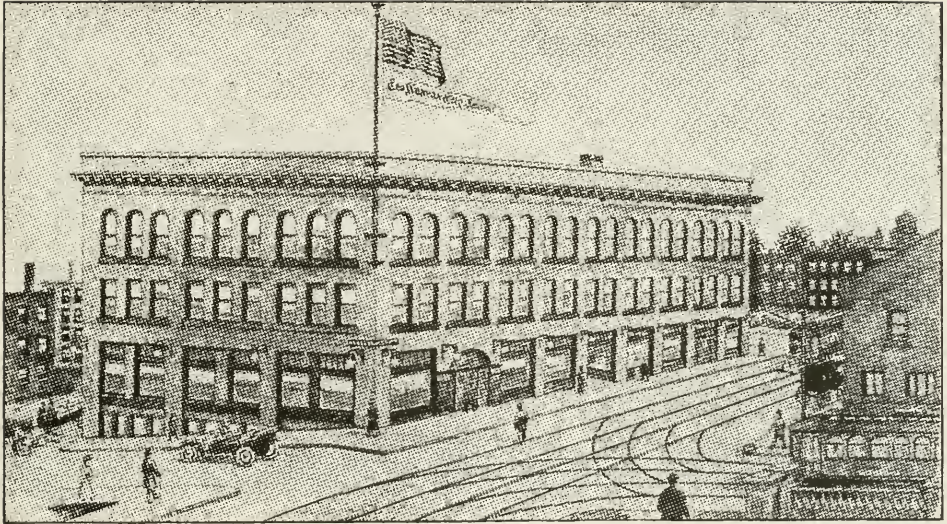
account of the hostilities. It was issued as a daily news bulletin from May 16 to August 20, 1861.

Colonel Van Horn, with A. H. Hallowell bought *The Journal* from T. Dwight Thacher, March 23, 1865, after the close of the Civil war. With Colonel Van Horn once more at its editorial head, *The Journal*, with renewed vigor, used all its power and influence in helping to upbuild the city. It resumed its former aggressive campaign in favor of the advancement of railroads and municipal improvements. It urged and was instrumental in the reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce, which had ceased to exist during the Civil war. *The Journal* is credited at this particular time with having done more than all other agencies combined to encourage the commercial development of the city. Colonel Van Horn retired from the newspaper March 2, 1867, having been elected to Congress.

In the fall of 1867, *The Journal* moved from Main street and Commercial alley, Commercial alley being then the first street from the Levee, running east and west from Main street, to a building on the east side of Main street, just south of Second street. This was the first move the paper had made in ten years. *The Journal's* first place of publication was on the second floor of a brick building on the southeast corner of Main street and the Levee, the lower floor being occupied by "Kit" Cole's saloon. But as the whole building later was taken by the Shannon Brothers for the first exclusive dry goods house in Kansas City, *The Journal* moved to a new frame building one-half block east of Walnut street on the Levee. This proved to be too far from the business center, and William Campbell of Clay county erected the three-story brick building at the corner of Main street and Commercial alley where the newspaper was published until the fall of 1867. It was while *The Journal* was at its first place of publication that there "occurred an incident fraught with larger consequences than any one event connected with the enterprise of *The Journal*, but which has been strangely overlooked—the beginning of the Pike's Peak gold excitement and the consequent opening and wonderful growth of Colorado."

Not only did it print, as an editorial, the first newspaper article ever published concerning gold in Colorado, but *The Journal* alone of the newspapers west of the Mississippi river, continued to exploit the new field in spite of ridicule, until the emigrants began to buy outfits to cross the plains. So bitter was the press of Leavenworth, Kas., and St. Joseph, Mo., that at one time mob violence against *The Journal* was threatened and covertly encouraged.

When *The Journal* printed the first article concerning the discovery of gold in Colorado, Pike's Peak was the one popularly known topographical feature of the Rocky Mountain region. Cherry creek, the site of Denver, where



KANSAS CITY JOURNAL BUILDING.

THE NEW YORK
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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

gold was found, then was an unknown locality except to trappers and fur traders. The article speaks of "gold in Kansas territory"; there was no Colorado then, and Cherry creek was in Kansas. These are the bulletins printed in *The Journal*, August 26, 1858, under the headline, "The New Eldorado—Gold in Kansas Territory":

"We were surprised this morning to meet Mons. Bordeau and company, old mountain traders just in from Pike's Peak.

"They came for outfits, tools, etc., for working the newly discovered gold mines on Cherry Creek, a tributary of the South Platte.

"They bring several ounces of gold dug up by the trappers of that region, which in fineness, equals the choicest of California specimens.

"Mr. John Cantrell, an old citizen of Westport, has three ounces of the precious dust, which he dug with an ax.

"Mons. Poesinette has several rich specimens.

"The party consists of nine men, all of them old mountaineers, who have spent their lives in the mountains. Mons. Bordeau has not been in the states for nine years, until the present time.

"We have refrained from giving too great credence to these gold discoveries until assured of their truth, but it would be unjust to the country to longer withhold the facts of which there can no longer be a doubt.

"Kansas City is alive with excitement and parties are already preparing for the diggings.

"The locality of the Mines.—In order to give a correct idea of the locality of these mines, we will state that they are on Cherry creek, one of the most southern branches of the South Platte river, in the center of the best hunting grounds of the Rocky mountains. Game exists in great abundance and plenty of timber, water and grass. They are in Latitude 39 deg., and doubtless extend to all the streams of that region. The waters of the Arkansas and the south fork of the Platte rise together about the same parallel, and no doubt all partake of the same auriferous character.

"The Route to the Mines.—The best route for emigration is by the Santa Fe Trail to Council Grove, Walnut creek or the crossing of the Arkansas, by Beale, Fremont and Gunnison's route to the Huerfeno, thence following the Arkansas river, which will lead them into the heart of the mining region.

"Outfits can be procured either at St. Louis, Independence, Kansas City or Westport, and the best natural road in the world for two-thirds of the distance. We will give more details tomorrow, as we are compelled to go to press with only a synopsis of the intelligence we have."

This announcement was followed as promised by a full account of what had been discovered and by interviews with some of the prospectors. In fact, the history of the early findings and the names of Russell, Gregory and

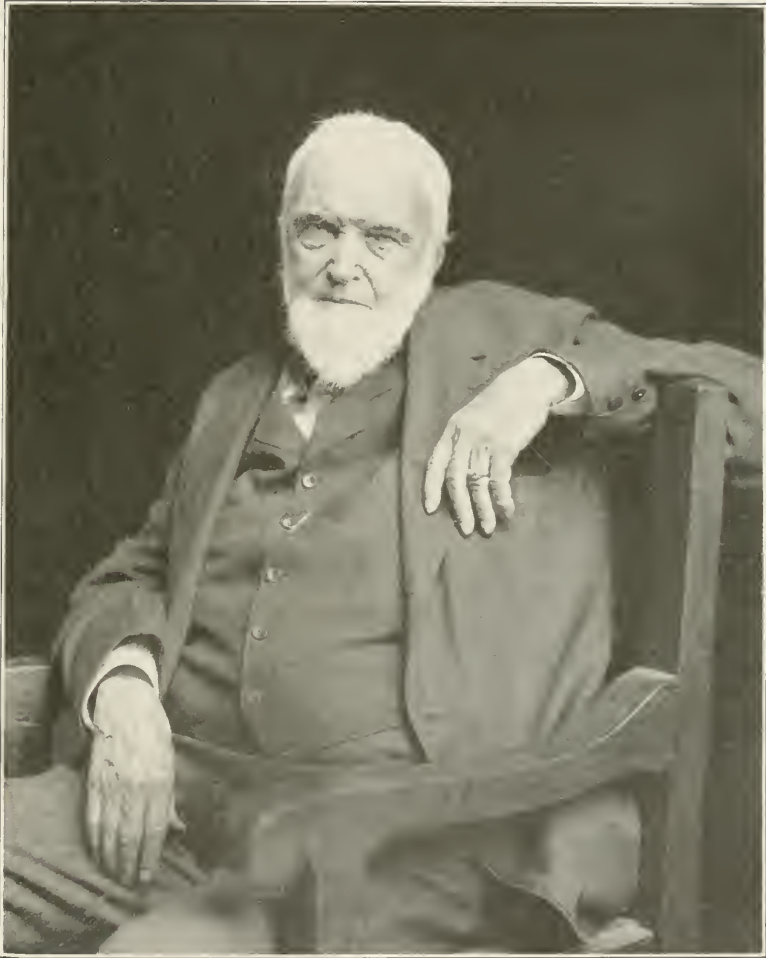
others that later became familiar, originally were printed in *The Journal* and now vindicate the newspaper's position.

Colonel John Wilder who was editor of *The Journal*, was shot and killed March 9, 1870, by James Hutchinson on account of a personal difficulty. In May, 1870, Colonel Van Horn, at the end of his third term in Congress, bought Colonel Wilder's interest. A few days later, D. K. Abeel joined his old partner by purchasing other interests and the firm became known as R. T. Van Horn & Co. C. G. Foster still retained his interests and remained with the newspaper.

On account of the continual growth of the paper, *The Journal*, in 1871, moved from its Main street quarters to No. 6 West Fifth street. With this move, as with each preceding one, the newspaper's facilities were increased and larger and better accommodations were obtained. Colonel Van Horn purchased C. G. Foster's interests August 30, 1871. The Journal company was organized and incorporated under the state laws, February 15, 1872, Colonel Van Horn was editor-in-chief; Mr. Abeel business manager until August 9, 1872, when Isaac P. Moore purchased the stock of Mr. Abeel and became the business manager. D. K. Abeel, Charles N. Brooks, M. H. Stevens and W. A. Bunker purchased a controlling interest in the newspaper, August 8, 1877. Colonel Van Horn remained president of the company and editor-in-chief; D. K. Abeel became vice-president and business manager, and M. H. Stevens, managing editor. Near the close of 1877 *The Journal* moved to 529 Delaware street and a few months later a double cylinder Hoe press, the first of its kind in Kansas City, was installed. Also at this time the publication of a Monday issue was begun.

The Journal's quarters still were too small for the increasing business of the newspaper. A site was purchased at the southwest corner of Sixth and Delaware streets, where a building was completed in December, 1879. When Colonel Van Horn was elected to Congress in the fall of 1880, John L. Bittinger became an editorial writer and later managing editor of *The Journal*. M. H. Stevens retired in August, 1882, his stock being purchased by a member of the company. J. B. Lawrence became assistant editor in January, 1882, and at that time F. N. Wood who had been on the city editorial force since early in 1881, purchased stock in the company. At the annual meeting of the stockholders in 1885, Colonel Van Horn, his son, R. C. Van Horn, James A. Mann, F. N. Wood and J. B. Lawrence were elected directors. This year also saw large additions and improvements made on the plant.

The Journal had outgrown its quarters at Sixth and Delaware streets in 1886 and a new location was bought at Tenth and Walnut streets. Work was begun on the building in the latter part of 1886 and by October, 1887, *The*



R. T. VAN HORN.

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Journal was at home in its new quarters. The sale of this site to the Bank of Commerce required *The Journal* to move. The newspaper, in 1897, moved to the first floor of the Rialto building at the corner of Ninth street and Grand avenue. It remained there until March 14, 1904, when it moved into its new building at the northeast corner of Eighth and McGee streets, one of the best equipped newspaper plants in the United States.

Colonel Van Horn and W. A. Bunker sold *The Journal* in June, 1896, and a company was formed with the following officers: C. S. Gleed, president; Hal Gaylord, secretary and treasurer; Harvey Fleming, managing editor; and W. F. Craig, editorial writer. This transaction ended the journalistic career of Colonel Van Horn, which covered forty years of almost continuous newspaper work.

Colonel Robert Thompson Van Horn, to whom *The Kansas City Journal* owes its existence and success, was born May 24, 1824, in East Mahoning, Indiana Co., Pa. His ancestors were from Holland and came to this country more than two hundred and sixty years ago, settling at New Amsterdam in 1645. The colonel's early life was spent on the farm until the age of fifteen, when he was apprenticed to learn the printing trade. From 1843 to 1855, his occupations were varied. For a time he worked as a journeyman printer, taught school, published and edited a newspaper, ran a steamboat and later studied law.

Colonel Van Horn has done more for Kansas City than any other citizen, coming here as he did when the city was a little struggling frontier town. He put his shoulder to the wheel and helped to "boost" the city to the front rank where it stands today. He never permitted an opportunity to pass ungrasped, if he could say something favorable of Kansas City. He advised, he counseled, he talked, and through his paper, *The Kansas City Journal*, he had means of reaching thousands and of exerting an influence on all classes of society. He cared naught for official position, but because of his deep, intelligent interest in all public questions and original, practical ideas, caused him to be sought frequently for public office. The official positions he served faithfully and well because, like all true Americans, he had at heart the love of his country and his city. After his many years of public service, Colonel Van Horn lives a retired, unassuming life at his country seat near Evans-ton, Mo.

The present management of *The Journal* (1908) consists of Charles S. Gleed, president of the Journal company; Hal Gaylord, secretary and general manager; and William F. Craig, editor. C. S. Gleed became financially interested in *The Journal* in the year 1892, and in the same year the terms of service of Hal Gaylord and W. F. Craig began—the former as assistant business manager and the latter as editorial writer.

If loyalty is expressed by length of service, *The Journal* has every cause to be proud of its staff, as evidenced by the number of years the various heads of departments have remained with the paper. Mr. Harvey Fleming was with *The Journal* 16 years as managing editor and is now its special Eastern representative. He was born in West Virginia. His first newspaper work was in Wheeling, then in Wichita, Kansas, from which town he went to Washington, D. C., as correspondent for *The Journal* and other newspapers. Mr. Celbe C. Cline, news editor, was born in West Virginia, came West in early life and practically has grown up in the newspaper business. He has resided in Kansas City most of the time for the past 15 years, serving as reporter and later city editor on various local papers. Edgar P. Allen, editorial writer, was born in Kansas; he has been with *The Journal* as reporter, dramatic editor and in other positions for ten years and has occupied his present position as associate editor four years. Thomas A. Marshall, editorial writer, was born in Mississippi, served on the editorial staff of New Orleans, Louisville and Denver papers and has been in his present position with *The Journal* since 1904. Frank A. Marshall is an editorial writer and dramatic critic. He was born in Kansas and has been with *The Journal* as reporter, city editor and in his present position since 1892. Mr. Henry Stone is telegraph operator of *The Journal*. Miss Julia Berger is a special writer on the paper. Mr. George Foster is its Sunday editor.

Others are: Mrs. Virginia Price, society editor; Edward M. Cochrane, sporting editor; Henry C. Norberg, head of the art department; Lionel Moise, treasurer, who has been with *The Journal* 28 years; and Charles E. Rodgers, auditor. Charles Sessions, Washington correspondent, has been with *The Journal* 12 years; Albert T. Reid is cartoonist; Walter G. Bryan, advertising manager; James F. Kelley, manager of the country circulation, has been with *The Journal* 16 years; Gomer M. Thomas, manager of the city circulation; Alice Marksbury, cashier. Walter C. Withers, foreman of the mailing department, has been with *The Journal* over 39 years; Frank Withers, assistant foreman, has been with the paper 36 years. John M. Roddy, superintendent of machinery and foreman of the press room, has been with *The Journal* 14 years. Charles Sumner is foreman of the stereotype room, and D. B. Carpenter who has been with *The Journal* 26 years, is foreman of the composing room; Harry S. Michael, assistant foreman of the composing room, has been with *The Journal* 14 years. T. Philip Brown, editor of the weekly *Kansas City Journal*, has been with the paper 37 years. W. L. Wynne is etcher and James B. DeWolf, head proofreader, has been with *The Journal* 18 years.

Mr. Gleed is a native of Vermont, but has lived practically all of his life in Kansas. His earlier years were spent at Lawrence, where he was educated, and where he was married, later removing to Topeka, his present home. Hal Gaylord, a native of Iowa, has lived all his life in the West, and has been in newspaper work since boyhood. He was connected with the Denver papers for years, coming to Kansas City in 1891 to take the business management of the old *Kansas City Times*. W. F. Craig was born in Tennessee. He came West in the early '80s, locating at Emporia, Kas., where he did newspaper work for a number of years before coming to Kansas City and *The Journal*. He has had editorial charge of the paper since 1896.

Brigadier General Frederick Funston, after he left the University of Kansas, came to Kansas City in 1890. He became a reporter for *The Kansas City Journal*. He worked three weeks and then went to Arkansas and accepted a position on a country daily. In the editor's absence Funston published an editorial in opposition to the paper's policy which brought the editor home in a hurry. Funston left town in haste, and this ended the Brigadier General's newspaper career.

In its early days, *The Kansas City Times* was known as "The *New York Herald of the West*." The newspaper was founded as a Democratic organ by R. B. Drury & Co., the first issue appearing September 8, 1868. It was an eight-column folio. The newspaper did not prosper at first and in December, 1868, it was transferred to The Kansas City Times Publishing Company, composed of W. E. Dunscombe, Charles Durfee, J. D. Williams and R. B. Drury as directors; Mr. Williams was business manager. John N. Edwards and John C. Moore became its editors. The first office of *The Times* was on Main street, near the Junction. James E. McHenry became business manager in April, 1869. He was succeeded in June, 1869, by C. E. Chichester. The office was removed to the corner of Fifth and Main streets, September 29, 1869.

The company was dissolved February, 1870, and the newspaper was for sale, the purchasers being Charles Dougherty of Independence, John C. Moore and John N. Edwards. A new company was formed August 20, 1871, of which Amos Green was president; Thomas H. Mastin, treasurer; Dr. Morrison Munford, secretary and manager. John N. Edwards was editor. With Dr. Munford came prosperity. He had had little journalistic experience—about one year as proprietor, most of the time non-resident, of the *Tipton (Tenn.) Weekly Record*—but he was a born newspaper man, a forceful writer, a good judge of news and fearless in his utterances.

The Times removed to new offices on Fourth street between Main and Delaware streets, in September, 1871. The newspaper was enlarged to a nine

column folio, January 3, 1872, and that issue contained an exhaustive review of Kansas City in supplemental form. T. H. Mastin retired as treasurer of the company in April, 1872, and Dr. Munford's uncle, J. E. Munford, took his place. *The Times* survived the financial panic of 1873 and lent its energies to the re-establishing of business enterprises and inspiring of confidence. Amos Green, president of the company, sold his interests to the Munfords in May, 1875. The company was dissolved in November, 1875, and The Kansas City Times company was formed by the two Munfords and Samuel Williams. The newspaper had remarkable success and won more than a local reputation. *The Times* opposed the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for President in 1876. It established a complete duplicate office in St. Louis and printed a special edition there for the delegates to the national convention. In the campaign that followed, *The Times* established a complete plant in Denver, where was printed a Colorado edition so that its readers in the Rocky Mountain regions might have the news as quickly as those in Kansas City. It was *The Times* that originated the great movement for the opening of Oklahoma and the Indian territory in 1885-86. The newspaper was identified with the movements to develop the southwest. It was in those days that *The Times* chartered special trains to Topeka to carry its issues containing the proceedings of the Kansas legislature because the regular train schedules were not satisfactory. In spite of these expensive enterprises the newspaper made a large profit for its owners. It outgrew its plant several times. *The Times* moved to Fifth street, between Main and Delaware streets, in 1878, and in December, 1885, to its own building at the Junction which was said at that time to be "the finest, most elegantly equipped newspaper office in the world."

Charles F. Hasbrook became business manager of *The Times* in 1878. Soon afterward Dr. Munford became engaged in real estate speculation that involved the newspaper in debt. Dr. Munford had become a bit dictatorial in his attitude toward his party's local leaders and it was resented. There was bad feeling and it finally culminated in an open breach in 1886. Dr. Munford purchased the interest of James E. Munford in 1886. He became president and general manager with Charles E. Hasbrook as secretary and business manager. At that period *The Times* was one of the remarkable achievements of Western journalism. Its boldness and enterprise gave it a national prominence that few other newspapers possessed. Its special edition of October 15, 1887, the day following President Cleveland's visit to Kansas City, was regarded as a special feat of journalism.

The Times was greatly affected by the "boom" of 1886. Dr. Munford had unbounded faith in Kansas City and he invested heavily in real estate,

and lost. Dr. Munford, a man of resolute determination and tireless energy, concentrated all his efforts to discharge his obligations, and recover his losses, but he was not able to do so, and the creditors enforced their claim in June, 1891. Dr. Munford had previously established the *Evening Times*, which existed from October 9, 1890, to December 12, 1891. In the fall of 1892, Dr. Munford resigned as editor and Witten McDonald took charge until September 18, 1895, when a receiver was appointed. During this time journalistic chaos prevailed in *The Times* office.

McDonald made a desperate struggle. He cut down expenses whenever it was possible. He moved the office from its old place at the Junction to more modest quarters at Ninth and Walnut streets, but debts continued to accumulate. After two years, in the summer of 1895, Witten McDonald gave up the struggle and *The Times* was transferred to Wiley O. Cox, president of the Kansas City State bank, as receiver. *The Times* then owed about \$200,000. Mr. Cox published *The Times* about six months and came to the conclusion that if freed from debt, it might be made to pay. So, when the paper was ordered sold, February 25, 1896, he bought it for \$83,000. R. H. Lindsay, now Washington correspondent of *The Kansas City Star*, became managing editor and Frank P. Fuoss, business manager. Mr. Cox, though a believer in the gold standard, advocated free silver. On account of political disappointments, Mr. Cox finally disagreed with both factions of the local Democratic parties and with the state administration, too. Subscriptions fell off and business decreased.

Hiram J. Groves next became interested in *The Times*. He had been editing the *Independence Sentinel* for G. L. Chrisman. Mr. Groves interested Judge Chrisman in *The Times* and December 9, 1899, the newspaper was purchased by G. L. Chrisman, A. A. Lesueur, Senator William J. Stone and Mr. Groves. Judge Chrisman was made president of the new company and A. A. Lesueur, editor and manager. *The Times* did not succeed under the new management. In eighteen months the net losses amounted to about \$100,000 in addition to the original investment. Captain Lesueur resigned as editor-in-chief. Mr. Groves was then made editor-in-chief. After Captain Lesueur resigned, the burden became very heavy for Judge Chrisman to carry alone, Senator Stone having retired from the company. Soon it became known that *The Times* again was on the market. William R. Nelson, owner of *The Kansas City Star*, bought *The Times* in October, 1901, for approximately \$140,000, and it became the morning edition of *The Star*.

Several men who won distinction in journalism and literature were connected with the old *Kansas City Times*. Eugene Field, whose drollery, humor and varied temperament made him such a delightful writer, especially to the

literary Bohemian, became managing editor of *The Times* in 1880. He filled the position with singular ability and success.

Under the management of Eugene Field, *The Times* became the most widely quoted newspaper west of the Mississippi river. He made it the vehicle for almost every sort of quaint and exaggerated story that the West could furnish. Field wrote for *The Times* both humorous and pathetic stories and poems. His own experiences were not all comedies, but his genius would not permit him to accept the serious side of life, though often presented to him. When editor of *The Times*, Eugene Field wrote the humorous poem entitled "In Memoriam," afterwards published as "The Little Peach." This is the poem, published originally in *The Times* of August 18, 1880:

"A little peach in the orchard grew—
A little peach of emerald hue;
Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew,
It grew.

"One day, passing that orchard through,
That little peach dawned on the view
Of Johnnie Jones and his sister Sue—
Them two.

"Up at that peach a club they threw—
Down from the stem on which it grew
Fell the little peach of emerald hue—
Mon Dieu!

"Sue took a bite and John a chew,
And then the trouble began to brew—
Trouble the doctor couldn't subdue—
Too true!

"Under the turf where the daisies grew
They planted John and his sister Sue,
And their little souls to the angels flew—
Boo-hoo!

"But what of the peach of emerald hue,
Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew;
Ah, well, its mission on earth is through—
Adieu!"

The poem traveled all over the world, and was found anonymously printed in the corner of an obscure country paper, by Hubbard T. Smith of Washington. It was set by him to an ear-tickling melody. Because of the exigency of the music, Mr. Smith added the refrain:

“Hard trials for them two,
Johnny Jones and his sister Sue;
Boo-hoo! Boo-hoo!
Listen to my tale of woe.”

John N. Edwards, one of the editors of *The Times*, had no peer in Missouri as an editorial writer. His style was original, highly figurative and ornate. Edwards was editor of *The Times* from 1868 to 1873, when he went to St. Louis and was employed on the staff of *The Dispatch*. He returned to Kansas City and again became editor of *The Times* in 1887, occupying the position until his death, in 1889. Edwards published “Shelby and His Men” in 1867; “Shelby’s Expedition to Mexico” in 1872; and “Noted Guerillas,” in 1880. This editorial, entitled “Poor Carlotta,” published in *The Times* of May 29, 1870, is a fair example of Edward’s style:

“Dispatches from Europe say that the malady is at its worst, and that the young widow of Maximillian is near her death hour. Ah! when the grim king does come, he will bring to her a blessing and a benediction. The beautiful brown eyes have been lusterless these many months; the tresses of her sunny hair have long ago been scorched with fever and pain; the beautiful and brave young Spartan, rich in energy, in love, in passionate devotion, knows no more the roses and lawns of Miramar; the Mediterranean brings no more from over perilous seas the silken pennon of her fair-haired royal sailor lover. It is quiet about Lacken, where the Empress lays a-dying; but time will never see such another woman die until the world dies.

“It is not much to die in one’s own bed, peaceful of conscience and weary. The naked age is crowded thick with little loves, and rose-water lines, and the pink and the white of the bridal toilettes. Here is a queen now in extremity, who reigned in the tropics and whose fate has over it the lurid grandeur of a volcano. A sweet Catholic school-girl she was when the Austrian came a-wooing, with a ship of the line for chariot. She played musical instruments; she had painted rare pictures of Helen, and Omphale in the arms of Hercules, and Jeanne d’Arc with the yellow hair, and the pensive Roland—her of the Norman face—over whose black doom there still flits a ruddy fervor, streaks of bright Southern tint, not wholly swallowed up of death. Yes! it was a love-match, rare in king-craft and court cunning. Old Leopold’s daughter married with the flags of three nations waving over

her, amid the roar of artillery and the broadsides of battleships. The sea gave its sapphire bloom and the skies their benison. Afar off French eagles were seen, alas! to shadow all the life of the bride with the blood of the husband. The nineteenth century witnessed the heroic epic which darkened to such a tragedy. She came to Mexico bringing in her gentle hands two milk white doves, as it were, Charity and Religion.

“Pure as all women; stainless as an angel guarded child; proud as Edith of the swan’s neck; beautiful; a queen of all hearts where honor dwelt mistress of the realms of music; rare in the embroidery she wove; having time for literature and letters; sensuous only in the melody of her voice; never a mother—it was as though God had sent an angel of light to redeem a barbaric race and sanctify a degraded people. How she tried and how she suffered, let the fever which is burning her up give answer. It is not often that the world looks upon such a death-bed. Yet in the rosy and radiant toils of the honeymoon, a bride came to govern an empire where armies did her bidding, and French Marshals, scarred at Inkermann and Solferino, kissed with loyal lips her jeweled hand and murmured through their gray moustaches words of soldierly truth and valor. She sate herself down in the palace of the Montezumas and looked out amid the old elms where Cortez’s swart cavaliers had made love in the moonlight, their blades not dry with the blood of morning’s battle; upon Chapultepec, that had seen the cold glitter of American steel and the gleam of defiant battle flags; upon the Alameda where Alvarada took the Indian maiden to kiss, who drove the steel straight for his heart, and missed, and found a surer lodgment in her own.

“All these were bridal gifts to the Austrian’s bride—the brown-eyed, beautiful Carlotta. Noble white vision in a land of red harlots, with soft, pitying, queenly face; hair flowing down to the girdle and as true a heart as ever beat in woman’s bosom. As a Grecian statue, serenely complete, she shines out in that black wreck of things a star.

“It came suddenly, that death of her lover and her husband. It dared not draw near when the French eagles flew, but afterward what a fate for one so royal and so brave. God shielded the tried heart from the blow of his last words, for they were so tender as to carry a sorrow they could not heal. ‘Poor Carlotta!’ Youth, health, reason, crown, throne, empire, armies, husband, all gone. Why should the fates be so pitiless and so unsparing?

“Somewhere in eternity within some golden palace walls, where old imperial banners float, and Launcelots keep guard, and Arthurs reign, and all the patriot heroes dwell, her Maximilian is waiting for his bride. Long ago that spotless soul has been there. Let death come quickly and take the body, and end its misery and subdue its pain. All that is immortal of Carlotta is with her husband. The tragedy is nearly over. In an age of iron and



WILLIAM ROCKHILL NELSON.

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steam and armies and a world at peace, it remained for a woman to teach nations how an empress loves and dies. Who shall dare to say hereafter that there is nothing in blood or birth? What gentle sister in the struggle and turmoil of life, will look away from that death-bed in Lacken Castle, and not bless God for being a woman and of the sex of her who is dying for her king and her empire? Sleep! the angels have no need of sleep. Nothing suffices love. Having happiness, one wishes for Paradise; having Paradise, one wishes for Heaven. There is a starry transfiguration mingled with her crucifixion. The crown is almost hers, and in the beautiful garden of souls she will find once more the monarch of her youth."

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, worked for the old *Kansas City Times*. His last important assignment was the "story" of President Cleveland's visit in October, 1887. Arthur Brisbane, the \$50,000 a year editorial writer for the publications of William R. Hearst, was a writer for *The Times*.

The Kansas City Star was founded as a four-page evening newspaper, September 18, 1880. In January, 1882, it purchased and absorbed the *Evening Mail*, and older newspaper. *The Star* purchased *The Kansas City Times*, a morning newspaper, in October, 1901, which it issued for a few weeks at a separate subscription price. *The Times* appeared as a morning edition of *The Star*, November 18, 1901, retaining its distinctive title for convenience only. Since that date, the evening, morning and Sunday editions of *The Star* have been circulated for a single subscription price.

The Sunday edition of *The Star* was established April 29, 1894. A weekly edition of *The Star* was founded March 5, 1890. It was the first weekly newspaper in America to be sold for a subscription price of 25 cents a year.

William R. Nelson and Samuel E. Morss, who had been owners of the *Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel*, were the founders of *The Kansas City Star*. Mr. Morss's connection with the enterprise was brief. Within a few months his health failed so seriously that he was obliged to give up work entirely and devote several years to his physical restoration. Later Mr. Morss became the owner of the *Indianapolis (Ind.) Sentinel* and in President Cleveland's second administration he was Consul General at Paris.

William Rockhill Nelson was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., March 7, 1841. His father, Isaac deGroff Nelson, a native of New York state, held various public trusts, and was identified with the upbuilding of the state during the greater part of a long and busy life which ended in 1891. W. R. Nelson studied law and was admitted to the bar, but soon entered other and more active fields of employment. He was interested in the Nicholson pavement patents and introduced that pavement into many cities. For a time he built bridges and for another period was a cotton planter in Georgia. His inces-

sant energy and business ability gave him a comfortable fortune which he afterward lost, and, when in 1880, he came to Kansas City to found a newspaper, he was far from being a wealthy man.

Mr. Nelson concentrated upon the development of *The Star* extraordinary resource in the form of energy, foresight, practical knowledge and courage, qualities which have been conspicuous throughout the whole career of the paper. Kansas City, in the early '80s, was prosperous and confident, but uncouth and unattractive. Land speculation was feverishly active and real estate was bought and sold at jumping advances in prices, but there was almost no thought given to the permanent form and character of the city. Raw, unpaved, unarchitectural, crude, Kansas City nevertheless had caught a glimpse of its destiny and was engaged in trading upon that vaguely revealed future, for the immediate profits of the trade. The time was opportune for the intervention of an influence, which throwing a light beyond the mere days' transactions, should bring thought to bear upon the city that must remain when reckless real estate speculation had run its course.

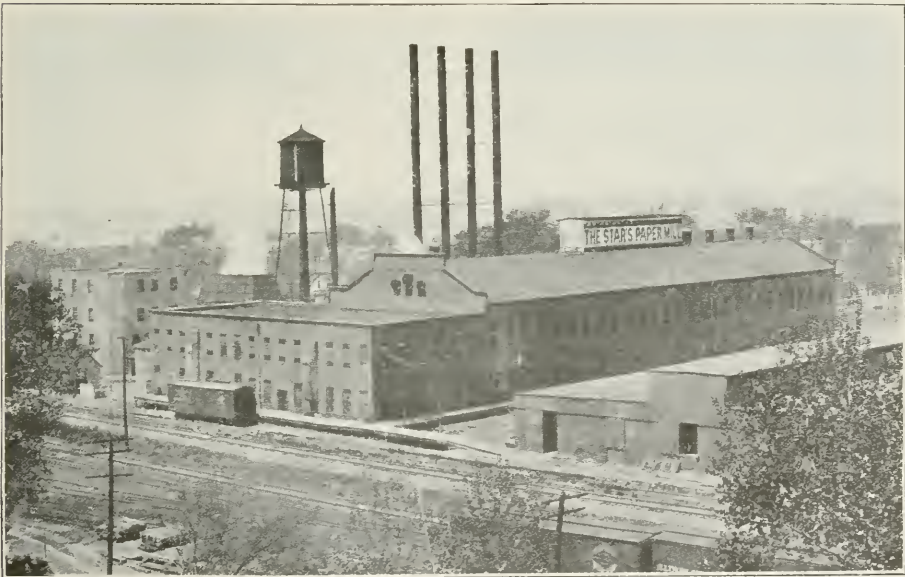
With this thought in mind, Mr. Nelson, full of faith in Kansas City's future, yoked his *Star* to the cause of the City's betterment, a cause which has constantly been a foremost consideration in all of the policies of the paper, broadening its range as the city grew. Paving, architecture, transportation, city beautification, civic pride, public entertainment, parks, art galleries, clean politics, the water supply, home-owning, playgrounds, hospitals, hygiene, cleanliness, good government—these are the things upon which *The Star* has continuously expounded, advised, exhorted, iterated and reiterated, tirelessly and without discouragement. It has been a power of immeasurable magnitude in the development of the beautiful Kansas City of to-day—a city of homes, which, be they cheap or costly, large or small, individually seek to add to the harmonizing sightliness of their neighborhoods.

The greatest single achievement of *The Star*—one for which it is unhesitatingly awarded the credit, but for which it labored against violent opposition for years—is the system of parks and boulevards, which, within fifteen years, has become a marvel for visitors and an object lesson for all American cities.

Complete political independence has characterized *The Star* from the first. It supports only such candidates as it considers suitable and worthy and supports them with conspicuous energy, but is never seriously disheartened by defeat at the polls, holding that principles survive though candidates may fail. In 1904 *The Star* supported a Republican for President, a Democrat for Governor and a Republican for Mayor, and had the unique gratification of seeing all three elected and all three carry Kansas City.



KANSAS CITY STAR BUILDING.



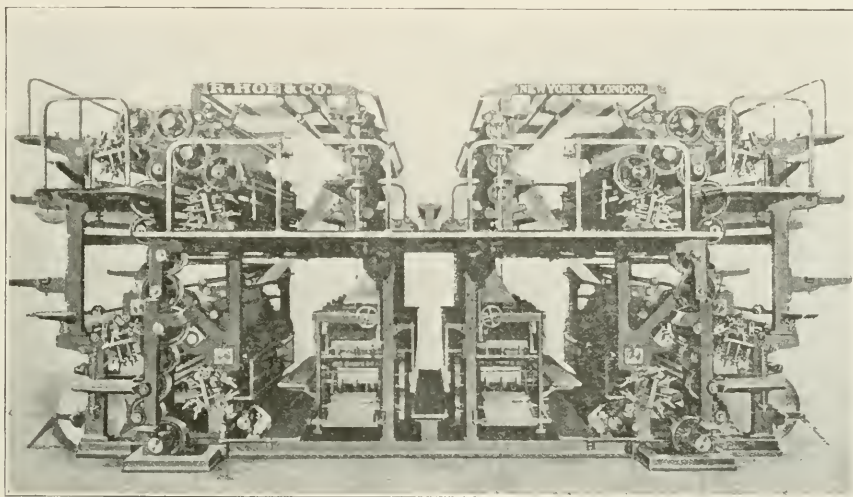
KANSAS CITY STAR'S PAPER MILL.

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The Star was the first newspaper in America to successfully manufacture its own white paper. When *The Star* established its paper mill in 1903 only two or three other newspapers in the world owned paper mills. *The Star's* paper mill in Kansas City, in a single day, makes enough white paper to stretch in a strip nearly nine feet wide for a distance of 250 miles.

In the fourteen years of its occupancy of the building at Eleventh street and Grand avenue, which now (1908) it is preparing to vacate for new and larger offices, *The Star's* circulation increased from a daily average of 55,611 evening and Sunday, to an average more than 140,000 twice a day and Sunday. The circulation of the *Weekly Star* has increased from 101,723 to 254,871.



OCTUPLE HOE PRESS, KANSAS CITY STAR.

In the last full year (1893) before *The Star* moved from 804-06 Wyandotte street to Eleventh street and Grand avenue, it consumed a little more 1,300 tons of white paper. In 1907 it consumed a little less than 13,000 tons—500 tons more than the displacement of the United States battle ship Missouri. In 1893 *The Star* was printed on three single perfecting presses with a total capacity of 36,000 eight-page papers an hour. In 1908 it was printed on seven Hoe quadruple perfecting presses, with a combined capacity of 168,000 eight-page papers an hour. The number of persons employed in *The Star's* building in 1908 was 539, four hundred more than were employed in 1893. For postage and express carriage, *The Star* paid \$107,829.80 in 1907, about seven times the amount of that expense in 1893. It is estimated that an average of 2,600 persons a day visit the offices of *The Star* for the transaction of business. The pay roll and the white paper expense of

The Star combined made an item in excess of one and one-fourth million dollars in 1907.

The subscription price of *The Star* never has been changed. At the beginning the price was 10 cents a week for six days' issues. When the Sunday edition was added fourteen years later, the price remained the same. When, in 1901, a morning edition was added, and thirteen papers a week were furnished to readers, the price remained at 10 cents a week.

James B. Runnion, an author and critic of distinction, was one of the early managing editors of *The Star*. He was associated with Wilbur F. Storey on the *Chicago Times*, and with Horace White and Joseph Medill on the *Chicago Tribune*. Mr. Runnion came to Kansas City in 1884 and became identified with *The Star*. He and Mr. Nelson had been fellow students at Notre Dame college.

When Mr. Runnion came to Kansas City he had passed his fortieth year. He displayed in his daily work on *The Star* the fine qualities of his earlier labors. Mr. Runnion lived in Kansas City twelve years. He died at the Coates House May 6, 1897.

Aside from Mr. Runnion, the men who have assisted Mr. Nelson most in making *The Star* a great newspaper are: Thomas W. Johnston, and Alexander Butts, associate editors; August F. Seested, manager, and Ralph E. Stout, managing editor. Mr. Stout formerly was city editor of the old *Kansas City Times*. Mr. Johnston came to Kansas City at the solicitation of James Steel Whitney, an early editorial writer on *The Star*.

These were the heads of the other departments of *The Star* in 1908: Henry Schott, night editor; Charles I. Blood, night city editor; Howard B. Huselton, musical editor and editor of the *Kansas City Weekly Star*; Herbert Grissom, Sunday editor, employed by *The Star* at different times as writer and illustrator; H. L. Nicolet, commercial editor; Miss Eleanor McGee, society editor; W. A. Taylor, exchange editor; J. W. Morrison, day telegraph editor; Marvin H. Creagor, night telegraph editor; Harry E. Wood, head of the art department; Claude Johnson, sporting editor; Austin Latchaw, dramatic critic and editorial writer. The other editorial writers are, H. J. Haskell, formerly city editor; Dante Barton and F. C. Trigg.

The Star announced in July, 1908, that it had purchased a building site at 1713-1735 Grand avenue, where an immense publishing plant would be built. The present *Star* building has been inadequate for the newspaper's business for several years.

It was as a member of the staff of *The Star* in 1892 that a "young fellow from Willow Creek," William Allen White, began to win a reputation as a newspaper writer. About six weeks before Mr. White was to have been graduated from the University of Kansas, he was offered a place as manager

of the *El Dorado Republican* at \$18 a week. The salary was sufficient inducement for him to leave the university. He had had experience as local reporter, printer and editorial writer. His work on the *El Dorado Republican* attracted immediate attention. A few months later, the Kansas City newspapers began to take notice of the new writer and he was offered positions by *The Journal* and *The Star* at about the same time in 1891.

He decided to accept the offer of *The Journal*. Mr. White's department on *The Journal* was the Kansas editorials and Kansas politics. The confining work was not to his liking and for one year Mr. White lived at Topeka as the political correspondent of *The Journal*. When the campaign of 1892 closed, Mr. White was employed by *The Kansas City Star*, as editorial writer. In 1895 he bought the *Emporia Gazette*, which he published as a daily and a weekly.

While Mr. White was on the editorial staff of *The Kansas City Star*, the Sunday edition was established in April, 1894. The members of the staff were asked to contribute a local feature story for the Sunday edition. Mr. White knew his characters and simply wrote short stories and placed them in typical Kansas City localities. In the two and a half years he was employed by *The Star*, he wrote twenty-four local fiction stories. These stories laid the foundation for Mr. White's first book, "The Real Issue," published in New York in 1899, The "Court of Boyville," another book of short stories, was published the same year.

"Stratagems and Spoils," from the printing press of Scribner's in 1901, is a book in which the author speaks for the West with intimate knowledge and with unbiased understanding. Mr. White's book, "In Our Town," published in 1906, is considered his most artistic work. He writes of people known to the residents of Emporia with such marvelous insight, such sincerity and with such literary finish as to appeal to a large number of persons. Real fame did not come to Mr. White until after the publication in the *Emporia Gazette* of the sarcastic editorial, "What's the Matter With Kansas?" in the presidential campaign of 1896. The Republican national committee had the editorial reprinted and spread broadcast through the country as campaign literature. The editorial was especially pleasing to Mark Hanna who was managing William McKinley's campaign for President. This is the editorial published in the *Emporia Gazette* of August 15, 1896, that made William Allen White famous:

"Today the Kansas department of agriculture sent out a statement which indicates that Kansas has gained less than 2,000 people in the last year. There are about 225,000 families in the state, and there were about 10,000 babies born in Kansas, and yet so many people have left the state that the natural increase is cut down to less than 2,000 net.

"This has been going on for eight years.

"If there had been a high brick wall around the state eight years ago and not a soul had been admitted or permitted to leave, Kansas would be a half million souls better off than she is to-day. And yet the nation has increased in population. In five years ten million people have been added to the national population, yet instead of gaining a share of this—say half a million—Kansas has apparently been a plague spot, and in the very garden of the world, has lost population by the ten thousands every year.

"Not only has she lost population, but she has lost money. Every moneyed man in the state who could get out without loss is gone. Every month in every community sees someone who had a little money pack up and leave the state. This has been going on for eight years. Money has been drained out all the time. In towns where ten years ago there were three or four or half a dozen money lending concerns stimulating industry by furnishing capital, there is now none or one or two that are looking after the interests or principal already outstanding.

"No one brings any money into Kansas any more. What community knows over one or two men who have moved in with more than \$5,000 in the past three years? And what community cannot count half a score of men in that time who have left taking all the money they could scrape together?

"Yet the nation has grown rich, other states have increased in population and wealth—other neighboring states, Missouri has gained over two million, while Kansas has been losing half a million. Nebraska has gained in wealth and population while Kansas has gone down hill. Colorado has gained every way while Kansas has lost every way since 1888.

"What's the matter with Kansas?"

"There is no substantial city in the state. Every big town save one has lost in population. Yet Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, St Louis, Denver, Colorado Springs, Sedalia, the cities of the Dakotas, St. Paul and Minneapolis and Des Moines—all cities and towns in the West, have steadily grown.

"Take up the Government Bluebook and you will see that Kansas is virtually off the map. Two or three little scrubby consular places, in yellow fever stricken communities that do not aggregate \$100,000 a year is all the recognition Kansas has. Nebraska draws about \$10,000; little old North Dakota draws about \$50,000; Oklahoma doubles Kansas; Missouri leaves her a thousand miles behind; Colorado is almost seven times greater than Kansas—the whole West is ahead of Kansas.

"Take it by any standard you please, Kansas is not in it.

"Go East and you hear them laugh at Kansas, go West and they sneer at her, go South and they 'cuss' her go North and they have forgotten her.

Go into any crowd of intelligent people gathered anywhere on the globe, and you will find the Kansas man on the defensive. The newspaper columns and magazines once devoted to praise of her, to boastful facts and startling figures concerning her resources, are now filled with cartoons, gibes and Pefferian speeches. Kansas just naturally isn't in it. She has traded places with Arkansas and Timbuctoo.

"What's the matter with Kansas?"

"We all know yet here we are at it again. We have an old Mossback Jacksonian who snorts and howls because there is a bath-tub in the state house; we are running that old jay for governor. We have another shabby, wild-eyed, rattle-brained fanatic who has said openly in a dozen speeches that 'The rights of the user are paramount to the rights of the owner'; we are running him for chief justice, so that the capital will come tumbling over itself to get into the state. We have raked the old ash heap of failure in the state and found an old human hoop skirt who has failed as a business man, who has failed as an editor, who has failed as a teacher, and we are going to run him for congressman at large. He will help the looks of the Kansas delegation at Washington. Then we have discovered a kid without a law practice and have decided to run him for attorney general. Then for fear some hint that the state had become respectable might percolate through the civilized portions of the nation, we have decided to send three or four harpies out lecturing, telling the people that Kansas is raising hell and letting the corn go to weeds.

"Oh, this is a state to be proud of! We are a people who can hold up our heads! What we need here is more money, less capital, fewer white shirts and brains, fewer men with business judgment, and more of those fellows who boast that they are just ordinary clodhoppers, but they know more in a minute about finance than John Sherman; we need more men who are 'posted,' who can bellow about the crime of '73, who hate prosperity, and who think because a man believes in national honor, he is a tool of Wall street. We have had a few of them, some 150,000—but we need more. We need several thousand gibbering idiots to scream about the 'Great Red Dragon' of Lombard street. We don't need population, we don't need wealth, we don't need well dressed men on the street, we don't need standing in the Nation, we don't need cities on the fertile prairies; you bet we don't. What we are after is the money power. Because we have become poorer and onrier and meaner than a spavined, distempered mule, we, the people of Kansas, propose to kick; we don't care to build up, we wish to tear down.

"'There are two ideas of government,' said our noble Bryan at Chicago. 'There are those who believe that if you just legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous this prosperity will leak through on those below. The Dem-

ocratic idea has been that if you legislate to make the masses prosperous their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon us.'

"That's the stuff! Give the prosperous man the dickens! Legislate the thriftless man into ease, whack the stuffings out of the creditors and tell the debtors who borrowed the money five years ago, when the money 'per capita' was greater than it is now, that the contraction of the currency gives him a right to repudiate.

"Whoop it up for the ragged trousers; put the lazy greasy fizzle who can't pay his debts on an altar, and bow down and worship him. Let the state ideal be high. What we need is not the respect of our fellow men, but the chance to get something for nothing.

"Oh, yes Kansas is a great state. Here are people fleeing from it by the score every day, capital going out of the state by the hundreds of dollars, and every industry but farming paralyzed, and that crippled, because its products have to go across the ocean before they can find a laboring man at work who can afford to buy them. Let's don't stop this year. Let's drive all the decent, self-respecting men out of the state. Let's keep the old clodhoppers who know it all. Let's encourage the man who is 'posted.' He can talk and what we need is not mill hands to eat our meat, nor factory hands to eat our wheat, nor cities to oppress the farmer by consuming his butter and eggs and chickens and produce. What Kansas needs is men who can talk, who have large leisure to argue the currency question while their wives wait at home for that nickel's worth of bluing.

"What's the matter with Kansas?"

"Nothing under the shining sun. She is losing wealth, population and standing. She has got her statesman and the money power is afraid of her. Kansas is all right. She has started in to raise hell, as Mrs. Lease advised, and she seems to have an over-production. But that doesn't matter. Kansas never did believe in diversified crops. Kansas is all right. There is absolutely nothing wrong with Kansas. 'Every prospect pleases and only man is vile.'"

Alfred Henry Lewis, "Dan Quin," began his literary career as a writer for *The Star*. Long before he went East he used to lean back in his chair in his law-office and plan his "Wolfville" stories. Lewis gave up his law practice to write for *The Star* in 1892. He was formerly police attorney of Cleveland, Ohio; he was driven West to seek a more healthful climate. Lewis lived an out-door life with the cowboys in New Mexico. It was there that he made the acquaintance of the "Old Cattleman" and other characters made famous

in his "Wolfville" stories. Other eminent authors who were employed by *The Star* were Noble L. Prentis, Colonel Henry Inman and Roswell Field.

The *Kansas City Post* was founded as an afternoon newspaper, March 14, 1906, by A. F. Brooker. The newspaper had remarkable success from the beginning, in two years gaining recognition as one of the leading Democratic dailies of the West. Starting with a circulation of 6,000, *The Post* in two years gained a circulation of 65,000. In its brief career, *The Post* has assisted in winning several important victories for the local Democratic party. The Sheridan Publishing Company, which took charge of the newspaper, December 1, 1906, was incorporated under the laws of Missouri, November 24, 1906. The first anniversary of *The Post* was celebrated March 16, 1907, by a forty-page edition. The first Sunday edition of *The Post* was issued, November 3, 1907. The following are the heads of the various editorial departments of *The Post*: Arthur La Hines, city editor; Mrs. Lillian C. Hutton, society editor, L. H. Mitchell, telegraph and dramatic editor; David D. Downing, commercial editor, and Frank Ellis, sporting editor.

The Kansas City World was established January 11, 1894, by the World Publishing company, incorporated under the laws of Missouri. Hal K. Taylor, an Ohio capitalist, was the controlling spirit in the organization. He selected L. V. Ashbaugh, later manager of the *St. Paul News*, as business manager and Nain Grute, later with the *New York Herald*, as managing editor. The management believed that there was an open field for an independent daily newspaper without encroaching upon any of the other publications. In 1895 Bernard Corrigan and Dr. W. S. Woods secured controlling interest and the late Arthur Grissom became managing editor. The name of Arthur Grissom is well known in the literary world as a writer of verse and the author of many clever short stories. Mr. Grissom was editor of the *Smart Set* in New York City when he died in December, 1901. The Scripps-McRae league acquired the plant, January 5, 1897, and made *The World* one of its string of newspapers. Arthur M. Hopkins was the managing editor. Shortly after the new owners assumed control, the building later occupied by *The World* was erected at 1116-1118 Oak street and the plant moved there.

Several years later the control of the plant passed into the possession of the Clover Leaf league of papers, which company published it for about one year, when it again was controlled by E. W. Scripps and his son, J. G. Scripps, beginning January 5, 1907. *The World* was suspended April 11, 1908.

The first issue of *The Independent* appeared March 11, 1899, with Arthur Grissom and George Creel as its editors and owners. It was during

an intimate association in the New York newspaper field that these writers conceived the idea of a high-class Western weekly that would stand for a cultivated public taste and make for social advancement. Kansas City, their home town, was quite naturally selected as the community for the experiment.

The Independent, selecting the style, size and general appearance since made famous by the *Saturday Evening Post*, aroused national, as well as local interest from the very first issue. Politics, society, literature, art, the drama, and all the varied activities of the town were crisply commented upon, and a reputation for cleanness and absolute honesty was soon established. By reason of their literary standing and New York association, Mr. Grissom and Mr. Creel were able to enlist the services of famous writers and well known artists; and competent critics were not backward in pronouncing the paper "one of the best in the country."

Mr. Grissom returned to New York in December, 1899, to accept the editorship of the *Smart Set*, just launching, and Mr. Creel took over his interested itself in state, as well as local, reforms. Carefully avoiding *partisan Independent* grew in circulation and power, and boldly declaring that the "day of wielding influence by pandering to partisan prejudice" had passed, interested itself in state, as well as local reforms. Carefully avoiding partisanship and neutrality, the truth was told about men and measures without recourse to sensationalism.

The Independent was the first newspaper to cry out against the "state ring," and hail the rising star of Joseph W. Folk, and its support contributed to the whirlwind change in Missouri's political conditions.

The Independent, in March, 1908, was selected by a group of thinkers and reformers as the best medium for the exploitation of certain ideas connected with widespread social and political reforms. This group, including such men as Edwin Markham, Julian Hawthorne, Gerald Stanley Lee, Charles Ferguson, Brand Whitlock and Charles Zueblin, dreamed of a chain of weekly newspapers from coast to coast, and a great quarterly that would give a more permanent expression to the thought of the weeklies. Plans were carefully laid, a giant corporation made ready for the launching, promises of money having been secured.

As a first step, *The Independent* changed its name to *The Newsbook*, and also changed the character of its contents. It was at this time that the full force of the financial depression commenced to be felt, and the rich men behind the movement were compelled to defer their contributions. The idea of a "chain" had to be abandoned, likewise the quarterly expression, so that the whole burden of the propaganda's expression fell upon the one weekly. Mr. Creel, realizing the inadequacy of this, and believing that it

would be best to "quit and wait." rather than to drag along until the time should again be ripe, severed his connection with the group, and the newspaper appeared under its old name. Encouraged by the success of his newspaper in Kansas City and Missouri, Mr. Creel plans its enlargement both in size and field, believing that the West is ready for a weekly magazine all its own.

The Daily Record was first issued November 18, 1888, and was published by Ernest E. Smith and W. C. Winsborough until 1895, when Mr. Winsborough disposed of his interest and retired. In the meantime a corporation was formed known as the Law and Credit company. Ernest E. Smith was chosen president and general manager, which position he has held continuously since that date. Following the retirement of Mr. Winsborough in 1895, Elbert E. Smith was made secretary.

For some years *The Record* was regarded merely as the daily report of a mercantile agency, but each year new fields were entered until all classes of business news were reported and the publication assumed its place in the legitimate newspaper field. The legal status of *The Record* was undetermined however, until May 25, 1897, when the Supreme court of Missouri declared it to be a newspaper in the legal sense, a conclusion which the public had reached long before. Immediately following this decision *The Record* entered its wider field of usefulness in legal advertising. A reputation for accuracy had been established in preceding years of careful work and attorneys naturally entrusted their important legal advertisements to *The Record*. Making a specialty of this work brought further business until a large proportion of the general legal advertising of Kansas City and Jackson county is published in this newspaper. Many of the banks, trust companies and other corporations depend upon *The Record* for legal publication of their notices.

The board of public works of Kansas City, Missouri, in 1904, awarded to *The Record* the contract for doing all legal printing required by the city, which contract has been renewed from year to year. *The Record* is also the official newspaper for the county court of Jackson county, and all notices emanating from that body which require publication must be inserted in this paper.

The personnel of the staff of *The Record* has changed but little with the passing years, a fact to which much of its success may be attributed. Edwin T. Chester is business manager; J. R. Andrews, court reporter, has held this responsible position almost continuously since the establishment of the newspaper. In point of service he is the oldest member of the staff with the exception of the president, Ernest E. Smith.

In addition to a complete report of all proceedings in the Circuit court, *The Record* publishes fully and accurately a daily abstract of all instruments filed for record in Jackson county, Missouri, and Wyandotte county, Kansas. Also building permits, mechanics' liens, suits, judgments and executions. A report of fires occurring in the city is one of its features. A complete daily abstract of all pending public improvements, such as paving, grading and sewers, has proven to be of great convenience and value to property owners. The subscription price is \$1.25 per month.

The Record, in March, 1906, moved into its own home, the New Record building, a substantial steel and concrete fire proof structure erected at 523 Locust street at a cost of \$20,000. New equipment was necessary in the new home and new presses, folders and linotype machines were installed.

The Kansas City Mail was consolidated with *The Record* in February, 1901. This newspaper had no connection with *The Mail* consolidated with *The Star*. *The Mail* purchased by *The Record* from M. W. Hutchinson and C. W. Hutchinson, was established March 18, 1892, by Smith Moses Ford, a former teacher and newspaper writer from Xenia, Ohio. Mr. Ford had represented the Fourth ward of Kansas City as an alderman, being elected by the Democrats. His son Guilford C. Ford, was business manager of *The Mail*, while his father owned the newspaper. Perry Ellis of Quincy, Ill., was the first managing editor. January 5, 1893, Melville W. Hutchinson, who had been employed by the paper December 1, 1892, was made managing editor January 5, 1893, and continued to hold that position until the sale of the paper and its consolidation with *The Record* in the spring of 1901.

In the spring of 1893, Mr. Ford sold *The Mail* to Ed. H. Howe of the *Atchison Globe* for \$12,000, and Mr. Howe came to Kansas City, bringing with him Miss Frances L. Garside, a woman of considerable versatility, as his principal writer. The same methods that had made the *Atchison Globe* a remarkable success were employed in Kansas City and the result was a very unique publication; to-wit, a country paper in a metropolitan field. Mr. Howe had financial reverses at home, however, and becoming discouraged and disheartened by reason of heavy losses sustained in the failure of the Continental Trust company at Atchison, he returned to his first love, the *Atchison Globe*. He left Melville W. Hutchinson in charge of *The Mail*, with instructions to fill out the city printing contract and close up the plant. Later, however, Mr. Hutchinson became associated with his brother, Charles W. Hutchinson, and the Hutchinson brothers purchased the plant in May, 1893, secured a renewal of the city printing contract and continued the publication of the newspaper until it was bought by *The Record*.

The first issue of German paper in Kansas City, a weekly, published by August Wuerz, appeared on the 1st day of January, 1859, and was called the *Missouri Sunday Post*.

At the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, Mr. Wuerz, who was an ardent anti-slavery man, had to flee by night and take refuge with paper and family in Wyandotte, Kansas, where he published the paper under the name of the *Kansas Post*. Nine months afterwards he returned to Kansas City and continued to publish the paper under the name of *Kansas City Post*, as a Republican paper. In 1865, a Democratic weekly, *The Kansas City Tribune*, was started by Colonel Ed Waren, Jr. In 1872, both papers were consolidated and published by August Wuerz, and Henry J. Lampe as a daily morning paper under the name, *Post and Tribune*.

After the death of Mr. Wuerz in 1882, his two sons, Hugo and Moritz Wuerz, entered into the firm which a few years later changed into a corporation, "The German Publishing Company."

In 1882 another daily, *The Kansas City Presse*, was founded and published as an evening paper by the "Kansas City Presse Publishing Company." In 1896, *The Kansas City Presse* was bought by Mr. Philip Dietzgen of Little Rock, Arkansas, and in 1897 both dailies were united, and since then appear as an evening paper, under the name *Kansas City Presse, vereint mit der Post und Tribune*; Philip Dietzgen, publisher, and Henry J. Lampe, editor.

This only German daily publication of Kansas City is the household paper of the 45,000 German-Americans of the twin cities on the mouth of the Kaw river. It is the organ of the 130 German, Austrian and Swiss societies, lodges, mutual aid and benevolent associations of Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas, and their 12,000 members, thousands of whom do not fully command the English language, or prefer a daily paper in their mother tongue.

On this account, the *Kansas City Presse*, like all German papers in this country, aims to uphold the relations with the old country by giving more news of the "vaterland" and details of events occurring there, than English papers appear to care to do.

The *Staats Zeitung* was a weekly publication founded by Frederick Gehring in Kansas City, in October, 1894, and since has continued in his possession. Mr. Gehring has been in the newspaper business the greater part of his long life. He is at the head of the editorial staff of the *Staats Zeitung*. B. L. Hertzberg has charge of the advertising department. The newspaper is independent in politics. It treats all public questions from an impersonal viewpoint. It prints news from all parts of the world, the latest discoveries

of science, hygiene and various other matters of interest. The newspaper has a circulation outside of Kansas City. The publication has regular subscribers in Germany, Austria and other foreign countries.

In addition to journals named above, there are numerous weekly and monthly publications representing various interests, including religion, education, medicine, law, insurance, commerce, finance, real estate, agriculture, and special lines in manufacture and trade. The stock interests are represented by several publications, chief among which is the *Daily Drovers Telegram*, founded, in 1886.

The newspaper has a large circulation among the farmers and cattle raisers of the Southwest. Jay H. Neff, ex-mayor of Kansas City, is president of the Daily Drovers' Telegram Publishing Company. His brother, George N. Neff is vice-president and manager of the company.

Among miscellaneous journals, the most conspicuous was *The Kansas City Review of Science and Industry*, founded in 1877, by Colonel Theodore S. Case who published it with such ability as to command the attention of scientists and litterateurs. Eight years after it was founded it passed into the hands of Warren Watson and was soon discontinued. *The Lotus* an inter-collegiate magazine, was published in 1895-96 by Kansas and Missouri students. It was a dainty production devoted to literature, in prose and song, with numerous illustrations.

The press in recent years, gradually has been freeing itself from class restrictions and the dictation of political parties. Formerly most of the newspapers were strict party organs, and not much more was expected than a strict adherence to the party and a defense of its views. The Democratic organ published Democratic news and the Republican, Republican news. Thus it was necessary to read several newspapers in order to know the whole truth. With independence of thought, came the independent newspaper.

The human side of life is considered now, in every aspect, by the great newspapers, from the little details of home life to national and international affairs. Human interest is as vital to the newspaper readers of to-day as are affairs of state. The daily life of the people is pictured in their occupations and in the mode of their entertainments. Life's tragedies and life's comedies are depicted each day and nothing is of more importance to mankind than the incidents that make up human existence. Stock market reports and the drift of public opinion line up with advice to mothers how to care for infants in the hot summer days, or with a good receipt for cookies. The greater the number of columns devoted to special subjects, the larger the circulation of that paper; and the larger the circulation, the greater the number of advertisers. Journalism is, in a sense, commercialism.

Emilio Castelar, the greatest Spanish statesman and author, who knew the history of American politics better than most Americans, and to whom few Englishmen were equal in knowledge of the great masterpieces of English literature, said:

"I can comprehend societies without steam engines, without the electric telegraph, without the thousand marvels which modern industry has sown in the triumphal path of progress, adorned by so many immortal monuments. But I cannot understand a society without this immense volume of the daily press, in which is registered by a legion of writers, who should be held in honor by the people, our troubles, our vacillations, our apprehensions, and the degree of perfection at which we have arrived in the work of realizing an ideal of justice upon the face of the earth.

Keeping in touch with the newspapers gives daily co-operation in thought with the brain of all humanity, sympathy with the hearts of fellow men, mingling of life with the great ocean of human existence, interest in the agitation of waves by the breadth of new ideas.

"For these exceptional witnesses know what rays of light cross each other on our horizon; these public judges prescribe rules which form the judgment of the human conscience upon all actions. The passion of parties is of small importance; without it perhaps we should not be able to comprehend this prodigious work, which, like all human works, necessitates the steam of a great passion to set it in motion. The studied silence upon some subjects matters little, nor the partiality shown on others, nor the injustice, even to falsehood, so often manifested; for from this battle of spiritual forces results the total life as from the shadows we perceive the harmony of a picture.

"What a wonderful work is a newspaper—a work of art and science! Six ages have not been enough to complete the cathedral of Cologne, and one day suffices to finish the immense labor of a newspaper. We are unable to measure the degrees of life, of light, of progress that are to be found in each leaf of the immortal book which forms the press. We find in a journal everything, from the notices relating to the most obscure individuals to the speech which is delivered from the highest tribunal, and which affects all intelligences; from the passing thought excited by the account of a ball to the criticism on those works of art destined to immortality. This marvelous sheet is the encyclopaedia of our time; an encyclopaedia which necessitates an incalculable knowledge—a knowledge whose power our generation cannot deny—a knowledge which is as the condensation of the learning of a century."

CHAPTER XVIII.

CHURCHES.

The first church members who came to the vicinity of Kansas City were the Catholic hunters and trappers. The Catholic priests were the pioneer clergymen. The dauntless courage of the Catholic discoverer and voyager was kept alive by the knowledge that his priest would accompany him and share his hardships, or soon follow in his wake to administer to him the solaces of his religion.

When Robidoux first dipped his oar in the Mississippi river and steered his canoe northward, and then went up the Missouri river, in all probability he exacted a promise from the abbes then in St. Louis and the Florissant valley to follow him. The American Fur company, in whose employ he went forth, knew that the permanency and ultimate success of their agency in the Platte country depended to a great extent on the presence and ministrations of the priests. The company invited the priest to each of its agencies. Religion not only stimulated courage and fortitude in the employees, but it made them more honest and zealous in the company's interest.

The last quarter of the Eighteenth century witnessed the Catholic church deprived of one of its strongest agencies for the preaching of its divine teachings in new countries. The Jesuits as a society were under the ban of the church's disapproval—they were disbanded. The best drilled, the best disciplined, the most efficient corps in the army of the church was mustered out of service. The society of Jesuits was successfully working among the Indian tribes in the Eastern states, when Pope Clement XIV issued the order to disband. This left the conversion of the western tribes to a few diocesan priests engaged in Upper Louisiana and Illinois. This was a new field for the diocesan priest. To enter upon it and to minister to the white men scattered along the Missouri river forced the pastors of Kaskaskia, St. Louis and Florissant to neglect for a time their flocks. The priests who entered temporarily upon this new charge worked as effectually as the Jesuits would have done. But their labors were spasmodic and without system.

The first priest known to have visited the Indians in middle and Western Missouri and eastern Kansas, was Father La Croix, a chaplain to the Sisters of the Sacred Heart at Florissant. He came west in 1821. He spent some time with the Frenchmen along the Missouri and Kansas rivers, among them those living where Kansas City now stands, and then went west to the fur agency at St. Joseph. He then returned to Florissant.

The next priest who did missionary work among the western Indians and the western white men was the Rev. Joseph Lutz. The time of his first

visit was 1825. He was a young German priest, and at that time one of the clergymen assisting Bishop Rosati at the St. Louis cathedral. He knew there were Catholic Indians in the West and he opened a correspondence with them through the Indian agents. An Indian chief, named Kansas, who was the head of the tribe of that name, went to St. Louis to have a personal interview with Father Lutz. The result was that Father Lutz started on his first missionary tour among the Indians of the West. He visited the Kansas and the Kickapoo tribes. Even after the Jesuits became permanent missionaries among those Indians Father Lutz's interest in them did not lag, and he frequently accompanied the Fathers on their trips West. Father Lutz spent several months with the French in the bottom lands, now the business districts of Kansas City. Here he regularly said mass, and performed all the duties of a pastor. His visits to this locality continued until 1844.

Father Benedict Roux alternated with the Rev. J. Lutz in missionary work in Kansas City. Father Roux was a native of France. As pastor of Kaskaskia he volunteered occasional service at the mouth of the Kaw river. Father Roux first came here in 1833. The Catholics were no longer confined to the West bottoms; they were in the East bottoms too, and lived also on the surrounding hills. Father Roux said mass in a house near what is now Cherry and Second streets. This point soon became the most central for his people. Father Roux was a practical business man. He had acquired property and built churches in Kaskaskia and Cahokia. It was he who gave permanency to the mission here.

Father Roux purchased a site for a church. This not only was the first piece of Catholic church property ever purchased in Kansas City, but it was also one of the very first real estate transactions, for a consideration, ever made here. The land he purchased April 5, 1834, had been patented by Peter La Liberte, March 8, 1834, less than one month previous. Father Roux gave \$6 for forty acres. This tract extended along the present west line of Broadway, from Ninth street to Twelfth street, and then due west to a point one hundred feet west of Jefferson street. Father Roux deeded ten acres of the tract to Bishop Rosati January 31, 1839. The ten acres are bounded by Eleventh street on the north, Twelfth street on the south, Broadway on the east, and the west line of the original forty acres on the west. The consideration for the ten acres deeded to Bishop Rosati was \$2.

The two acres used for a graveyard until 1880, supplied the funds by which Father Bernard Donnelly purchased St. Mary cemetery, and the ten acres which he deeded to the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1879. The block bounded by Twelfth and Eleventh streets, and by Penn and Washington streets, was deeded by Archbishop Kendrick in 1866 to the Sisters of St.

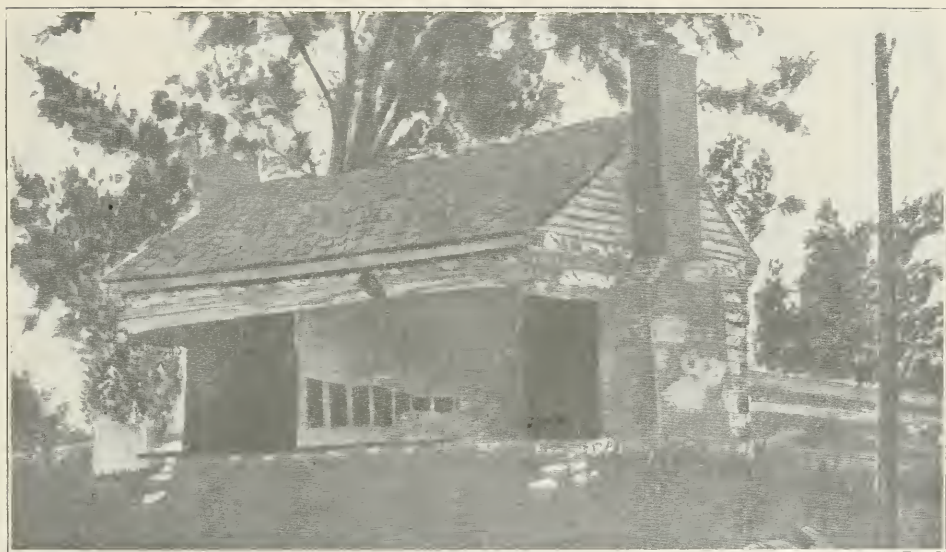
Joseph, at the request of Father Donnelly. Father Donnelly sold stone from a quarry which he called "Rocky point," on Twelfth street between Penn and Jefferson streets, for riprapping the banks of the Missouri river, and for other purposes. The proceeds of all sales he gave to the sisters in the time of their need and for helping to purchase, and aid St. Joseph's hospital. But the Sisters were not the only beneficiaries of Father Donnelly's business management of the ten acres. The church of St. Peter and Paul was liberally aided from this revenue. To St Patrick's Parish church for the first three years of its existence, he contributed \$3,000 from the sale of brick from the brickyard which stood on the site of the episcopal residence. To Annunciation Parish he gave \$300, all he could spare. When this parish was established his parochial territory was restricted and there was no lime or brick kiln to furnish him the means to be more generous.

Father Donnelly was deeply interested in the Westport parish. He gave property and material to the parish valued at \$2,500. The Redemptorist Fathers received a worthy gift from him. The sale of the rest of the ten acres made the building of the cathedral and Christian Brothers' school a matter of not much effort.

The Rev. Charles Van Quickenborne and the Rev. Peter J. Timmerman, two Jesuit Fathers, with seven aspirants to the priesthood and three lay brothers, left White Marsh, Md., for Missouri April 11, 1823. In 1827 Father Van Quickenborne went on his first missionary excursion to the Indians of the West. He visited the fur traders at the mouth of the Kaw river. He said mass, preached and administered the sacraments to them. In 1837 at the command of the Rev. Van Quickenborne, the superior of the society in the West, the Jesuits built a log church on the forty acre tract belonging to the Rev. Benedict Roux. Father Roux was in his parish at Kaskaskia, and gladly granted the necessary permission.

The new Catholic church was named in honor of a Jesuit saint, St. Francis Regis. It was built on what is now the south line of Eleventh street, and would be in the middle of Penn street. A two-room log house stood at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Penn streets, and remained standing until the property was purchased by the late Thomas Bullene.

Rev. Anthony Eisvogels was removed from Kickapoo village to the town of Kansas in 1842. He was the first resident pastor of what is now Kansas City. His missions were Independence, Weston, Irish Grove and Fort Leavenworth. Father Verhoeven succeeded Father Eisvogels, and was pastor in 1844-46. Father Saunier, diocesan priest, came in 1847. During Father Saunier's sojourn in the East in 1848, Father Donnelly then stationed at Independence, succeeded him. Father Saunier was pastor to 1849. From 1845 when Father Donnelly came to Independence, he efficiently



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aided Father Saunier in his ministrations among the English-speaking Catholics.

With Father Bernard Donnelly began the modern history of the Catholic church in Kansas City. Father Donnelly succeeded the Rev. A. Saunier in the charge of the mission at the town of Kansas late in 1849. Father Donnelly's parish continued to be Independence where he resided. Besides Independence and the town of Kansas, he also attended Sibley in Jackson county and Lexington in Lafayette county. He visited Catholics south and west almost to the Arkansas line, and east within twenty miles of Jefferson City.

Father Donnelly, in 1857, built a brick church facing Broadway, about midway between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. He also erected a one-room brick house with a basement. This house was enlarged at various times until it became a four-room house and two stories high. After completing this work he wrote Archbishop Kendrick, suggesting that a pastor be appointed to live in Kansas City. The archbishop consented and Father Donnelly became resident pastor here in 1857. The new church he called the Immaculate Conception. The name of St. Francis Regis ceased to be the parish title when the old log church was destroyed. For more than twenty-two years, Father Donnelly labored as pastor of Immaculate Conception. His first assistant was Father Michael Walsh, who remained with him but a few months when he was appointed pastor at Westport, in 1870. Father James Doherty succeeded Father Walsh. He was promoted to Annunciation church, St. Louis, January 1, 1872. Father James Phelan was assistant until December, 1872, and his place was taken by Father Curran who came in 1878. Father Donnelly resigned in 1880. Immaculate Conception church became the Cathedral of Kansas City diocese on the appointment of Bishop Hogan.

Father Halpin was the first pastor of St. Patrick's parish. He said mass for the first three months in St. Peter and Paul's church. The property secured for a church site was on the southwest corner of Seventh and Oak streets. Father Halpin began work on a large church but only succeeded in covering in a part of the basement. Father Halpin retired on July 11, 1872, and Father Archer of St. Louis was the next pastor. Father James A. Dunn was St. Patrick's third pastor.

A third division of the original parish of Kansas City was made May 25, 1872, when Archbishop Kendrick formed a part of the city known as West Kansas into a new parish. The new parish was named Annunciation. The Rev. William J. Dalton, assistant at Annunciation church, St. Louis, was assigned pastor. Father Dalton said the first mass for the new congregation, Sunday, June 27, 1872. An empty store on Twelfth street, be-

tween Wyoming and Greene streets, was offered by its owner for temporary use. Two lots of fifty feet each on the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Wyoming streets were purchased, July 3, 1872. This property was then a portion of a cornfield, and had just been platted into an addition known as the Depot addition. August 22 following, 100 feet more were purchased on the southeast corner, facing the first purchase. A frame church building, 30x40 feet, was later completed and occupied. This building, situated on the first property purchased, was enlarged in September, 1872, and moved across the street to the new property. Here the congregation worshipped until November 12, 1882, when a new brick church was dedicated.

Anunciation parish was in that district of the city where the railroads, stock yards and machine shops were situated. An inundation from the Missouri river in 1882, and the purchase of entire streets of property by the Stock Yards company and the Rock Island railway company, in 1883, 1886 and 1892, forced the parishioners to other parts of the city, and reduced the congregation to a number less than were present at the foundation of the parish. In October, 1898, the church and pastoral residence were bought by the Rock Island railway company.

St. John's and St. Joseph's parishes were taken from the territory of St. Patrick's parish. Both were founded at the same time. Father James Phelan organized St. John's parish in February, 1882; the cornerstone of the church was laid Sunday, June 14, 1882. He purchased the pastoral residence in 1892. Father James Kennedy of St. Joseph's said mass in an empty hall on Eighteenth street until he completed the basement of the church at Nineteenth and Harrison streets. He purchased the location on which he erected the parish school. In connection with the school property, he bought a lot and house for the Sisters. Father Clohessy became pastor in 1889 or 1890. He completed the church, and erected a pastoral residence.

The Redemptorist Fathers came to Kansas City from New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1876, and purchased ten acres of ground in Westport. The following year they erected a church edifice and monastery at Thirty-third and Wyandotte streets, at a cost of \$40,000. They soon opened a preparatory college for students, and in 1885 found it necessary to add to their buildings. The preparatory department was removed to Kirkwood, Missouri, in 1890, and the college was devoted solely to use as the Theological Seminary of the Redemptorist Order. In addition to the college faculty and the parish priests, the monastery is the home of nearly a score of missionaries who go out to various western states. From 1878 until April, 1895, the people of the parish attended the Redemptorist Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. A parish church under that name was opened for divine worship, April 2, 1895.

St. Aloysius's parish was organized in January, 1886, by the Rev. Henry A. Schapman, S. J. A lot at Eleventh street and Prospect avenue was purchased and a church building was completed by the Rev. James A. Dowling, S. J. Until its completion services were held in the basement for some years. The church is conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. The church of the Holy Name was also founded in 1886. During the first year, Father Sheridan, Devereux and O'Dwyer served in turn, and services were held in three different dwelling houses. A frame church building was erected at Twenty-third street and College avenue in 1887. The church is conducted by the Dominican Fathers.

In 1886, the Rev. William McCormack began the organization of a parish in the East bottoms, to which he gave the name of St. Francis the Seraph, or of Assisi. A church building was erected in 1887, and a school building in 1897. In 1891 the parish came under the care of the Franciscan Fathers. The congregation includes various nationalities. Sacred Heart parish was established in 1887 by the Rev. M. J. O'Dwyer. In order to lessen expense Father O'Dwyer utilized the earth removed in grading for brick-making, with which brick he built an academy and a residence. The Rev. R. M. Ryan was appointed to reorganize the parish in Westport in 1888, and he succeeded in renovating the old church building, which had been in disuse from 1874 to that time. It is known as Our Lady of Good Counsel. St. Stephen's parish was formed in 1888 by the Rev. P. J. O'Donnell, then secretary of the diocese of Kansas City, and chaplain of St. Joseph's hospital.

Holy Trinity parish, under the care of the Rev. M. J. Gleason, was established in 1888. St. Vincent's parish was founded in 1888 by the Rev. P. M. O'Regan, and a church building was erected soon afterward. This building was abandoned and a new parish was established on the south side of the city. The church is under the care of the Lazarist Fathers. The church of Our Lady of Sorrows was founded in 1888, by the Rev. Aloysius Kurts and a building was completed in 1891. It is under the care of the Franciscan Order. A congregation of Arabians was formed by Father John, an Arabian priest, in 1890. For want of a church building services have been held in a room at Second street and Grand avenue. Services are conducted in the Syro-Chaldaic tongue. The Holy Rosary is an Italian church founded in 1895 by the Rev. Santo Paulo.

St. Teresa's academy for young women was opened August 4, 1866. It ranks high among the best academies for young women in the West. In 1899 it numbered 220 pupils. The Christian Brothers conduct an academy and primary school for boys, and use the school building attached to the

Cathedral. There are thirteen parish schools in Kansas City, numbering about fifty teachers and upwards of 1,600 pupils.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Kansas City was created September 10, 1880, and comprises all that part of Missouri south of the Missouri river, and west of the eastern boundary lines of the counties of Moniteau, Miller, Camden, Laclede, Wright, Douglas and Ozark. The Right Rev. John Joseph Hogan, bishop of St. Joseph, Missouri, was transferred to the new see, and took up his episcopal residence in Kansas City. He continued to act as administrator of the St. Joseph diocese until 1893, when Bishop Burke of Cheyenne, was transferred to St. Joseph.

Soon after his transfer to Kansas City, Bishop Hogan built a new church of the Immaculate Conception, to be known as the Cathedral. Ground was broken October 1, 1881; the cornerstone was laid May 14, 1882, and in 1883 the edifice was completed. The building is one hundred and seventy by seventy feet in size, with a fifty-foot sanctuary, and a tower one hundred and sixty feet in height. The latter contains a beautiful chime of eleven bells, the gift of the late Mrs. Thomas Corrigan as a memorial to her dead husband. The cathedral was the scene of impressive religious observances, August 27, 1895, on the return of Bishop Hogan from a visit to Ireland, whither he had gone to restore his health. The golden jubilee of the coming of Father Donnelly to "Westport landing" was celebrated in the same year, and upon this occasion the chimes rang for the first time.

Oppressed by increasing duties and the growing infirmities of age, Bishop Hogan petitioned Rome for a coadjutor, and the Right Rev. John J. Glennon, since 1893 rector of the Cathedral parish and vicar general of the Kansas City diocese, was elevated to the position. Father Glennon was consecrated bishop of Pinara, Asia Minor, June 29, 1896, by Archbishop Kain of St. Louis; his coadjutorship bears with it the right of succession in the episcopacy.

In the Kansas City diocese are fifty-five churches with resident priests; thirteen missions with churches; twenty-seven stations; nine chapels; forty-eight secular priests, and forty-two priests of religious orders; fifteen ecclesiastical students; nine academies for young women; parochial schools in forty-one parishes and missions; two asylums for orphans; one industrial and reform school; five hospitals, and a home for the aged poor. The Catholic population of the diocese is about 45,000. The only Catholic journal in the diocese is the *Catholic Register*, founded in 1899.

The Rev. William J. Dalton, priest of the church of the Annunciation, has labored in Kansas City more than thirty years. Father Dalton was born in St. Louis in 1848. His early life was spent in that city and part of his education was received at the Christian Brothers' college. It was completed

in Milwaukee and at Cape Girardeau. So high stood Father Dalton in his scholastic work that he won upon his completion of school life a scholarship in one of the famous universities of Europe. It was at the age of 21 years that Father Dalton was ordained priest. The ordination services were by special dispensation on account of Father Dalton's age and were conducted in the cathedral in St. Louis. Father Dalton was the first priest of the church of the Annunciation in St. Louis but left there to begin his labors in Kansas City in 1872. He erected during the first and second years of his pastorate here a temporary church on the corner of Wyoming and Fourteenth streets, at a cost of \$3,000

In 1882, Father Dalton's labors were rewarded by the parish being able to erect a new church at a cost of \$20,000. Notwithstanding the fact that Father Dalton's time was greatly occupied with his religious duties, he always has found time to aid in worthy public enterprises. Thirty years of Father Dalton's life here were spent in his old parish in the West bottoms for it was not until May 10, 1902, that the New Annunciation parish on the East side, was created, and Father Dalton placed in charge. June 29, 1902, on the thirtieth anniversary of his arrival in Kansas City, Father Dalton said his first mass in his new parish, in a tent on the site of the new church.

The pioneer protestant church of the three towns, Independence, Westport and Kansas City, was the Methodist Episcopal church, South, cradled in Westport in 1836. From the city of Nashville, Tenn., came the leading spirit that moved the cradle, the Rev. James Porter, his wife and only child, Jesse L. The family brought a number of valuable horses, droves of cattle, hogs and twenty-five or thirty black servants. Over turnpike and prairie, through forests and fertile valleys, the cavalcade traveled several weary weeks, finally striking the trail along the Missouri river and going west along this trail until the evening of a lovely day in the spring of 1832, the Rev. Mr. Porter and his family reached the French settlement at the Kaw's mouth where they remained several days, while Mr. Porter rode through the adjoining forests in search of a location to build his home. He finally purchased a large tract of land lying southeast of the settlement.

On the southwest corner of what is now 27th and Tracy, Mr. Porter and his black servants began the construction of the future home. They went to the forests, felled the trees, hewed and dragged the logs to where the foundation had already been prepared from rock quarried on the spot. Oaken logs were used for the walls and walnut for the floors and window casings of the five room house; it required weeks of labor to build this home which was builded as solidly as any settler ever built a cabin. It was a story and a half structure with a kitchen eight or ten feet away, and servants' quarters nearby, each head of a family having a cabin. The old homestead, afterwards weather-

boarded, still stands on the original site preserved by the immediate descendants of Mr. Porter

A class was formed by the Rev. Mr. Porter in 1836 or 1840. This little church class, as it was then called, held services for some time after its organization in the home of Mr. Wm. M. Chick at Westport. In 1844, however, Mr. Chick moved from Westport to Kansas City and together with Mr. Porter, Mr. James Hickman and other settlers decided to build a school house which should serve both purposes, for school and church, until such time as a church building should become necessary. The Rev. James Porter's influence on the religious and moral life of Westport and Kansas City began with his residence here, and is shown today in the lives of the descendants of his congregation. From the beginning of the organization of the class at Col. Chick's, Mr. Porter continued his connection with the church and when Col. Chick moved to Kansas City, Mr. Porter with other neighbors and black servants went to the forests south of Kansas City and hewed and dragged to town a sufficient number of logs to build the school house at Missouri avenue and Walnut street. In 1845 the Rev. Mr. Porter began preaching in the log school house at Missouri avenue and Walnut street. In the forests near the school house, the weather being warm, in the summer of 1845 Mr. Porter organized an association of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In response to the invitation of the preacher, Mr. Porter, those who wished to join the church should take their seats on a log nearby, five persons responded. These five persons were Mrs. James Porter, his wife, James Hickman, Colonel Wm. M. Chick and his wife, Ann Eliza Chick, and a Mrs. Smith. The log school house was used as a place of worship until Dr. Johnston Lykins built a frame school house near the river at Third and Delaware streets, and this was occupied until 1852 when the brick church, the first protestant church in Kansas City, was completed on 5th street between Delaware and Wyandotte. This church was dedicated by Bishop Paine. The first pastor of the now completed, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was Rev. Wm. M. Leitwitch, the well known author of "Martyrdom in Missouri." In the fall of 1852, Nathan Scarritt was appointed to Kansas City and Westport and for many years was a conspicuous figure in Kansas City Methodism. Later the church was used as a hospital for confederate prisoners wounded in the battle of Westport.

In 1856, the women of all denominations, led by Mrs. Millet, conceived the idea of giving a church fair on board a steamboat that was ice bound at the Kansas City Levee, the funds to be used for church improvements. Captain Alexander Gilham in charge of the boat generously assisted the women in their enterprise. This was the first church fair held in Kansas City. Mrs. James M. Sexton, mother of Mrs. J. S. Chick, was appointed president of the fair, but owing to ill health resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. Dr. Johnston

Lykins, a member of the Baptist church, to whose efforts much credit was accorded for the success of the fair.

The Methodists worshiped in the Fifth Street church until 1874, when they sold that property and erected a new church near the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, known as the Walnut Street Methodist Church, South. The congregation moved into the lecture room of the Walnut Street church in 1875, but not until 1879 was the new and spacious church completed, free from debt, and dedicated by Bishop Wightman.

In 1880 being again forced to seek larger quarters a site was purchased at 9th street and Lydia avenue and a frame church was erected. The Rev. L. P. Norfleet served as pastor for one year and was succeeded by Dr C. C. Woods. In the winter of 1880 the church burned and a temporary frame building was built on Ninth street and Woodland, which was used until the church could be rebuilt. In 1882 Rev. J. W. Lawrance became pastor and under his ministry the church was rebuilt at 9th and Lydia and was dedicated in May, 1884. This being the centennial year of organized American Methodism, the church was called Centenary. The Rev. C. O. Jones became pastor in 1886 and was succeeded in 1888 by the Rev. J. C. Morris, formerly of Walnut Street church. In May, 1890, the general conference elected Dr. Morris assistant church extension secretary and Dr. J. E. Godbey served the rest of the year. In the fall of 1890, Dr. G. C. Rankin was appointed pastor and was followed by the Rev. W. T. McClure in 1892. The church was consolidated with the Walnut street church in 1893, under the name of the Central church, of which the Rev. C. M. Hawkins was pastor for four years. Dr. F. R. Hill who had been at Troost avenue for three years was appointed pastor of Central church in 1897. In 1898 the Rev. C. H. Briggs succeeded the Rev. W. T. McClure as presiding elder and S. H. Werlein who had served Troost avenue one year was appointed.

With the growth of the city and the largely increased membership, it was found necessary, in order to properly care for the new members throughout the numerous additions to the city, to erect houses of worship accessible to the homes of the growing membership. Out of this movement churches have been built in various parts of the city.

Central church purchased a lot at the northwest corner of Eleventh street and the paseo and built a church, one of the largest and best equipped in the city. It has a seating capacity of 2,500. The building was completed in January, 1908. The new church was built in the pastorate of the Rev. Paul H. Linn.

The Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was established in 1880, on Washington street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Dr. Nathan Scarritt at its head. Judge Holmes and L. T. Moore each

gave \$1,000 in 1887-88 for the support of the Washington Street church. The church was abandoned in 1904. Campbell street church at the corner of Missouri avenue and Campbell street was organized in 1883. Dr. Nathan Scarritt was the first pastor in 1884. Brooklyn Avenue church, at Thirteenth street and Brooklyn avenue, was built in 1884. Under the pastorate of the Rev. J. M. Boone, the property was sold and a new church was built at the southwest corner of Olive and Fourteenth street. The Rev. Zachariah M. Williams is the present pastor.

Melrose Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1888 through the influence of Dr. Nathan Scarritt. Dr. Scarritt contributed \$30,000 to the church and in 1889 he served as pastor. In 1899 Mrs. Lucy A. Porter offered to give a lot with a frontage of 100 feet near Twenty-sixth street on Troost avenue, for the erection of a church to cost not less than \$25,000. This was the Porter family cemetery. The bodies had been removed but it was the wish of Mrs. Porter that the ground should be used for sacred purposes. She and her children made a further gift of \$8,000. Later a Sunday school was organized in a hall on Vine street and later still in a hall on McCoy avenue. When the Troost avenue Methodist church was established these organizations were merged with it. The church was completed and dedicated in the spring of 1893. The membership of the new church was organized chiefly from members of the Walnut street church.

The extension of the city limits added Westport church to the number in Kansas City. The society of Westport was organized before the one in Kansas City, but the first church was not built until several years after the erection of the Fifth Street church. In 1852-53 Dr. Nathan Scarritt served in Westport in connection with his Kansas City labors, and was again pastor in 1870 and 1875. The Rev. T. M. Cobb was appointed in 1869, the Rev. G. W. Horn in 1871, the Rev. R. A. Halloway in 1873, the Rev. W. F. Camp in 1876 and the Rev. J. D. Wood in 1877. About that time Westport was the principal appointment in a circuit which included Belton in Cass county. The Rev. Joseph King was appointed pastor in 1878, the Rev. J. B. Ellis in 1881, the Rev. W. F. Wagoner in 1885 and the Rev. J. C. Given in 1886. In 1887 Westport again became a station, and the Rev. J. M. Clark was appointed pastor, succeeded in 1888 by the Rev. J. E. Carpenter, and he in 1899 by the Rev. H. C. Meredith. In the pastorate of the Rev. C. W. Moore, appointed in 1894, the beautiful stone church at the corner of Washington and Fortieth streets was built. The Institutional church, established by the Methodist Episcopal church, South, is distinct among the other churches of the city. It was founded in the interest of "preventive" work among the poor of the "North end" of Kansas City with special reference to children. The building was opened February 11, 1907. The Institutional church follows a system of



INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH



DAY NURSERY DINING ROOM OF INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH

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practical Christianity and administers to the mental and physical as well as the spiritual needs of its parishioners.

The Institutional church in Kansas City originated with the Rev. Charles W. Moore, a Methodist minister with broad education and broad sympathies. Dr. Moore studied both in America and Europe, and the experiment with the new kind of church was not tried until he had made a thorough study of the subject. His knowledge of the work at hand, his wide acquaintance in Kansas City and his persistent efforts enabled him to establish the Institutional church on a firm basis.

In answer to the cry of the "North end" district, a commodious building of gray stone and tile roof at the corner of Admiral boulevard and Holmes street was erected. The building contains 32 rooms with entrances on three streets. The building is two stories high on the Admiral boulevard front, and is four stories high above the basement on the Sixth street front; its value is estimated at from \$65,000 to \$75,000. A large play ground at the east of the building, surrounded by a stone wall, is furnished with swings, rings, turning bars, teeter-totters, merry-go-rounds, sand piles and tents. On the Admiral boulevard side, a porch 75 feet long extends across the front of the building. On this floor is the main auditorium with a seating capacity of 700 or 800. This room is provided with convenient arrangements for Sunday school purposes, having twelve rooms for separate classes. Other rooms on this floor are used for the Junior and Senior Epworth league, Home Mission society, the music school, the Sewing school and Girls' club. One floor contains a large club room, equipped with apparatus for games; a furnished parlor for the workers, a large bed room containing a number of snow white beds occupied by little girls who are paroled in the Juvenile court in Kansas City and placed in the institution; four furnished rooms for the resident deaconesses; a medical closet used by the resident workers in caring for trivial ailments of the children in the day nursery. About thirty-five little children are left every week day by mothers who have no one to care for their babies while they are away from home at work. A large play room provided with little red chairs, plenty of toys and pretty pictures, is filled with prattling, playful children, who, in their happy surroundings, are quite forgetful of their mothers until the evening when the mothers begin to call for their children on their way home from work.

A large gymnasium two stories high, over seventy feet long, contains lockers and shower baths, for boys on the one side and girls on the other; and the balcony for visitors; parallel and horizontal bars, basket ball, Indian clubs, rings and other apparatus. In this room twelve clubs of boys and girls and young people meet in the week. Children thus are taken off the streets and are brought into contact with the leaders of the clubs and classes and

taught how to play in a fair and generous spirit, at the same time imbibing principles of cleanliness, obedience and honesty.

The neglected children who are wards of the juvenile court find a home at the Institutional church. They are kept in the church only long enough to provide a home for them elsewhere, in place of the neglected or wrecked ones from which they come. About ninety children and young girls are taught in the cooking school, which is under the supervision of Miss Belle Stewart, the instructor of the domestic science department in the Manual Training High school. Cooking and the proper care of the dining-room and kitchen are taught. The Night school is attended by about 100 boys and girls, who are instructed by fourteen teachers. Children, as well as young men and women who work during the day and have no opportunity for study, are instructed in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and English in the Night school. The Institutional church, co-operating with several other institutions in the city, helps to support a summer camp at Indian creek, near Kansas City, where boys and girls find a pleasant summer outing.

Two resident deaconesses, Mrs. W. G. Catlin and Miss Ethel Jackson, have headquarters at the Institutional church. The Institutional department of the church is under the direction of Miss Mabel K. Howell, a teacher of sociology in the Scarritt Bible and Training school, and is entirely non-sectarian. Dr. Moore's assistant in charge of the department of worship is the Rev. James C. Rawlings. There are services on Sunday and through the week, Sunday school and young people's meetings, visits to the sick and the poor, flowers distributed and cheer spread abroad from this department to the desolate homes in the "North end." The Institutional church is open seven days and seven nights in the week. The women's board of city missions, with Mrs. George P. Gross president, and the Methodist church association, with Charles W. Scarritt president, are responsible for a part of the funds for administration. This philanthropic work is largely supported by broad minded men and women of all faiths in Kansas City, all realizing the necessity of extending a hand from the better part of our city down into the less fortunate, to lift up into the light those who dwell in darkness.

The Scarritt Bible and Training school in Kansas City is under the direction of the Women's Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church (South). It affords instruction to young women in the Bible, evidences of Christianity, church history, missions, missionary methods, nursing, physiology and medicine. The building occupies a splendid site on the Missouri river bluffs, overlooking Kansas City on the northeast. It has a court and contains a boarding department, dormitories, lecture rooms, a chapel, a dispensary and hospital wards. The school was opened September 14, 1892, with five teachers and five pupils in the school department.

Graduates of the Scarritt Bible and Training school have entered the mission field in China, Japan, Siam, India, Brazil and Mexico; others have taken service in the home mission work in Kansas City and other cities, and one served as a nurse with the army in Florida during the Spanish-American war. Miss Maria Layng Gibson has served as principal and secretary of the board of managers from the opening of the school to the present time. For seven years previous she conducted a private school and engaged in missionary work in Covington, Ky.

The institution was founded upon a bequest made by the Rev. Dr Nathan Scarritt. In 1889 he offered the site upon which the school now stands, then worth \$15,000, with \$25,000 in cash, for the establishment of a missionary training school under the direction of the Women's Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church (south), on condition that an additional sum of \$25,000 be secured to aid in the purpose. The offer was accepted by the executive committee of the board, and Dr. Scarritt prepared the plans which ultimately were followed in all material respects. Doubt arose as to the legal authority of the committee, and in order to avoid possible embarrassment in the future, the entire matter was held in abeyance until the annual meeting of the Women's Missionary society in May, 1890, in connection with the General Conference in St. Louis. Dr. Scarritt was present, but before final action could be had he was taken ill and was obliged to return home. While he was on his deathbed and but a few hours before the end, favorable action was taken by the Women's Mission society, and the secretary of that body, Maria L. Gibson, advised him of the fact by telegraph.

Kansas City has been the residence of one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church (South) for many years, Eugene Russell Hendrix, D. D., LL. D. Bishop Hendrix ranks high as a scholar, preacher and presiding officer. He was born May 17, 1847, in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri. He is descended from well blended Dutch and Scotch ancestry, and belongs immediately to a family conspicuous through various of its members, in the history of his native state, in religious and educational concerns, and in the financial field. He was educated at Central College, Fayette, Mo., and at the Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1867, when he was twenty years old, and was awarded the first prize for oratory. He then entered Union Theological seminary, New York city, from which he was graduated in 1869. He began his ministerial work in the year of his graduation. He in turn occupied pastorates in the Methodist church (South) as follows: Macon, Mo., 1870-72; St. Joseph, Mo., 1872-76; Glasgow, Mo., 1877. In 1878 he was elected president of Central College at Fayette, Mo., and he remained at the head of that institution until he was called to the service of the church and elected as one of the bishops, May 8, 1886.

In recognition of his scholarly attainments and of his ability as a divine, the Rev. Mr. Hendrix received the degree of doctor of divinity from Emory College at Oxford, Ga., in 1878. At a later day, for similar reasons, and in testimony of his great service in behalf of higher education, the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina and by Washington-Lee University. At other times signal recognition came to him in proffers of the presidency of the University of Missouri and of the vice-chancellorship of Vanderbilt University, both of which he declined.

Although Missouri was visited by Methodist preachers as early as 1806, the first notice of the Methodist Episcopal church in the western part, and after the "separation," dates from 1845-6, when the Rev. William Ferrill traveled in the interest of the denomination through Jackson and adjoining counties. In September, 1846, a quarterly conference was held at Pleasant Hill, and subsequently in neighboring places until 1859, when Kansas City was "supplied" by the Rev. William Ferrill; in 1860 by the Rev. William Pile; in 1861-62 by the Rev. W. S. Wontz and others; and in 1863 by the Rev. Alfred H. Powell, who held meetings by invitation in the Southern Methodist church on Wyandotte street, near Fifth street, his membership numbering between fifty and sixty.

The minutes of 1864-65 report Kansas City in the Hannibal district, and supplied by Calvin Allen, having fifty-two members, two local preachers, two baptisms and \$17.50 for missions. In the spring of 1865 the Rev. T. H. Hagerty was appointed presiding elder of the newly formed Jefferson City district, and on a visit to Kansas City found a few scattering members. He secured the Rev. J. F. Newsly from the Pittsburg conference for the pastorate, and then the Rev. Stephen G. Griffis. For a year the congregation had no settled place of worship; they meet now in a hall, now in a private house, and again in the government barracks, until a lot was bought on Walnut street, which was afterward sold to purchase the site of the Grand Avenue church, at Ninth street and Grand avenue. This lot was at that time an unsightly hollow and side-hill, costing much to level it.

The report for that year shows 116 members, twenty probationers, thirteen Sunday school officers and teachers, fifty scholars, \$56 for benevolences, and property valued at \$1,000, with the first entry for salary. The foundation of the church was laid but work was discontinued for lack of funds. In 1867, under the pastorate of Rev. J. N. Pierce, the basement was completed and occupied, the congregation meanwhile worshiping in a frame building on Baltimore avenue. In 1869 the main auditorium was erected, and the edifice was dedicated in 1870 under the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Bushong. Improvements were made in the church in 1882 and 1886. For more than a quarter of a century William H. Reed was superintendent of the Sunday school. He, with

others, contributed greatly to the success of this mother church, from which have sprung, directly or indirectly, many churches now existing in this city. The membership of the Grand Avenue church in 1908 was about 1,000.

Liberty Street church was founded through the efforts of several members of the Grand Avenue church. The organization was effected by the Rev. Mathew Lorson, presiding elder, and Thomas Wolcott, a missionary. At first the meetings were held in a schoolhouse at the corner of Mulberry street and Union avenue. The site at the corner of Liberty and Joy streets was bought and there a frame chapel was dedicated in 1871 in the pastorate of the Rev. A. Waitman. Owing to the encroachments of business, the little congregation became dispersed, and in 1899 the church was closed. The property was valued at \$15,000.

Summit Street church first began as a Sunday school held in a pasture. The Rev. W. T. Neff was appointed to the charge in 1881. The building was erected in 1883. Dundee Place church was organized in 1883, by the consolidation of the Sixteenth street and the Eighteenth street missions under the pastorate of the Rev. L. R. Carpenter, who with A. Zartman and W. H. Craig constituted the building committee. The eligible site at Fifteenth street and Troost avenue was purchased and the edifice was erected in 1884. The church was torn down in 1903 to make room for another building, the Scottish Rite Temple.

Arlington church had its beginning in May, 1855, as a Sunday school at the residence of George S. Graham, on Chestnut avenue, when Mr. Graham, with A. Zartman and others of Dundee Place church rented a mission hall at Eighteenth street and Montgall avenue. Here, September 19, 1886, under the pastoral leadership of F. B. Price, the society was organized with eighteen members, increased by the following spring to more than 100. Ground was secured and plans were chosen for an edifice at the corner of Prospect avenue and Seventeenth street, and it was dedicated September 25, 1887, the other churches assisting.

Independence Avenue church grew out of the effort of the pastor of Grand Avenue church, the Rev. C. W. Parsons, and his coworkers, who held cottage meetings in the vicinity. July 11, 1886, the Rev. F. B. Price, who had been appointed assistant pastor of Grand Avenue church, organized a Sunday school in Morley's hall, with M. F. Simmons as superintendent. He also held regular services until the following spring, the present site at the corner of Independence boulevard and Olive street having been purchased and the building started. The Rev. J. S. Bitler conducted a tent meeting in the summer of 1887. Seventy-four members of the Grand Avenue church were transferred to the new society, July 11, 1888. The first regular pastor was the Rev. G. W. Miller, who arrived in October of that year. In his term the main

edifice was built, and was dedicated September 5, 1892. His successors have been the Rev. J. Z. Armstrong, the Rev. W. A. Quayle and the Rev. M. S. Hughes. The society is the largest of its denomination in the city, numbering more than 1,000 members.

Howard Memorial church was constituted a charge in 1887. The building on Springfield avenue, near Holmes street, was dedicated by Bishop Thoburn, June 19, 1887. The City Missionary and Church Extension Society was organized in the study of the Grand Avenue church, May 24, 1888, for the purpose of extending and fostering the interests of the denomination. The officers were: President, W. W. Kendall; vice president, O. M. Stewart; secretary, F. B. Price; and treasurer, J. W. Tullis. D. F. Stiles served as city missionary until the spring of 1889, when he was succeeded by F. B. Price, who served four years. Under the auspices of the society the following enterprises have been established: Centropolis in 1889, supplied by city missionary; Oakley, in 1889, supplied by city missionary and pastors; Kensington, in 1889, supplied by city missionary and several pastors; Indiana avenue, in 1890, supplied by city missionary and several pastors. Meanwhile Ivanhoe, McGee street, Highland avenue and Sixth ward missions were opened in needy communities, and were maintained until absorbed by existing organizations.

One of the most popular Methodist preachers in Kansas City was the Rev. William A. Quayle, elected bishop, May 25, 1908. He was born in Parkville, Mo., June 25, 1860. His parents were inhabitants of the Isle of Man. Dr. Quayle was educated at Baker University, Baldwin City, Kansas, graduating in 1885. In his university course he earned money by tutoring, and in 1886 became adjunct professor of languages at the Baldwin City institution. The following year he received the appointment of pastor to the Methodist church at Osage City, Kansas, but in 1888 returned to Baker University as professor of Greek. In 1890 he was elected president of the university. Dr. Quayle came to Kansas City in 1895 and for three years was pastor of the Independence Avenue church. He then went to Indianapolis for three years and returned to Kansas City to take the pastorate of the Grand Avenue church.

With Bishop Vincent, in 1902, Dr. Quayle represented the United States in the British Wesleyan conference, in Manchester, England. Dr. Quayle had been pastor of St. James' Methodist Episcopal church of Chicago for five years, when he was elected bishop. He has a wide reputation as a preacher, lecturer and author.

In Rev. Matt S. Hughes, D. D., the congregation of the Independence Avenue Methodist church found a worthy successor of the Rev. William A. Quayle. Dr. Hughes was born in Doddridge county, Virginia, in 1863. His father, the Rev. Thomas B. Hughes, was a prominent preacher in the East.

Dr. Hughes received his preparatory training at Lindsley Institute, in Morgantown, W. Va., and was later graduated from the University of West Virginia. While in college he engaged in newspaper work and upon his graduation was made city editor of the *Daily State Journal* of Parkersburg, W. Va. While he held this city desk he was engaged in politics and in 1887 made his first political speech. Immediately after his first successes in politics, he decided to enter the ministry and began the study of theology. Dr. Hughes entered the Iowa conference and his first charge was a country circuit at \$400 a year. His first pastorate was the church of Malcolm, Iowa, where he was very successful. When he left Malcolm five churches asked for him, but he was sent to Grinnell, Iowa, where he succeeded his father. In 1889 Dr. Hughes was chosen to fill the pulpit of one of the largest churches in Portland, Maine. Great success followed him there, and four years later, when he took charge of a church in Minneapolis, he was known as a preacher of great ability and an eloquent speaker. When Dr. Quayle left the Independence Avenue Methodist church in 1898, Dr. Hughes accepted the call.

The adherents of the Baptist faith met, April 2, 1855, in the building of the Southern Methodist church at Fifth and Wyandotte streets and organized the United Baptist church of Kansas City. The names of the constituent members were: Robert Holmes, Mary Ann Holmes, Thomas M. James, Sarah James, A. J. Martin, Elizabeth M. Martin, D. L. Mimms, Martha A. Lykins, Dr. Johnston Lykins and Julia Lykins, afterward Mrs. Theodore S. Case. The Rev. R. S. Thomas, then president of William Jewell College, was the first pastor and he wisely directed the affairs of the church in the early years of its existence.

A church building was erected at the corner of Eighth and May streets, but it was not entirely completed until 1867. The Rev. Mr. Thomas preached the first sermon in the new church building, but, unfortunately, it was his last also, for death came to him shortly afterward. Early in its history the work of the church had an impetus through the efforts of Rev. A. P. Williams, at that time the most eminent Baptist preacher in Missouri. Later came the Rev. J. W. Warder, and later still the Rev. J. C. Maple, and later still came the Rev. F. M. Ellis, who afterwards rose to eminence as pastor in Denver, Boston, Baltimore and Brooklyn. The church occupied the old site at Eighth and May streets until 1880, when the site at Twelfth street and Baltimore avenue was purchased by Colonel W. H. Harris and Mrs. Harris, who erected the building and presented it to the church. The church complete cost about \$30,000. The pastor at the time was the Rev. J. C. Bohan. The church property at Twelfth street and Baltimore avenue was sold for \$150,000 in 1908 and the congregation erected a large stone church at the corner of Linwood boulevard and Park avenue. The building is of the English Gothic style of architecture and, with the equipment, cost \$100,000. The pastor in 1908 was the Rev. Benjamin

Otto. His predecessor was the Rev. Stephen A. Northrup, who was pastor for nine years. During the pastorate of Dr. Northrup the membership of the church increased from 650 to 1,000. Dr. Northrup was called to a pastorate in Los Angeles, Cal.

The Calvary Baptist church was organized in 1876 with thirty-eight members. The first pastor was the Rev. J. E. Cambliss. He was succeeded, January 22, 1882, by the Rev. J. O'B. Lowry. In 1882 the congregation worshipped in a brick building situated at Eleventh street and Grand avenue, the present site of the Kansas City Star building. The church had a membership of 126. A handsome church was built at Ninth and Harrison streets in 1889 and was dedicated September 21, 1890, by the late Dr. John A. Broadus. Largely through Dr. Lowry's efforts the present home of the church was built. Dr. Lowry saw the congregation grow from 126 persons to a membership of more than 800. The Rev. F. C. McConnell succeeded Dr. Lowry in September, 1903.

A Baptist city mission was formed in 1880. Through the efforts of this organization, in co-operation with the Blue river association and the Board of Missouri Baptist general association, missions have been established and new churches organized and aided until they number half a score, with a membership of about 3,000. These are Olive Street church, where Rev. W. T. Campbell was the first pastor, and through whose labors a self-sustaining church was established and a house of worship erected; the Immanuel church, the Tabernacle, the Elmwood, the South Park, the Michigan avenue, Second church, colored; the Scandanavian church and several others. The Westport church is one of the oldest in point of organization. There the Hon. John B. Wornall lived and labored for many years.

"The personal element is an interesting part of the history of progress. In a new country subsoil plows are in demand, and Providence sent into Missouri stalwart men as Christian pioneers. With those already mentioned, the names of F. W. Ferguson and Honorable John L. Peak, late United States minister to Switzerland, are connected with the cause of its earlier and later development. In the business world, Baptist laymen are worthily prominent. In 1898 the Calvary congregation furnished five chairman of committees in the leading commercial body of the city. The religious, social and commercial influence of the denomination is felt in the civic life."

The first Church of the Disciples, of Kansas City, known as the Christian church, was established in 1855. The meetings were held in a log cabin until the City Hall was built, when that building was used. Four years later, in 1859, the congregation decided to build a house of worship. Judge T. A. Smart gave the lot and a house was built on what is now the northwest corner of Twelfth and Main streets, then Main and Ottawa streets. T. P. Haley

preached the dedicatory sermon. Business had encroached upon the church in 1880 to such an extent that its property was sold and the meetings were held for a short time in the hall over a grocery store at 1121 Main street. The large and commodious hall of the Knights of Pythias, at Eleventh and Main streets, was secured. The church used this hall until the basement of the new church, then being built at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Locust streets, was finished.

The Rev. T. P. Haley became pastor of the church in 1881. In the spring of 1884 the church at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Locust streets was finished, at a cost of \$42,000. Under the pastorate of the Rev. T. P. Haley the church grew very rapidly and in a short time the missionary spirit had stirred the congregation and missions were established from which the following churches have grown: West Side Christian church, Independence Avenue Christian church, South Prospect Christian church, Linwood Boulevard Christian church, Ivanhoe Park Christian church, Jackson Avenue Christian church, Budd Park Christian church, and the Sheffield Christian church. The Christian churches in Kansas City have a total membership of about 8,000.

The Independence Boulevard Christian church, at Gladstone and Independence boulevards, was completed at a cost of \$125,000. Of this amount R. A. Long, the lumber dealer, gave \$70,000. The new church, dedicated September 17, 1905, is a handsome house of worship. The church was built after the Grecian Ionic style as far as compatible with the requirements of modern church usage. The main floor of the church is elevated a little above the sidewalk and is reached by wide steps through a great portico.

The auditorium has the form of a Greek cross having shallow arms, the intersections of which are surmounted by a low dome, furnishing light through a shallow inner dome directly over the center of the main auditorium. The auditorium is further lighted by windows in three of the arms of the cross. The fourth arm is occupied by the pulpit, organ and other equipments of the church service. The auditorium has a seating capacity of about 1,200, with the possibility of a limited extension and increase by filling out the gallery space. The gallery is in the form of a horseshoe, inclosing three sides so arranged as to bring the gallery close to the pulpit.

The exterior of the building is constructed largely in cut stone, Phoenix stone being used for the lower story and blue Bedford stone for the rest of the work. The large electroliers flanking the main portico are of bronze metal. The six great columns of the main portico are monolithic, consisting of a single stone each from the base to the capital, with no horizontal joints, and are the largest monolithic columns in this part of the country.

The congregation now worshipping in the new church is twenty-one years old. Dr. John A. Brooke, who ran with Clinton B. Fiske on the prohibition ticket for vice president, was the first pastor. Dr. Brooke was pastor of the church for five years and was succeeded in 1892 by the present pastor, the Rev. George H. Combs. One of the three handsome memorial windows in the church is in memory of Dr. Brooke.

When the Rev. Mr. Combs first came to Kansas City he had a congregation which numbered 260 persons. Within the fifteen years that he has had charge of the Christian church the congregation has grown from 260 to 2,200 persons. The church on Sixth street and Prospect avenue was a small brick building, while the present church on Independence and Gladstone boulevards is a magnificent edifice. The church is considered the largest in numbers and point of strength in the Christian brotherhood.

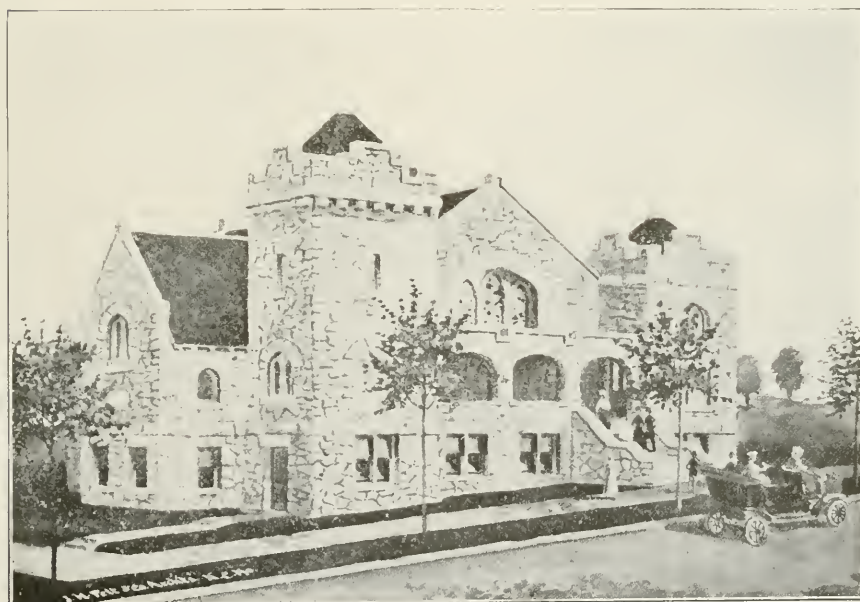
The Rev. Mr. Combs is one of the widest and most favorably known ministers of his denomination in the country. He has done considerable lecturing on literary and religious subjects throughout America and has written three or more books on theology and its practical relation to the world. These books are: "Some Later Day Religions," "The New Socialism," "Christ in Modern English Literature," and he is now at work upon a collection of his addresses and sermons which he has delivered before the larger universities of the country.

The advancement of the Presbyterian church in Kansas City has been slow but substantial. About one-tenth of the religious organizations of the city belong to the Presbyterian denomination. Most of them being strong and working in harmony, they have been recognized as among the foremost factors in the city's religious life and development. Their common interests are exemplified and promoted by a vigorous Presbyterian Alliance, composed of the ministers of the city belonging to the various denominations holding the Presbyterian system.

The following list comprises the organizations formed by Presbyterian bodies within the present limits of Kansas City: West Cumberland Presbyterian, organized in 1852; First Presbyterian, 1857; Second Presbyterian, 1865; Central Presbyterian, Southern, 1866; United Presbyterian, 1869; Third Presbyterian, 1870; First Cumberland Presbyterian, 1878; Fourth Presbyterian, 1882; Fifth Presbyterian, 1882; German Reformed, 1888; Linwood Presbyterian, 1890; and Westminster (Independent), 1895. A number of missions, some of them still flourishing, have been supported in various parts of the city without resulting organizations. With scarcely an exception each of these organizations has required assistance from the Board of Home Missions and of Church Election before reaching self-support.



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH



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In a growing city many of the older localities so changed in the character of their population and business as to become unsuitable for churches. Though now excellently situated and equipped, not one of these organizations has been successful in doing its appropriate work until suitably housed in its own building in a suitable location. Large credit is due in every instance to lay workers, most of whom have been no less prominent in business, professional and social circles than in the church.

What is popularly called the Presbyterian church, North, was the pioneer exponent of Presbyterianism in the immediate vicinity of Kansas City. Perhaps the earliest Presbyterian preaching in this part of the state was by the Rev. N. B. Dodge, a Vermont man who had come to Missouri in 1820 as one of a band of missionaries to the Osage Indians. He was stationed at Harmony Mission, in the southern part of Bates county, but is known to have preached occasionally in Independence as early as 1829. By the mission to which he belonged, Osage Presbytery, new school, was organized. No permanent Presbyterian organization was made in Jackson county until the First Presbyterian church of Independence was organized by Dr. J. L. Yantis, November 21, 1841. It was connected with the Presbytery of Upper Missouri, and later with that of Lafayette, old school. At the reunion of the old school and the new school denominations in 1870, the Presbyteries of Lafayette and Osage, and a part of the Presbytery of Lexington, new school, were united under the name of Osage Presbytery. In 1887 the name was changed to the Presbytery of Kansas City.

The first Presbyterian organization within the present limits of Kansas City was made by Lafayette Presbytery, in Westport, December 23, 1850, with eleven members. This church, although it erected a brick building and seemed promising at first, never was successfully revived after the Civil war, which destroyed nearly all the church organizations in this part of the state.

The first Presbyterian church of Kansas City was organized by the Presbytery of Lafayette with fourteen members, May 25, 1857, the minister was the Rev. R. S. Symington, who remained until the outbreak of the Civil war. The first members of the church were C. M. Root, W. P. Allen, S. J. Platt, J. C. McCoy, Ruth Allen, Martha Shouse, Charlotte Campbell, Adaline Norton, Mrs. W. A. Hopkins, Mrs. T. B. Hale, Mrs. J. A. Boarman, Mrs. Mariah Gilham, and P. S. Brown and Mrs. Brown, who united with the church May 22, 1859.

The first Presbyterian congregation built a frame church in 1858 on the north side of Third street, between Main and Walnut streets, on the ground owned by J. C. McCoy. The second pastor, the Rev. John Hancock, came in 1860. Between 1863 and 1866 the church was without a building, using a Baptist church at Eighth and Main streets, the Christian church at Twelfth

and Main streets, and Long's hall, near Fifth and Main streets. In 1863 came the Rev. George Miller.

In the Civil war the building of the First Presbyterian church, situated on Third street, between Main and Walnut streets, was used for military purposes and the congregation was forced to worship elsewhere. For about two years the pastor was the Rev. George Miller, D. D., then recently from South Carolina, his native state. He came in 1862 in response to a unique invitation to "preach to the loyal people of Kansas City." This invitation was signed by two Presbyterian elders and by some Baptists, Episcopalians, Methodists and Congregationalists. The next minister was the Rev. D. L. Yantis, who served two years until the church divided. The pastor and the part of the congregation adhering to what was then known as the "Declaration and Testimony party," formed the Central Presbyterian church in connection with the Southern Assembly. The other portion, retaining the name of the First Presbyterian church, erected in 1866 a brick church building which was then the most costly in the city, on the site of the present Exchange building at Eighth and Wyandotte streets. This building was wrecked by a tornado the next year, rebuilt at once, destroyed again by fire in 1869, and its walls blown by another tornado soon after.

Beginning again on a new site, the congregation erected a frame building at 1013 Grand avenue, which was used until 1883 when the present handsome brick structure was built at Tenth and Forest avenue. Before this last building was completed a third tornado took off part of its roof. This church has been served by able pastors, prominent among them being the Rev. Robert Irwin, for many years the president of Lindenwood Female college; the Rev. Horace C. Hovey, a distinguished scientist, later pastor in Newburyport, Mass., the late Rev. Samuel B. Bell, editor of the *Mid Continent*; the Rev. D. Schley Schaff, later professor of church history in Lane Theological seminary; the Rev. George P. Wilson, later pastor in Washington; and the Rev. Horace C. Stanton, whose successful pastorate of eight years closed June 1, 1889. The Rev. William Carter, Ph. D., came to the church, October 10, 1899, when it had a membership of 400. The Rev. Frank S. Arnold became pastor of the church in December, 1906.

At the close of the Civil war the Board of Home Missions, new school, sent the Rev. Timothy Hill, D. D., to Kansas City to organize a church. Dr. A. T. Norton, district secretary for the board, and Dr. Hill organized the Second Presbyterian church in connection with the Presbytery of Lexington, July 15, 1865. Beginning with only ten persons, seven of them women, it grew rapidly. All expected great things, and planned accordingly. The pastor secured liberal assistance from the East, which, added to a like amount raised at home, enabled the congregation to erect, at 809 Wyandotte street the first

church building dedicated in the city after the war. Six other churches were built about the same time. Its original cost was \$4,500. It soon was enlarged at a cost of \$1,200 more, and a \$600 organ was added. Under a succession of energetic, scholarly and eloquent pastors, the Second church has kept its early prestige among the churches of the city and of the state. Dr. Hill resigned in October, 1868, to become district secretary for home missions in the state of Missouri, and the territory south and west. During his incumbency, sixty-six persons were admitted to membership. He was succeeded by Dr. Charles D. Nott, under whom thirty-seven members were received. The first installed pastor was the Rev. William M. Cheever, whose death, June 2, 1878, removed one of the best beloved pastors who has ever served a church in Kansas City. During the six and one-half years of his pastorate, there was one remarkable revival and a constant series of accessions, the entire number joining under his care being 281, of whom 124 were upon confession of faith.

In the pastorate of Dr. Charles C. Kimball, 178 persons were added to the church in two years, and the erection of a building at Thirteenth and Central streets opposite Convention Hall was begun. The church and the parsonage adjoining cost about \$90,000. While occupying that building the church had three pastors. Under Dr. Charles L. Thompson, 1882-88, 562 members were received. He was elected moderator of the Centennial General assembly in 1888, and later went to New York City and became a secretary of the Board of Home Missions. The late Dr. George P. Hays, for eleven years president of Washington and Jefferson college, gave five years of faithful service, 1888-93, during which time there were 255 additions. The next pastor, Dr. Herman D. Jenkins, was installed November 21, 1895. During four years and nine months of his pastorate which closed August 1, 1900, 396 members were added to the church.

This church has ever been noted for its missionary spirit and benevolent activities. By liberal gifts of members as well as of money, it assisted in the founding of each of the younger Presbyterian churches in the city. It is thoroughly organized and well officered in all departments of church work. Dr. E. W. Schauffler, a practicing physician, has been the superintendent of its Sunday school for nearly Thirty years.

The disastrous fire of April 4, 1900, that destroyed Convention hall, the Lathrop school and much other property, destroyed also the handsome church building and parsonage of the Second Presbyterian church. The church then held its services in Music Hall, 913 Broadway. Its former site was sold to the Board of Education for school purposes. The church bought a new building site at Fifteenth street and Broadway, where they erected a fine church building. Rev. George Reynolds is the pastor.

The Third Presbyterian church was organized February 27, 1870, with eight members. Through the influence of Dr. Timothy Hill and other members of the Presbytery of Lexington—new school—with which the church was connected, a frame church building costing \$2,000, was built on lots given, at the northwest corner of Fourteenth and Hickory streets. That portion of the city was then filling up with the best class of railroad men and mechanics. During the eighteen years the church remained in the "West bottoms" it had several pastors, prominent among whom were Dr. D. C. Milner, 1871-75, long connected with the Armour mission in Chicago, and later pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Joliet, Ill.; and the late Rev. Lyeurgus Rallsback who served from 1875 to 1883. The encroachments of business and the changing character of the population led to the sale of the original church property and the erection in 1886 of a new building at 1413 Genesee street, and soon after to the seeking for a new location in an entirely different part of the city. A site was chosen and a building erected at Thirtieth and Walnut streets, where the Rev. Wm. S. Smalley now (1908) has charge.

The Fourth Presbyterian church grew out of a mission begun by the Second Presbyterian church in 1881, at Twenty-first street and Madison avenue. It was established by the Rev. J. H. Miller, who at that time was preaching at the Second Presbyterian church. It was organized with twenty-five members, September 5, 1882, by a committee of presbytery consisting of Dr. J. H. Miller, Dr. Timothy Hill and Elder Jonathan Ford. No sooner had the Second Presbyterian church provided a comfortable home of its own than it erected a frame building at 1747 Belleview avenue for the Fourth Presbyterian church. There Dr. Miller remained as pastor from 1882-88, when, owing to a change in the character of the surrounding population, the building was sold to the Swedish Baptists and a new location was sought on the east side of the city.

The Fifth Presbyterian church established was organized with seventeen members, October 18, 1882, by a committee of presbytery consisting of Dr. J. H. Miller, Dr. Timothy Hill and C. L. Thompson. By the aid of the Second church a frame chapel was secured at Fifteenth street and Lydia avenue where the congregation worshiped until in 1886 when a brick building was erected at Twelfth street and Brooklyn avenue. Later, in 1907, the congregation moved to its new \$70,000 edifice on Twelfth street and Prospect avenue. Rev. James L. McKee is the pastor.

The Linwood Presbyterian church grew out of a Sunday school established in the southeastern part of the city by the Second church. The Rev. Charles W. Hays, then a theological student, son of Dr. George P. Hays, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, formed an organization which was effected with twenty-one members October 12, 1890, by a committee of presbytery consisting of Dr. George P. Hays and Dr. C. H. Bruce. An excellent

site was secured by the Men's League of the Second Presbyterian church and work begun at once on a frame chapel, at the southeast corner of Woodland avenue and Linwood boulevard. At present the Rev. Harry C. Rogers is in charge.

The establishment of the Protestant Episcopal church in Kansas City was accomplished only after many discouragements and much persistent effort. At the beginning members of this church were few and their means were limited. Until 1868 the local mother church was assisted by the Missionary board. In that year it became self-supporting, and soon after began its liberal contributions for church establishments and charity work in less favored fields.

Bishop Cicero S. Hawks visited Kansas City in September, 1857, and addressed a large congregation. In November, 1857, he sent the Rev. Joseph I. Corbyn who held his first service November 15, 1857, in the old Methodist church on Fifth street. St. Luke's church was organized December 14, 1857, and received its name at a special request of Bishop Hawks; among the first vestrymen were John C. Ranson, John Q. Watkins, William Gillis, S. H. Calhoun, W. Boyer and R. Everingham. Easter services in 1858 were held in the courthouse, and there were then only five communicants. In May, 1858, St. Luke's church was received into union with the convention of the diocese of Missouri. The first confirmation and celebration of the holy communion occurred October 11, 1858, Bishop Hawks officiating. At that time there was not an organ in Kansas City. In the fall, the Rev. J. I. Corbyn built a small home to which he added a building which was used as a school house. In this building he held church services, organized a Sunday school and also taught a private school. Christmas Day the Rev. Charles M. Calloway of Topeka, Kas., assisted the Rev. Mr. Corbyn in the services, and eighteen persons received communion. The Rev. Mr. Corbyn held services on alternate Sundays in Independence and Kansas City until early in 1859, when he became identified solely with the latter place.

John C Ranson had early given to Bishop Hawks three lots at Eighth and Campbell streets, but these were subsequently declined in preference for a lot at Fifth and High streets, given by William Gillis. Money was subscribed for building, a stone foundation was laid and brick was placed on the ground, but on account of disagreements as to the cost and design of the structure the undertaking was abandoned. In discouragement, the Rev. Mr. Corbyn resigned in December, 1859, but continued to officiate, meanwhile maintaining his school. In 1860, the Rev. Charles M. Calloway entered upon the rectorate; there were then twenty-five communicants and services were held in a concert hall on the public square. In March, 1861, the Rev. Mr. Calloway resigned and left the city. Owing to the outbreak of the Civil war the congre-

gation was dispersed and only two parish meetings and one vestry meeting were held in the four years.

Repeated efforts were made to reassemble the church people, but without avail until September 8, 1865, when Bishop Hawks made a visitation which resulted in the Rev. Joseph Woods, Jr., being installed as rector the first week of January, 1866. The Fifth Street Methodist church was occupied for services until Easter day, April 1, 1866, when full morning service and the holy communion were celebrated in the Baptist church at May and Eighth streets. At this service was used a large reed organ, the first brought to the city, costing \$550, which sum was advanced by members of the congregation and eventually paid for by contributions and from the proceeds of concerts and other entertainments given by the ladies of the parish. Meantime the congregation was divided on the question of building a church. Disappointed by the failure to build, the Rev. Mr. Wood retired from the rectorate in December, 1866, and in March, 1867, was succeeded by the Rev. D. D. Van Antwerp. For a time services were held in Long's hall and Sunday school was organized with twelve scholars. In 1867 three lots at Walnut and Eighth streets were purchased for \$2,500, and a frame building was erected at a cost of \$3,000, which was first occupied August 18th of the same year, and was consecrated August 27, 1869, by Bishop C. F. Robertson.

The Rev. George C. Betts succeeded to the rectorate July 18, 1872, and served until April 16, 1876. Upon his suggestion, members of the congregation contributed quantities of old silver from which were made a paten and a chalice for sacramental use. The Rev. M. Erastus Buck was rector from October 18, 1876, until his death, January 20, 1879. In 1879 the name of St. Mary's was adopted by the parish in place of St. Luke's. The Rev. H. D. Jardine was rector from early in 1879 until his death, January 10, 1886. In his rectorate were founded All Saints' hospital, now the University hospital, and St. Marys seminary for girls, and St. Mary's school for boys; after a time the two latter institutions were closed. The Rev. John Sword succeeded Mr. Jardine and served until May, 1891, when he resigned. In that year the church property at Eighth and Walnut streets was sold, and a brick building at Holmes and Thirteenth streets was erected at a cost of \$75,000. The present rector, the Rev. J. Stewart-Smith, was installed October 26, 1891. St. Mary's church from the time of Father Betts maintained a ritualistic service more or less elaborate and for eighteen years the full ritual of the Anglican church has been observed.

St. Paul's parish was organized July 20, 1870, out of a portion of the membership of St. Luke's church, amicably separated from the latter body in order to provide for the growing necessities of the western part of Kansas City. The Rev. F. R. Haff was installed as rector in December, 1870. The

church was received into union with the diocesan convention in May, 1871, when thirty-nine communicants were reported. At first church services were held in the basement of the Coates Opera house. In 1872 lots at Central and Fourth streets were purchased at a cost of \$3,175; in 1874 a frame building was erected at a cost of \$9,000 and the first service therein was held on Christmas day of the same year. Meantime the name of the parish had been changed to Grace church, April 14, 1873. In 1876 Mr. Martin resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. Herman C. Dundan, who resigned in March, 1880. The Rev. B. E. Barr was in temporary charge until February 13, 1881, when the Rev. Cameron Mann, D. D., was installed. In the same year the church building was enlarged at a cost of \$3,000, and further improvements were made in 1888 at a cost of \$2,000. In 1889 the parish began the work of erecting the present church building. The Guild hall was completed in March, 1890. The church building proper was first occupied December 16, 1894, and it was consecrated May 15, 1898, by Bishop Edward R. Atwill. Grace church is an imposing stone edifice designed after the transitional Norman-Gothic architecture. The church contained five memorial windows made by the best artists in stained glass. The lectern, a memorial to Mrs. Aileen March Wilson, is a beautiful work in carved oak, made by the most artistic wood carver in America. Guild Hall contains a valuable collection of proof engravings of religious subjects by old masters. The cost of the building was \$100,000. The church maintains an institutional mission at Twenty-fourth and Bellview streets, started in 1907, and a number of societies engaged in various departments of church work. Rev. Dr. Mann was made missionary bishop of North Dakota in 1901, and was succeeded by the Rev. J. A. Schaad, who is now rector of Grace church.

Trinity church was organized December 1, 1883, with the Rev. Robert Talbot as rector, and with twelve communicants. The first service was held in January, 1884, in a hall on East Ninth street. A lot at Tracy and Tenth streets was purchased at a cost of \$3,480, and the next summer the erection of a building was begun. In 1887 the walls were torn down and the present massive stone edifice was erected at a cost of about \$100,000. The church was reorganized January 15, 1897.

St. Mark's church was organized April 12, 1889, with the Rev. John K. Dunn as the first pastor. The same year a frame building costing \$3,000 was erected at Seventh street and Prospect avenue, where D. S. McKinnon is now the minister.

St. George's church was organized as the Pro-cathedral, March 23, 1891. The same year a brick church at Thirty-second street and Troost avenue was built at a cost of \$8,000. The number of communicants was reported as fifty-two. The church was opened for service September 20, 1891. Bishop

Edward R. Atwill was the first rector, under whom served as deans the Rev. George E. Gardner, who died November 5, 1891; the Rev. George S. Gassner, and the Rev. Seaver M. Holden. Bishop Atwill resigned the rectorate Easter day, 1897, when the Rev. P. Gavan Duffy was installed and served until April 30, 1899, when he resigned and the Rev. E. B. Woodruff was chosen. Later Mr. Woodruff resigned and became one of the Rev. Mr. Schaad's assistants in the institutional work of Grace parish. The church property was sold in 1907, and a new site on the northeast corner of Thirty-third street and The Paseo purchased, where a new building is to be immediately erected.

St. Paul's church, Westport, was organized May 5, 1891, under the direction of the Rev. Cameron Mann, D. D., from a portion of the membership of Grace church. The church edifice was formerly a Baptist house of worship, and was bought and improved at a cost of \$5,000. Later a lot at Fortieth and Walnut streets was purchased and a handsome stone building erected. Rev. J. D. Ritchey now holds this rectorship.

St. John's Episcopal church was organized in December, 1891, by the Rt. Rev. E. R. Atwill, Bishop of the diocese. The first services were held in rooms over a drug store at Independence and Elmwood streets. Among the first members were the families of B. J. Fradenberg, John R. Balis, A. J. Scruggs and J. S. Warrick. A small church building was secured at Independence and Lister avenues in 1894. Services were conducted by the various Episcopal clergymen and lay readers of the city for the first year or two. To Mr. Edwin O. Hudson, lay reader, great credit is due for having given his services for many years and for his untiring effort in keeping the church together. The first rector was the Rev. G. H. Bailey who was called in 1897. Mr. Bailey remained only one year, and again lay services were conducted by Mr. Hudson until his failing health in 1901 made it impossible for him to officiate. The present building, a small stone church, was erected in 1905 at 511 Kensington avenue. The altar rail which was placed in the new church is a memorial to the late Mr. E. O. Hudson, lay reader. Mr. Carl Reed Taylor has been the rector of St. John's since 1907.

St. Augustine's Mission (colored) was organized in 1882 by the Rev. C. E. Cummings, a negro minister who was in charge until his death, July 8, 1887. During his ministry a church was erected on Troost avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets, at a cost of \$3,000.

"The Congregational churches are pure democracies. Each church is self-governing, acknowledging no head but Christ, and the different churches are bound together only by the voluntary fellowship of a common faith and work. They are historically associated with opposition to prelacy and to a union of church and state. They have been characterized by zeal for education and for missions. One strong and influential church

in St. Louis was the only organization in the state prior to the Civil war. With the opening of new railroads and the influx of new population churches of this order began to spring up in Missouri.

"Kansas City, in 1863, was a frontier village of about 5,000 population, a military post, and practically in a state of siege. In the summer of that year Congregational brethren from Kansas, notably, the Rev. R. D. Parker, the Rev. Richard Cordley, the Rev. L. Bodwell and the Rev. Mr. Liggett, crossing the Kaw river by boat and coming through the forest covering the "West bottoms," where are now warehouses and factories, held regular Sunday preaching services, attended largely by the military officers and their families, at Long's hall, 509 Main street. A Sunday school was also established. In October the Rev. E. A. Harlow, from Maine, took charge and remained a year. Services were held by him in Miss Brown's school house, in "The Addition," on McGee street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

"In 1865 the Rev. Leavitt Bartlett, from Vermont, was sent to the field by the American Home Missionary society of New York. He began his work in the building of the Christian church, which stood on a high bank at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Main streets. On Wednesday evening, January 3, 1866, he organized the First Congregational church in the house of W. P. Whelan, near the corner of Eleventh and McGee streets.

* * * Only eleven persons entered into the solemn covenant at that time. There was yet only a small straggling frontier town creeping up from the levee, building its scattered houses southward, while the lines of earthworks could still be seen on the western bluffs, but, from the new population, professional and business men, school teachers and artisans, who came in their youth, bringing their fixed principles, their frugal habits, their faith in God and love of country, the organization was rapidly strengthened. The church was formally recognized as a Congregational church on January 7, 1866, at a council of churches held in the Christian church, the Rev. Dr. Cordley of Lawrence, Kansas, extending the fellowship of the churches. In the same year a substantial church building, still standing, was put up on the corner of Grand avenue and Tenth street. It was dedicated June 24.

"The Rev. Mr. Bartlett was succeeded for a few months by the Rev. R. M. Hooker, who, in turn, was followed by the Rev. E. A. Andrews, who remained with the church for a year. In the interval between ministers, sermons were often read by the Hon. E. H. Allen and others. April 27, 1869, the Rev. J. G. Roberts was regularly installed by council as pastor. The Hon. David. J. Brewer, now one of the justices of the Supreme court of the United States, was the scribe of that council. This was a strong and successful pastorate, lasting for ten years. The Rev. Henry Hopkins was installed March 18, 1880."

In 1884 a substantial and beautiful church edifice of stone at the corner of Eleventh and McGee streets was dedicated free from debt, at a cost, for lot and building, of over \$80,000. The entire history of this church is an illustration of commercial integrity and business methods in the conducting of church affairs. It has maintained a varied and aggressive work in the city along various lines of philanthropic effort, for the destitute sick, for neglected boys and for the poor and unemployed. In 1881 a building, now occupied by the Bethel Mission, was erected in the West bottoms, near the great packing houses, and an extensive institutional boarding house, a reading room, a singing school and free dispensary. Evangelistic meetings were held and a church was organized, but the latter was discontinued on account of the dispersion of the neighborhood population, owing to the necessities of business enterprise. Other features of the work were abandoned for a similar reason, but a mission is yet maintained through other agencies.

"The women of the First church have been effectually organized and are constantly active in every form of practical effort. This practical character of church life has held the congregation to a down-town position, remote from the homes of nearly all its people. The church has always actively and generously fostered the younger organizations. In 1899 the membership of the First church was 516."

Dr. Henry Hopkins resigned as pastor of the First Congregational church in 1902, and was followed by Dr. J. W. Fifield. He resigned December 25, 1904. His successor was Dr. Alexander Lewis, the present pastor. The property of the First Congregational church at Eleventh and McGee streets was sold in 1908 and a large new church building was erected at Admiral boulevard and Highland avenue.

"Clyde Congregational church was organized June 25, 1882, with nine members. September 24th, following the corner stone of the present church edifice at Seventh street and Brooklyn avenue, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and the building was completed in November following at a cost of \$7,000. In November, same year, the Rev. J. H. Williams, of Marblehead, Mass., was called to the pastorate. During his ministry, continuing for nearly eleven years, the original church building was greatly enlarged, and the membership increased to upwards of 250. The Rev. John L. Sewell served in the pastorate from the autumn of 1893 until September, 1896. The Rev. Wolcott Calkins was for fifteen months stated supply, and was helpful in the adjustment of the financial obligations of the church. In April, 1898, the Rev. E. Lee Howard entered upon a pastorate which continued for two years and one month. Following his removal from the city the Rev. Albert Bushnell was called, and entered upon pastoral duty July

1, 1900. The church was the first west of the Mississippi river to organize a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and the second in the world to organize a Junior Christian Endeavor society." Clyde Congregational church united with the First church in 1905, and is now under the leadership of Dr. Lewis.

"Olivet Congregational church was organized in 1883, and the Rev. Henry C. Scotford was the first pastor. For a number of years the congregation occupied a small chapel at Eighteenth street and Lydia avenue. The Rev. George Ricker succeeded the Rev. Mr. Scotford, and served for some months. He was followed by the Rev. Robert L. Layfield, under whose care the church did constantly a strong evangelistic work, and established several missions in neglected neighborhoods. During his pastorate, the site at Nineteenth street and Woodland avenue was purchased, and the basement to the present edifice was built. The auditorium was completed during the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Layfield's successor, the Rev. H. L. Forbes, to whom much credit is due for the completion of the building project. The Rev. R. Craven Walton succeeded Mr. Forbes and served until 1900, when the Rev. G. E. Crossland was installed. The church property is valued at \$10,000.

"The Southwest Tabernacle Congregational church at Twenty-first and Jefferson streets was organized November 27, 1888. About a year previously a few members of the First Congregational church opened a Sunday school with D. R. Hughes as superintendent, in a hall at Twenty-first and Summit streets. At that time the southwest portion of the city was practically without churches. The Sunday school soon resulted in a call for preaching. The first service was held Sunday evening, November 29, 1887, when the Rev. W. E. Woodcock, a retired pastor residing upon the field, conducted the meeting and delivered the first sermon. The work having outgrown its quarters, in the summer of 1888, the congregation occupied a tent with the Rev. Howard H. Russell (now national secretary of the Anti-Saloon league), then serving as city missionary under the City Congregational Union, in charge. His service continued for three years. In the summer of 1889 the site of the present church edifice was secured by the City Congregational Union, and the building was erected, its cost at completion being about \$25,000. In 1891 the Rev. Charles L. Kloss, now of Webster Grove, Missouri, was called from Argentine, Kansas, and remained as pastor for seven years. During this time the membership of the church steadily increased, and the Sunday school work was extended, and in the latter part of the period mission schools were organized and buildings were erected at Penn Valley and at Genessee. June 5, 1898, the Rev. J. P. O'Brien entered upon his work, called from St. Louis. Under his leadership the church grew steadily, and fully maintained its active, aggressive character. It has always kept

in touch with the working people, and has been the church home of many people of Welsh descent." Mr. Frank L. Johnson is now at its head, and the church is known as the Metropolitan Tabernacle, its work being institutional in character.

"Ivanhoe Park church had its beginning in the labors of workers from Olivet church. It was organized October 12, 1895, with about twelve members, and the chapel at Thirty-ninth street and Michigan avenue was first occupied December 8 following. The first minister was the Rev. William Sewell, who was succeeded in 1896 by the Rev. Martin Luther, the first installed pastor. In 1898 the Rev. Leroy Warren became pastor; he served until September 1, 1900, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. Alfred H. Rogers." Later, Horace F. Holton, the present incumbent, was installed. The church numbers fifty members, and the property is valued at \$3,000.

"Beacon Hill Congregational church was organized in the summer of 1896, through the efforts of members of the First church, who recognized the necessities of people of their denomination in that portion of the city. The organizing membership was about sixty in number, which afterwards was greatly increased." The first pastor was the Rev. J. H. Crum, S. T. D. Services were held in Ariel hall on Twenty-fourth street near Troost avenue. A new stone church building was erected in 1905 at a cost of \$30,000. "The church strives to keep itself in touch with its sister churches by co-operating with them in the work of missions, and in all benevolent causes, as well as in other ways in which there can be mutual helpfulness." The Rev. Wallace Short is now in charge.

"The Congregational churches of Kansas City are not religious clubs, but are working organizations seeking to save men. They have made themselves felt for righteousness and progress in municipality, and are known as believing in an applied Christianity, in the Kingdom of God that is to come in this world."

Among the early settlers of Kansas City were a number of English speaking Lutherans, mostly from Pennsylvania. Early in 1867 an organization was formed and incorporated as the English Lutheran church of Kansas City. It evidently was the intention of the incorporators to have the name styled "The First English Lutheran Church of Kansas City, Missouri," the name by which the organization since has been known. But by neglect or oversight, the word "First" does not appear in the title given the church in the articles of incorporation. The first pastor was the Rev. A. W. Wagonhals, later a partner in the great publishing house of Funk, Wagnalls & Co., of New York city, he having changed the spelling of his name. Only a limited number of English speaking Lutherans came to Kansas City,

hence the growth of the church has been slow and has consisted in no small measure of people whose religious training had not been Lutheran, but who found a congenial church home among the Lutherans. A plain board tabernacle was the first building used. Later a lot was bought at 1020 Baltimore avenue, where a brick building was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. Following the Rev. Mr. Wagonhals in the order named, and each averaging about four years, came the Rev. W. H. Steck, the Rev. T. F. Dornblazer, D. D., and the Rev. S. S. Waltz, D. D., bringing the church down to the year 1884. The several panics in Kansas City seriously hindered the progress of church work.

Hundreds of Lutherans have gone further west from Kansas City. In May, 1884, the Rev. J. M. Cromer, at the time holding the chair of English in the Lutheran college in Carthage, Ill., became pastor and served for nearly sixteen years, almost one-half of the life of the congregation. In his pastorate the old property was sold, and a corner lot bought at Fourteenth and Cherry streets, where a handsome edifice beautifully furnished and equipped, and a parsonage were built, the former at a cost of about \$45,000 and the latter at a cost of \$5,000. This work was completed in 1892, and this date marks the period of the greatest growth of the congregation. The Rev. Mr. Cromer resigned the pastorate in September, 1899, and in February, 1900, the Rev. Holmes Dysinger, D. D., formerly president of Carthage college, Illinois, became pastor.

The Mission Sunday school established by members of the First church, in 1885, organized a congregation under the title of the Children's Memorial Lutheran church. The first pastor called was the Rev. Millard F. Troxell, D. D., who was instrumental in organizing the church and in erecting the first building at a cost of about \$5,000. The succeeding pastors were the Rev. Frank D. Altman, D. D., later president of the Western Theological seminary at Atchison, Kansas; the Rev. J. S. Detweiler, D. D.; the Rev. Edward P. Schueler, and the Rev. Jesse W. Ball. Under the pastorate of Dr. Altman the main building was built at an additional cost of about \$10,000. On the resignation of the Rev. J. M. Cromer from the pastorate of the First church, about fifty members withdrew therefrom and organized Grace church. This was effected early in January, 1900, and the Rev. Mr. Cromer was elected pastor. A church building at 1418 Oak street was leased, and became the home of the congregation.

The history of the German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel church of Kansas City, belonging to the synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states, begins in 1879. In that year Arnold Sutermeister came with his family. Through his untiring effort, in 1880 the Mission Board of the Western District sent the Rev. J. H. Rabe to begin work among the resident Lutherans.

The Rev. Mr. Rabe's labors were of short duration, terminating late in 1881. During his ministry services were held in the Old Central Presbyterian church at the corner of Eighth street and Grand avenue. In 1882, Mr. Sutermeister bought the old Methodist chapel property, at Sixteenth and Cherry streets. At his solicitation, the Mission Board sent another pastor, the Rev. E. Jehn, who held his first service January 28, 1883. About two years later the congregation was organized, with thirteen heads of families. The Rev. Mr. Jehn continued his labors until 1893, when he removed to Iowa. He was succeeded by the Rev. Louis J. Swartz, July 23, 1893. In 1895 a church edifice was completed at a cost of about \$10,000. The parochial school maintained in connection with the church was organized in 1885 with nineteen pupils. The Rev. Mr. Jehn taught the school until the following year, when A. L. Wendt, a graduate from the Normal school in Addison, Illinois, became the teacher, and in 1891 the school was so increased in numbers that an assistant teacher was engaged. In February, 1900, Mr. Wendt was called to Trinity church, St. Louis, and he was succeeded by John Sebald, of St. Clair, Michigan.

The first Swedish Lutheran church was organized by the Rev. A. W. Dahlsten, D. D., January 9, 1870, and was incorporated the same year. In 1872 a small church building was erected on Fifteenth street between Washington street and Broadway. The early history of the church was marked by trials and vicissitudes, but the congregation increased. In 1884, the church building and site were sold, and two lots on Thirteenth and Penn streets were bought. Several members of the congregation subscribed \$500 each to the building fund, and P. D. Armour made a contribution of \$1,000; other Americans also contributed generously. In 1886 a church edifice was completed. This is a substantial brick structure, seating about 700 people, and contains a \$3,000 pipe organ. Included in the church building are church parlors for society meetings and social gatherings, a school room, a library and rooms for the janitor. The value is \$37,000. On the adjoining lot is a parsonage erected at a cost of \$8,000. The first settled pastor was the Rev. S. J. Osterberg.

Christian Science in Missouri was first established in Kansas City. In 1881 Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy established the Massachusetts Metaphysical college, where students were educated in the science of healing and sent out to various fields of labor. It was by one of its graduates, Mrs. Emma D. Behan, that Christian Science was founded in Kansas City. Mrs. Behan came in June, 1886, and opened an office in her home at 913 East Fourteenth street. Patients thronged to Mrs. Behan. Mrs. Amanda J. Baird went to Boston for instruction, and became an untiring worker as a healer, teacher and organizer. In 1888 she entered the primary class of the Massachusetts

Metaphysical college, following it with a normal course and receiving the degree of C. S. D.

The converts, mostly students and patients of Mrs. Emma D. Behan, met weekly at her home in 1888. Later the work enlarged so that rooms were rented in the Gibraltar building and in 1890 the charter of the present First Church of Christ, Scientist, was obtained by the following members: O. D. Hall, Mrs. A. D. Belcher, Miss M. Demner, Mada Koons, S. C. Orton, H. S. Dunbar, Mrs. A. J. Baird, Miss Jennie Baird, Mrs. M. E. Dunbar, Mrs. Hattie Graybill, Mrs. J. W. McCool, Mrs. M. Howlett, William Loyd, Mrs. William Loyd, Mrs. J. W. Nothstine, Mrs. R. L. Falls, Mary A. Anderson and Mrs. Behan. There were now seven of Mrs. Eddy's students in the field. Later the Second church was founded by members of the First church who withdrew from that organization. James A. Neal, later of Boston, Massachusetts, was a charter member of the Second church. Mrs. Baird was its founder and first reader. Mr. W. E. Benson was the second reader for many years. It was organized as a society in 1890 and in 1893 it obtained a charter as the Western Church of Christ, Scientist. In 1895 the name was changed to Second Church of Christ, Scientist. In 1892 Alfred Farlow, C. S. D., came from Topeka, Kansas, and opened offices in the New York Life building with his brother, William S. Farlow, C. S. B., and sister, Sarah Farlow, C. S. B. They had services without organization in the Pythian hall on Grand avenue.

William S. Farlow removed in 1895 to Lyceum hall and organized the Third Church of Christ, Scientist, with a congregation of about 400. The Second church moved into the Auditorium of the Pepper building and swelled its congregation to 300. Under the leadership of Mrs. A. J. Baird, of the Second church, at a meeting called for the purpose, in 1896, a building fund was started, and an effort made to unite with the other two churches in building. As a result the Second church proposed to disorganize, unite with the First church, and erect a building to be known as First church. The union was effected, but the building project delayed. The Third church refused to enter into the union and began to build. In 1897 the three churches finally were united under the charter of 1890, and work was continued according to the plans and specifications already begun by the Third church. A. E. Stilwell was an active spirit in the enterprise. A church at Ninth street and Forest avenue was dedicated on Christmas day, 1898. It is a beautiful structure with terra cotta roofings, and low, square towers of early Gothic style. The cost was nearly \$67,000.

The Second church re-organized February 18, 1898, with a membership of 53, which by the July following had increased to ——. After the re-organization of the church, services were held in the auditorium of the

Pepper building until a congregation of 350 members outgrew those quarters. Meetings were held in the Willis Wood theatre until the church building at Thirty-first street and Troost avenue was completed. The church was built at a cost of \$227,000. The seating capacity of the main auditorium is 1,052. The church was opened December 28, 1904.

The Third Church of Christ, Scientist, was reorganized in July, 1903. Church services were held in a rented hall until July, 1906, when the old building of St. Paul's protestant Episcopal church on Westport avenue, between Baltimore avenue and Wyandotte street, was leased and remodeled. From the original Christian Science churches two others have been established—one in Independence and the other in Kansas City, Kansas.

It is estimated that between 700 and 800 persons are daily under Christian Science treatment in Kansas City. There are about fifty regular practitioners, twenty of whom are established in offices. There are two public reading rooms, one under the auspices of the Second church, opened in 1893, and the other under the auspices of the First church, opened in 1899 and situated in the church parlors.

The Hebrews of Kansas City, previous to 1868, met for worship only twice a year in small rented halls. The first congregation, under the name of B'nai Jehudah, was organized in the fall of 1870. The Hebrew Burial association, organized in 1864, was made a part of the new church. This association had bought a piece of ground at Eighteenth street and Lydia avenue, but at the end of six years the ground was found to be too small and thirty-seven bodies were removed to Elmwood cemetery. B. A. Feineman was at that time president of both the Elmwood cemetery association and the board of the temple.

In June, 1872, the congregation received its charter, the first service by Rabbi M. R. Cohen having been held in Masonic hall, Fourth and Walnut streets, in 1870. Succeeding Rabbi Cohen came Rabbi E. L. Hess, Rabbi D. Burgheim, Rabbi A. Grossman and Rabbi Eppstein for terms of two or three years. The first temple, a frame building at Sixth and Wyandotte streets, was completed in 1875. The congregation soon outgrew the first temple—in a few years—and another temple was erected at the corner of Eleventh and Oak streets. The new temple was dedicated in September, 1884. Rabbi Isaac Schwab of St. Joseph, Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati, S. H. Sonneschein of St. Louis, Joseph Krauskopf of Kansas City, Henry Berkowitz of Mobile, Ala., and others took part in the impressive ceremonies at the dedication. Rabbi Krauskopf was the first of a trio of rabbis who were taken from the Kansas City congregation one after another to become church leaders in the East. Rabbis Henry Berkowitz and Samuel Shulman were the second and third. All were brilliant lecturers and keenly interested in the welfare of

the city. The present rabbi, Henry H. Mayer, has shown a similar interest in civic affairs, and has the honor of being organizer of the Kansas City Pure Milk commission, pledged to save the babies. In the nine years he has been here, the congregation has doubled its membership. A new temple for B'nai Jehudah congregation at the southeast corner of Linwood boulevard and Flora avenue, valued, including the ground, at about \$150,000, was completed in 1908. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,000. The building is constructed of Bedford stone, in Grecian style.

The First Universalist church was organized in Kansas City, October 3, 1892, under the supervision of Dr. Q. H. Shinn, western organizer of the General Universalist convention. Services were held in a hall until the church built by the Reformed Episcopalians on the southeast corner of Tenth street and Park avenue was purchased and fitted for regular use. The Rev. Charles R. East was the first regular pastor, serving the church two years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Luther F. McKinney, who remained one year. The society was without a regular minister until October, 1902, when the Rev. Mary Elizabeth Andrews began a pastorate which still continues.

Various philanthropic institutions have been furthered by this church. Classes in the study of Emerson, Plato and Browning are conducted by the pastor each week. The church has no creed, but the principles around which closer co-operation is obtained, are as follows: The universal fatherhood of God; the spiritual authority and leadership of His son, Jesus Christ; the trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God; the certainty of just retribution for sin; the final harmony of all souls with God.

All Souls' Unitarian church of Kansas City was organized in the summer of 1868, with the Rev. Henry M. Smith, Agnes Smith, E. D. Parsons, Amos Towle, G. S. Morrison, Alfred Pirtle, Ross Guffin and Henry A. White as original members. Meetings were held in rooms over stores and in halls until 1871, when a frame building was erected on Baltimore avenue at a cost of about \$5,000. The Rev. W. E. Copeland was the first pastor, and was succeeded in turn by the Rev. C. E. Webster, the Rev. Enoch Powell and the Rev. W. S. King. The work of the church was interrupted in 1880. The Rev. D. N. Utter became pastor in 1881, and under his ministrations a large gain in membership was made. In 1884 the Rev. Robert Laird Collyer, D. D., was called to the pastorate. While he was in charge was erected the brick church edifice on Tenth street, near Broadway, at a cost of nearly \$25,000. The Rev. John E. Roberts withdrew with about two-thirds of the congregation, then numbering some 500 people, and organized the "Church of This World." All Souls' church edifice was then rented to the Christian Scientists for some months, and the Unitarians met in the rooms of the Athenæum, where services were conducted by the Rev. W. G. Todd.

Later in the same year the congregation returned to its church home and installed as pastor the Rev. George W. Stone, whose services continued until June, 1900, when he resigned in order to resume his labors as field agent of the American Unitarian association. During his pastorate the church was re-established and an indebtedness of \$10,000 was liquidated, three-fourths of the amount being paid by two friends of Mr. Stone in the East, conditioned on the remainder having been paid by members of the congregation. The Rev. Charles Ferguson became pastor in 1900.

The oldest German Protestant church in Kansas City is St. Peter's German Evangelical church, founded in 1865. In 1867 a frame building was erected on Walnut street, between Ninth and Tenth streets. A substantial church edifice was built, Oak street and Irving Place, in 1883, at a cost of \$13,000. This had been dedicated only a few days when it was entirely destroyed by a tornado, the calamity occurring only a few minutes after the Sunday school scholars had left the building. The church was rebuilt. The first pastor was the Rev. J. C. Feil, who served from 1865 until 1874, when he removed to Marthasville, Missouri, and was succeeded by the Rev. H. F. Kirchoff. In 1878 the Rev. Mr. Feil again became pastor, and served until May, 7 1895, when he retired from active work. His successor was the Rev. John Aauer. About 300 families attend the church.

CHAPTER XIX.

CHARITIES.

The problem of caring for the poor and neglected in a great city is well worked out in Kansas City and finds its solution in the many charity associations located here. From very small beginnings, many different institutions have developed, endeavoring to keep pace with the manifold and growing needs of the hour. In an age of specialties the work is naturally divided so as to easily meet special requirements.

The federation of Kansas City's charities was effected October 18, 1899, under the name of the "Associated Charities of Kansas City" and active work was undertaken the following January. The first officers and executive committee consisted of W. C. Scarritt, president; the Rev. Henry Hopkins, D. D., vice-president; the Rt. Rev. J. J. Glennon, D. D., vice-president; S. A. Pierce, secretary; I. E. Bernheimer, treasurer; H. S. Boice and F. M. Howe. This is a federation, not a consolidation, of the city's char-

ities and philanthropies, twenty-five in number at the time of its organization, and, although one or two changes were made, the number was the same in 1908.

Its purpose is to co-ordinate the benevolent forces of the city, in order to promote the better and more intelligent relief of distress and to elevate the standard of living among the poor. Its aims are to secure co-operation among the public and private charitable agencies, churches and citizens; to procure accurate knowledge of all cases treated; to find prompt and adequate relief for all who should have it; to expose imposters and prevent wilfull idleness; to find employment for the able-bodied; to establish relations of personal interest and sympathy between the poor and well-to-do; to prevent pauperism, especially to see that no children grow up as paupers; to collect and diffuse knowledge on all subjects connected with the administration of charities. As will be seen by the foregoing, the three most essential features of the Associated charities are co-operation, relief, and prevention. It could accomplish but little without co-operation, and the more the hearty co-operation the better the results. Better methods of giving relief are studied and taught, in order that it may be prompt, of the right nature, and administered with the least possible demoralizing effect. Prevention is the ultimate goal, and while the working force is entirely too small this federation is doing much re-constructive, preventive, and educational work. Some of the departments maintained by the association are investigation, registration, co-operation, visitation, education, medical and legal. This agency investigates not only the Provident Association, but for all who so desire. It procures relief from the source best equipped for meeting the particular needs. It cares for 1,500 to 1,800 families annually. It does not duplicate the work of any other organization, but is the servant of all. The headquarters of the Associated Charities in 1908 were in the Charity building, 1115 Charlotte street.

The Kansas City Provident association was incorporated December 20, 1880. The members of the first directory who also were its incorporators, were B. A. Sheidly, Kersey Coates, Witten McDonald, Theodore S. Case, George H. Nettleton, Charles S. Wheeler, W. P. Allcutt, W. S. Gregory, John W. Byers, Thomas K. Hanna, J. V. C. Karnes, E. L. Martin, W. B. Grimes, J. M. Lee, M. B. Wright, T. B. Bullene, L. K. Thacher, C. A. Chace and C. B. Leach. Its functions, as stated in Article II, are "to look after the interests of the poor of Kansas City, Missouri, to aid them in securing employment when expedient and otherwise to assist them in such ways as may be deemed most judicious." As will be seen by the foregoing Article it was organized on a basis sufficiently broad to permit of charitable reliefs of any nature. However, its efforts have been confined chiefly to giving aid of a

material kind both to individuals and to families, as well as to procuring or furnishing employment whenever possible. The association, operated a stone yard, fuel yard, laundry and sewing room. It also carried a stock of staple groceries from which those needing provisions were supplied. From the time of its organization until the inception of the Associated Charities, in January, 1900, it maintained a corps of skilled visitors who visited with those in need for the purpose of ascertaining their needs. Great effort was made to give relief adequately and to do it in such a manner as to preserve the self-respect and independence of the recipient, if possible.

After occupying different sites, the association, May 1, 1894, moved from the southwest corner of Ninth and Charlotte streets to the northeast corner of Fourteenth and Locust streets. This property was purchased by the late August R. Myer for the use of the association and was the home of this association for nearly eleven years. Mr. Myer took great interest in the society's work, was its president for several years, and gave the use of this site for more than seven years besides liberal cash contributions to this cause. In the fall of 1904, the association purchased of the Women's Christian association a three-story brick building at 1115 Charlotte street. After making repairs, it moved to this new location, March 9, 1905, and still occupies the property in 1908, with the Associated Charities, the Visiting Nurse association and the Kansas City Pure Milk commission as an office and laboratory. The Provident association has been the agency through which many of the business men made their charitable contributions.

The St. Vincent de Paul society is an international organization founded more than one hundred years ago in Paris where its parent house is situated. The Kansas City conferences were established in 1881, the first officials being William C. Gass, president, and John O'Brien, secretary. The two local conferences in 1908 had headquarters at the Cathedral, 412 West Twelfth street, and at St. Patrick's church, 806 Cherry street. It is composed of Catholic men who meet weekly, take up collections, appoint visitors to look after the needy and distribute their relief in a systematic manner.

The Humane Society of Kansas City, was incorporated December 24, 1883 with Thomas B. Bullene as the first president. The main objects of this society are to aid in protecting children and dumb animals and in preventing cruelty, and to promote humane sentiments among all classes of persons. This is done by employing agents, with the authority of police; by encouraging the organization among children in all the schools of "Bands of Mercy," and by the circulation of books and papers for the purpose of educating both the head and the heart of the young, promoting kindness, consideration and sympathy toward suffering humanity and toward the lower animals. It is maintained by the annual dues of its members, which are \$5.00 for each man

and \$2.50 for each woman. An amendment to the charter enables the society to receive bequests and to hold both real and personal property.

The House of the Good Shepherd conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, situated at Twentieth street and Cleveland avenue, was established June 29, 1887, and incorporated December 20, 1887. The members of the reform class are employed in sewing, laundry and domestic work, the income from which helps to defray expense of maintaining the institution. The children of the preservation class are entirely separated from the inmates of the reformatory, all communication between them being forbidden, and it is the effort of the sisters to give them an education with instruction in the different branches of industry, thus securing for them occupation and the means for future maintenance. This institution owns a tract of four acres and its buildings include a laundry, which is well equipped with modern machinery. The capacity of this home is about one hundred and twenty-five.

The Protestant Door of Hope was chartered under the state laws of Missouri, September 3, 1895. It had been in existence for more than a year before the articles of association were filed. It was organized for the purpose of providing a home for the homeless, wayward girls, for those who might come to the home with a desire to reform, those placed there by their parents, guardians, or the officers of the law, to teach them some occupation that they might become self-supporting and to find homes for them when they are ready to go out into the world. It is managed by its officers, board of managers, three trustees, and an advisory board. The officers in 1908 were: Mrs. G. A. Wood, president; Mrs. J. K. Burnham, vice-president; Mrs. G. R. Chambers, secretary; Mrs. G. L. Coomber, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. J. N. Moore, treasurer. Trustees: Judge J. H. Hawthorne, I. E. VanNoy, J. N. Moore.

The Visiting Nurse association of Kansas City, Missouri, originated in December, 1899, as a charitable organization, in the First Congregational Church, supported by the members of the Church and holding its meetings in connection with the Women's society of the Church. The organization was started by Mrs. I. C. Howes, and the initial work of the undertaking was largely carried on through her. The name of Instructive Nursing association was adopted, one nurse was employed, and her work began with one patient. Sixteen months later, on March 30, 1891, it was found expedient to place the growing charity in the hands of a regular board of governing members and call for the assistance of people charitably inclined among all denominations, making it an independent organization.

The name Visiting Nurse association was adopted, and under that name has continued for seventeen years to give help through trained nurses, to all sick among the poor in need of assistance, free of any charge. Visits are made

to the sick in their homes, instruction given on sanitary and hygienic matters, and medicines and delicacies provided where the patient is unable to supply them. Cases for hospital treatment are removed at the expense of the association. The funds for the work are obtained from gifts, membership dues, an annual entertainment and an occasional bequest. In 1908 three nurses are constantly employed, and during the year 1907 to 1908, 4,910 visits to the sick were made and \$1,863.57 was expended. The co-operation existing between this association and the physicians, the Provident association, and the other charitable societies, has been of the heartiest nature; and during the entire period since its reorganization, the Nursing association made its headquarters with the Provident association and still offices in the Charity Building, 1115 Charlotte street. It has also been a member of the Associated Charities since its federation. The Old Folks' and Orphans' Home was established in December, 1889, at 1308 Vine street.

Kansas City with its thirty-four railway lines has become one of the great labor exchanges of the country, and therefore the problem of the transient unemployed has commanded the serious attention of its authorities. In four of the larger cities municipal lodging houses have been organized to supply the needs of those of this class who appeal for public aid. In Kansas City the Helping Hand institute, established in September, 1894, and incorporated in April, 1900, was organized to undertake the management of the transient class. It is, however, a private charity and it also conducts an undenominational religious service. It provides work for the transient unemployed to earn meals and lodging until paying positions can be secured. It maintains a free employment bureau which secured 8,463 paying positions in 1907. It has free shower baths with certain hours reserved for the boys of the North End. In the Women's Department penniless, homeless women are temporarily cared for until permanent homes are found for them. They are provided with bath and laundry facilities. Its lodging department has an equipment of almost 500 beds, with mattress, blankets, white sheets and pillow cases and two large fumigators. Beds are given the sick or disabled, earned by the able-bodied, or sold for ten cents. Meals are given or earned—none are sold. The institution has a representative in the police court every morning, as a friend of the unknown homeless man and as a visitor at the General hospital to attend to errands of mercy for the sick. Other features of the work are, outings for the boys, flower distribution, free ice water on the street; also a gospel wagon with stereopticon pictures in the neglected portions of the city. Its board of directors in 1908 were: George W. Fuller, president; J. A. Carpenter, vice-president; E. E. Richardson, secretary; S. A. Pierce, treasurer; Gardner Lathrop; Dr. John Punton; J. W. Jenkins; E. L. McClure; David Thornton; William Volker; James H. Austin; E. T. Brigham, superintendent.

The Florence Crittenden Mission and Home corporation was organized at the Commercial club rooms in Kansas City, January 24, 1896, and was incorporated March 4, 1896. The subscribers constitute the membership. The incorporators were Elliott E. Richardson, president; Frank Hagerman, first vice-president; Henry S. Boice, second vice-president; James B. Welsh, secretary; and Henry T. Abernathy, treasurer. In addition to the officers the first directory consisted of J. H. Waite, J. W. Montgomery, G. W. Fuller, Gardner Lathrop, John H. North, Henry M. Beardsley, Albert Marty, M. C. Ross, Thomas S. Ridge, and Stewart Carkener. Also an auxiliary board consisting of ten women is elected annually. Article III of the constitution says: "The object of this corporation shall be to establish a mission and a home in or near Kansas City, Mo., for the erring women and girls; and to give them religious, moral and industrial training. The home was first opened February 1, 1896, at the northeast corner of Fourth and Main streets, where it remained until September 1, 1898; on that date it was removed to 3713 East Fifteenth street, where it remained until July, 1899, from whence it was transferred to 3005 Woodland avenue. This location was purchased by the Home corporation, which still owns it in 1908.

The Franklin Institute and Social Settlement, with headquarters at 1901 McGee street, is a work that was first undertaken by Joseph N. Hanson in the fall of 1903. Mr. Hanson had sometime previously established the South Side Social Settlement, operating chiefly in the Mastin Flats, otherwise known as McClure flats, situated between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Grand avenue and McGee street. In 1903 Mr. Hanson conceived the idea of adding to his settlement work, industrial departments and manual training, and it was at that time that the Franklin Institute became known. This was found to be too great an undertaking for the support it received and it was turned over to J. T. Chafin in June, 1905. Articles of association were filed in August, 1905, under the title of the Franklin Institute and Social Settlement, its first directory consisting of Thomas S. Ridge, president; Rabbi H. H. Mayer, vice-president; Fletcher Cowherd, treasurer; E. E. Ellis, secretary; and D. L. James, Edwin F. Weil, W. J. Berkowitz, and Alfred Gregory, members. The manual training departments were at once discontinued and the workers directed their attention to the settlement work exclusively.

The Catholic Ladies Aid society was established in January, 1890 and was incorporated in June, 1903. The late Mrs. Joseph T. Ellicott was the leader of the movement and the organization was formed at her home. The incorporators were Mrs. George A. Coe, Mrs. S. K. McCormick, and Miss Elizabeth Davis. The society's motto: "Charity threefold: love of God, love of His poor, and charity among ourselves." This society had several hundred members in 1908 who met Wednesday during the winter months at 203 East

Twelfth street for the purpose of sewing, and distributing clothing among the poor: also for the purpose of receiving appeals for relief in other forms which are investigated by a committee. No discrimination is made as to the nationality or the religious belief. Special attention is given to children by this society, and a sewing class for children is held every week where thrift and cleanliness are also taught. A series of entertainments have been given by members of the society every winter and from this source most of the funds were raised to meet the expenses.

The Children's Home society of Missouri was incorporated in 1892, and the Rev. C. F. Williams, the first state superintendent, began his work in 1893. The local board, appointed in 1893, consisted of F. M. Furgason, chairman; David Ellison, vice-chairman; F. M. Perkins, secretary; J. E. Lockwood, C. O. Tichenor, E. D. Bigelow, E. Northrup, David Thornton, L. A. Goodman, J. H. Waite, Mrs. W. H. Reed and Miss T. A. Wise. Very few changes in the personnel of this board had been made in 1908. The object of this society is to locate destitute, neglected and ill-treated children, to receive them into legal guardianship, to place them in the homes of approved families, and to keep them under observation until maturity. Destitute children throughout the state, physically and mentally sound, not incorrigible, and under twelve years of age, are entitled to its assistance. This is not an orphanage, but a Home Finding society. The state is divided into seven districts, the Kansas City district including seventeen counties. The society's headquarters in 1908 were at 4427 Margaretta avenue, St Louis, where it has a receiving home. This state society has placed more than 2,200 children in approved families more than one hundred of whom were Kansas City children, who have been placed in permanent homes and are under the observation of the agents of this society.

The St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, Third and Jefferson streets, was established in 1879 and incorporated in 1893. Its officers in 1908 were: Mother Agnes Gonzaga Ryan, president; Sister M. Ligouri Monahan, treasurer; Sister M. Brigid Callahan, secretary. The institution is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph's Carondelet, and has for its special object the care and education of orphan girls. The Home was founded through the generosity of the Rev. Bernard Donnelly, the pioneer priest of Western Missouri. The Sisters opened the Home January 6, 1880. It has sheltered thousands of little ones who were either abandoned or orphaned. The children receive a common school education and assist with work in the Home. Most of them, having no guardian, are kept in the Home until old enough to care properly for themselves. Many of those who leave the institution are employed in Kansas City. The Sisters in charge, whose services have been given gratuitously, have ever exercised the greatest vigilance in regard to their well-being after their leaving

the home, and all are cordially welcomed back when sick or out of employment. The sources of revenue for this institution are: A monthly appropriation from the St. Mary's Cemetery association, the proceeds of the Annual Fourth of July picnic and occasional gifts. The home accommodates about 250 children.

The Mattie Rhodes Memorial society was established in 1894 and incorporated for a term of fifty years February 27, 1896, for the purpose of doing charitable work in and near Kansas City. Its chief activity has been a Day Nursery and for several years conducted a successful sewing school of 70 members, not only for the older girls in the nursery but for the girls in the neighborhood as well. Children from 1 to 12 years of age are admitted. It is the constant aim of the membership to surround this group of little children with all the pleasures and advantages of a happy home. The children receive instruction in tidiness and courtesy during this formative period of their lives. A visitor has been employed who calls on the mothers of the children cared for, and does a neighborhood work.

The location of the Day Nursery in 1908 was at 2340 West Prospect Place, with Mrs. G. A. Stevens in charge. The society has a limited membership, with the following officers: Mrs. A. F. Evans, president; Miss Lavinia Tough, vice-president; Miss Ethel Ridenour, treasurer; Miss Mary Simpson, recording secretary; Miss Theo. Mastin, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. D. Wright, secretary at arms. A substantial sum is usually realized from the proceeds of an annual Charity Ball and the remainder of the expense incurred is mostly contributed by members of the Society. The Nursery in 1908 has an endowment fund of \$2,000.

The Kansas City Day Nursery was organized March 20, 1895, by these women: Mrs. G. W. Chadburn, Mrs. Hugh Miller, Mrs. K. L. Mills, Mrs. C. H. Beattie, Mrs. M. T. Runnels, Mrs. G. S. Cartwright, Mrs. H. A. Collins and Mrs. Minnie McCheyne. The institution was granted a state charter in March, 1899. The Nursery cares for the children of the women who work during the day. Children from 1 to 12 years of age are cared for from 6:30 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night. Three meals a day are served and a charge of five cents a day is made for every child cared for. About 25 children were cared for daily; the older children were sent to school and the younger ones kept in the nursery. The expenses of the nursery amount to about \$135 a month, which is met by three hundred subscribers. Immediately upon organization a home was opened at 413 Whittier Place, which they continued to occupy until the new Home at 1326 Charlotte street was purchased at an expenditure of \$6,000. This new home was occupied May 15, 1908.

Kansas City Orphan Boys' Home (Perry Memorial). This institution is in charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. Its special end is the care and education of orphan boys, those who have lost both parents or only one. Boys who are not orphans, but who, for various reasons are without a home and proper care, are admitted by exception. The institution in 1908 was caring for 115 whose ages ranged from 4 to 14 years. Since the home opened in 1896 the Sisters of Charity have sheltered over a thousand little ones who were either abandoned or orphaned. The children receive a common school education. The sources of revenue for this institution are: A monthly appropriation from St. Mary's Cemetery association; the proceeds of the Annual Labor Day picnic; occasional gifts, and whatever the relatives of the children are willing or able to pay towards their support. Children of any denomination are admitted.

The Mercy hospital started in 1897, with one little white bed, the beginning of a Deformed Child's ward. It is true to the original plan—the care of crippled, deformed, and sick children free of cost. The hospital seeks for dependent and neglected children and urges its friends to help it in so doing. It was opened January 1, 1904. No suffering child has ever been turned from its doors. Crippled children are largely left to such institutions as the Mercy hospital, the very poor being often quickly pronounced incurable and left to become so. In many instances crippled children may be cured and almost all of them can be helped. Many of the children can be made strong and self-supporting. This is the work the Mercy hospital began in June, 1897. Ground was broken for a new hospital building at 404 Highland avenue, April 10, 1907.

The necessity of a juvenile court in Kansas City was urged by various charitable societies for several years before it was organized, but the idea took definite form in the Men's club of the First Congregational church. One night in the fall of 1901, the late Dr. Henry Hopkins then pastor of the church, spoke on the subject of "The Neglected Boy in Kansas City." His remarks made a deep impression on some of the club members. Young culprits at that time were tried in the criminal court and often were confined in the county jail with older and more hardened criminals. This plan was objectionable. It ruined the culprits beyond redemption.

Richard S. Tuthill, presiding judge of the juvenile court in Chicago, came to Kansas City and spoke to the Men's club on the development of the juvenile court idea in Illinois. The juvenile court law was passed by the state legislature in February, 1903. The county court of Jackson county promptly held that the law was invalid and refused to appropriate money for the maintenance of the juvenile court. A case to test the validity of the law was taken before the Missouri supreme court. Gardner Lathrop conducted the case free

of charge. In December, 1903, the supreme court held that the juvenile court law is valid. Judge Tuthill returned to Kansas City in April, 1903, and in an address before the Men's club gave instructions how to organize and conduct the juvenile court. Judge James Gibson of the circuit court was the first judge of the juvenile court. Judge H. L. McCune was the next judge. One of the chief difficulties with the old system was the confining of boys in the demoralizing atmosphere of the jail. Under the supervision of Judge McCune, the county court bought a site on Oak street across the street from the courthouse and remodeled two old buildings which stood on the lot, into a comfortable place where delinquent children could be kept. The home, opened August 28, 1906, is all that its name implies. It is a home rather than a jail. The floors are carpeted. There is always plenty of clean linen. Wire netting is used across the windows instead of iron bars. Every suggestion of a jail is removed as much as possible.

The parental school farm, known as the McCune Home, is an important branch of the juvenile court. At the request of Judge McCune the county court contracted for 100 acres six miles northeast of Independence, where an industrial school was established for bad boys. There the wards of the court have the benefit of outdoor life and are taught to work. A law passed in 1905 gives the county court authority to maintain such an institution. The farm was modeled after an industrial home at Cleveland, O.

The Light Bearers Boys' club had its beginning in 1903 in the home of George M. Holt, then a machinist, later employed as a probation officer. The club rooms at 3112-4 East Eighteenth street are open every night in the week, and Sunday school is held every Sunday morning. The success of this club led to the establishing of the Juvenile Improvement association, with Judge McCune as president. The association established the Boys' hotel. This is an institution where homeless boys can obtain board at nominal cost.

The Women's Christian Association was organized in January, 1870, and incorporated May 25, 1877. In 1908 the active and associate membership list had grown from a small gathering of ten or twelve persons to one hundred and seventeen, besides which there is a board of seven trustees and a staff of thirty-four physicians. The object of this association is the improvement of the religious, intellectual and temporal welfare of the young women under its care. In 1898, Mr. Thomas H. Swope, seeing the need of a children's home and other charitable institutions in Kansas City, gave to the association a tract of land containing three and one-half acres located at the northeast corner of Twenty-second street and Tracy avenue. This property is one of the least of Colonel Swope's many gifts to the city.

The first building erected on this plat of ground was for the use of the Gillis Orphans' home. The home is sustained for the benefit of orphan children or those whose parents are temporarily without means of caring for

them. The new building on the land given by Colonel Swope was opened April 1, 1900; the former location of this home was on Eleventh and Charlotte streets, where it was originally opened April 1, 1883. In 1908, 205 children were cared for; the greatest number in the home at any one time being 95.

The second building to be erected on the land given to the Women's Christian Association by Colonel Swope, was the Margaret Klock Armour Memorial home for aged couples; it was built in 1904, by Mrs. S. B. Armour in memory of her husband who died in 1899. Mrs. Armour moved the first spadeful of earth when the building was begun and formally presented the completed structure on May 15, 1905. The home cost fully \$42,000, and is maintained by an income from the Armour Endowment fund; it has accommodations for about thirty couples.

The terms under which aged couples may enter this home are: The applicants must be at least 65 years of age and must have been residents of Kansas City for ten years preceding date of application. Such couples shall be received on a probation of six months, during which time the association shall act definitely on the case. Couples who have any property will be required to secure the same to the association before admission, and in the case of their obtaining property after admission, it will be necessary to make it over to the association if they remain as inmates. The income from the property so made over, shall be paid to the couple during life.

The Little Sisters of the Poor came to Kansas City in 1882 and opened a home for old people. A tract of ground was secured at Thirty-first and Locusts streets; a building was erected and in 1901 the two wings of the main building were completed. Articles of association were filed January 5, 1884. Since the year 1882 this property has been occupied exclusively for aged and destitute men and women, who have been cared for by the sisters, and provided with food, clothing and cared for during illness. The applicant must be at least sixty years old, destitute, and of good moral character. The capacity of the home is about 200. About \$20,000 is required each year to meet the expenses incurred, and for this support the Sisters depend upon voluntary contributions.

In December, 1890, the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas City, incorporated "The Protestant Home for Aged Women" on Independence avenue and Lowell street. In 1900 Mrs. Julia Nettleton gave them her home on the N. W. Corner of Seventh and Penn streets in memory of her late husband. It was then incorporated under the name of the "George H. Nettleton Home for Aged Women." An addition was built, making it possible to care for 31 women. An admission fee of \$200 is charged. The

home is always full and is supported through the generosity of the Kansas City people.

A charter was obtained from the State in 1896 and the Colored People's Christian Charity association was organized, with Mrs. Johanna Moore as president; Sarah Jones, treasurer; Nannie Foster, secretary and Samuel Eason superintendent. The object of the organization is the care of the aged, destitute colored people and orphans of Kansas City.

A permanent home for this association was obtained by the purchase of the property at 2446 Michigan avenue, into it they moved in 1898. This property in 1908 was entirely paid for and the association had purchased the adjoining fifty feet and house, called "The Johanna Moore Cottage." The association has after much litigation, come into possession of the bequest from Joseph Benoist, who left \$4,000 to the home. Of this amount \$3,500 was reserved for the purpose of building a new home.

To try to trace the history of the Jewish charities in Kansas City, would be to furnish a record without a beginning. True, it can be accurately stated when the first Relief Society was formed, but assistance and alms were given long before any concentration or amalgamation was brought about. In the early '60s aid was given if not indiscriminately, at least not systematically, and when funds were to be raised, there was a house to house or office to office canvas. It was not until 1871, that any real systematic alms-giving was considered necessary, and it was then that the Hebrew Ladies' Relief Society was formed with Mrs. Joseph Cahn, president; Mrs. L. Hammerslough, vice president; Mrs. M. R. Cohen, secretary; and Mrs. Herman Ganz, treasurer. The first members were Mrs. Ben Ganz, Mrs. Henry Cahn, Mrs. Wolf Bachrach, Mrs. Henry Miller, Mrs. Rosalie Sachs, Mrs. H. Waldauer, Mrs. A. Baer, Mrs. H. Mayer, Mrs. Louis Rothschild, Mrs. Elise Binswanger, Mrs. B. A. Feineman, Mrs. I. Bachrach and Mrs. Max Rice. When the first Temple was built, this society gave \$800 towards the building fund.

The officers in those days were not only officers in name; the presidency of the society implied more than executive ability. The Ladies' Hebrew Relief Society rapidly grew and prospered until it dominated all other Jewish philanthropic organizations in the city. Some twelve or fourteen years later, an orthodox society was formed, and receiving its charter under the same name, the first Hebrew Ladies' Relief Society some years later found the necessity of changing its name to, and was incorporated as, the "Jewish Women's Charity Association," which name it retains in 1908. The following board was serving in 1908: Mrs. I. Ryder, president; Mrs. I. Ney, vice-president; Mrs. R. Eisen, treasurer; and Mrs. Dan Lyons, secretary. The Jewish Women's Charity association inaugurated friendly visiting, and cared for the

sick among the poor. The committees appointed by, and under the personal direction of Mrs. I. Ryder, accomplished true acts of charity.

In 1880 or 1882 the private collections becoming too frequent and the drain on the Ladies' Society, too heavy, caused mainly by the first influx of Russian and Roumanian Jews, the Jewish men of the city methodically took steps for concentrated action. They formed the Men's General Relief Society. From its incipiency it devoted particular attention to transient or traveling poor, whom it assisted to the proper destination. The direct relief was always an important feature until the federation took place, when the superintendent of the Federation Board made this his special work. The officers of the Men's Relief society in 1908 were: Sig Harzfeld, president; D. Benjamin, vice-president; Edwin F. Weil, secretary; and A. L. Askanas, treasurer. Those societies which followed in rapid succession are the Council of Jewish Women, the Bertha Haas Shoe Fund, and the Sophia Newgass Sewing Circle. The local branch of the Council of Jewish Women, the leading Jewish literary, philanthropic, and social organization in Kansas City is affiliated with the United Jewish Charities of Kansas City, the Kansas City Council of Clubs and the Missouri State Federation of Women's Clubs. It was organized January 2, 1895, through the efforts of Mrs. L. S. Lieberman, Mrs. F. V. Kander, Mrs. Sol Block and Dr. Samuel Shulman. The charter members were: Mrs. L. S. Lieberman, Mrs. W. J. Berkowitz, Mrs. F. V. Kander, Mrs. Sol Block, Mrs. Samuel Shulman, Mrs. C. D. Axman, Mrs. Theodore Griff, Mrs. O. Flershiem, Mrs. Eli Cahn, Mrs. A. S. Woolf, Mrs. A. Hyman, Mrs. Seligsohn, Mrs. G. Bergman, Mrs. A. Deichman, Mrs. J. Rothgieser, Mrs. E. Meinrath, Mrs. L. S. Lieberman served as first president: Mrs. Eli Cahn, vice-president; Mrs. F. V. Kander, secretary; and Mrs. W. J. Berkowitz, treasurer; with Mrs. Samuel Shulman, religious, and Ida M. Block, philanthropic leaders.

The Council immediately rose in prominence and power, at once assuming charge of the various institutions created by individuals before its formation. Principal among these were: The Industrial School, founded by and named after Ida M. Block; The Free Bath, also formed by Mrs. Block; The Penny Provident Fund by Mrs. Lieberman and Mrs. Block; and the Free Kindergarten, by Sophia C. Axman. Each of these was an institution in itself and the work each accomplished is inestimable. The Ida M. Block Industrial School, the oldest of these, furnished particularly gratifying results. A volunteer corps of teachers has been in charge, with efficient superintendents and advisers. The Free Bath in conjunction with the Industrial School, was conscientiously continued until the Bath House for adults and children was opened in 1907 in the settlement district. The Kindergarten passed through many stages, under the leadership of Mrs. M. Friedman, Mrs. B. Davidson,

Mrs. M. Schloss and Miss Daisy Newhouse, until 1908 it was a component part of the Educational Institute.

The first institutions which the council itself created, with Dr. Samuel Shulman's assistance, were the night school which met four nights a week in the Temple school rooms, with two competent grammar school teachers in charge; and the Mission school for children of non-members, which assembled every Saturday afternoon in the vestry rooms of the Temple. Mrs. Samuel Shulman and the Misses Mona Binswanger, Cornelia Ney, and Belle Davidson were the first volunteer teachers. The night school later was moved to the Federation building on Fifteenth street, when it was established on a different basis, the B'nai Brith assuming charge and appointing Miss Clare Stern and Miss Dorothy Frischer as paid teachers. The Mission school has grown in numbers and importance, the council having given it into the hands of the congregation who have appointed Mrs. A. H. Dreyfus, and Misses Sadie Barth, Frances Ettlinger, Clare Stern, and Ethel Feineman as regular teachers.

The course of study pursued and the line of work carried out by the Jewish Councils are of the highest and most approved order. Those women who served as president since Mrs. Lieberman's popular administration, are: Mrs. F. Kander, Mrs. Samuel Latz, and Mrs. Lee Lyon. The officers in 1908 were: Mrs. Paul Kessel, president; Mrs. H. H. Mayer, vice-president; Miss Ella Hamerslough, recording secretary; Mrs. Julius Davidson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Oscar Sachs, treasurer; and Mrs. E. Meinrath, auditor. The directors in 1908 were: Mesdames Lee Lyon, Jacob Flohr, F. V. Kander, L. S. Lieberman, A. B. Frankel, George Bergman, Samuel Latz, Charles Sachs, I. E. Shane, David Benjamin, and the Misses Fanny Benjamin, Anna Wolfson and Florence Mainhardt.

Last of all in the Council's auxiliaries, is the Council of Jewish Juniors, formed in 1903, mainly through the efforts of Mrs. A. B. Frankel who obtained the idea from the Baltimore National convention the year previous, this society of young people started out with 25 members, having Julian Davidson as president; Myron Loewen, vice-president; Miss Burtie Haar, secretary; Miss Adele Joffee, treasurer; and Miss Edna Goldstandt, auditor, with Mrs. A. B. Frankel, chairman, and Miss Zerlina Reefer, leader. They, like their elders, held their meetings twice a month in the Federation building, doing painstaking work along educational as well as social lines. The study classes consisted of papers, discussions, debates and readings, at first among themselves and later directed by different well known speakers and educators. The officers in 1908 were: Miss Minka Reefer, president; Moxie Frischer, vice-president; Miss Jeanette Latz, recording secretary; Miss Jennie Baum, corresponding secretary; Alfred Baum, treasurer; and Alfred Block, auditor. The directors are: the Misses Alice Lipsis, Constance Block, and Hattie

Lux, and Arthur Stern, Jack Reefer, and Mannie Lux. The chairman and assistant chairman are: Miss Wolfson and Miss Mainhardt. The latest adjunct to the Senior Council, is the Philanthropy Class with J. Billikopf as leader. Also a publication called the "News Letter," devoted to religious and philanthropic interests, edited by Mrs. David Benjamin.

The Bertha Haas Shoe Fund, organized in 1895, has a membership composed of unmarried women, save where the members have married since joining the society. It was organized through the efforts of five young women who were: Miss Birdie Haas, Miss Cornelia Ney, Miss Anna Kahn, Miss Ernie Benas, and Miss Jennie Bitterman. Miss Haas for whom the society was named, was first president. At her death in 1898, Miss Ney became president. This very small society grew so amazingly that it numbered 85 members at the end of the first year and in 1908 had a membership of 118.

The original purpose of the Shoe Fund was what its name implies, the distribution of shoes and stockings to poor children. This purpose broadened, however, and included sewing, outings and entertainments with only one limitation, always and only for children. When they joined the Federation, the dues were put into the common fund, but the shoe fund still retains its individuality. It includes social and philanthropic classes, and gives entertainments of original and ingenious natures. In 1908 the board consisted of: Miss Fanny Benjamin, who succeeded Miss Ney, as president; Miss Sarah Reis, vice-president; Miss Therese Ryder, secretary; and Miss Florence Mainhardt, treasurer. Directors: Mrs. H. H. Mayer, formerly Miss Cornelia Ney; Miss Carrie Barth, Miss Sarah Lichtig, Mrs. Sol Shane, and Miss Ethel Feineman.

The Sophia Newgass Sewing Circle was organized in October, 1898, for the purpose of sewing and distributing garments to the needy poor. It derived its name from Sophia (Mrs. L. Newgass) whose unselfish life ended just a month before the formation of the society. The Sewing circle, like its sister charities, has done good work, making garments of all descriptions for the poor of Kansas City. The first officers of the society were: Mrs. I. Bachrach, president; Mrs. S. Shulman, vice-president; Mrs. Eli Cahn, secretary; and Mrs. I. Moog, treasurer. It started with a membership of 25. The officers in 1908 were: Mrs. M. Caro, president; Mrs. Finkelstein, vice-president; Mrs. S. Bren, secretary; and Mrs. Theo. Lyon, treasurer; Mrs. A. Baer, Mrs. J. Kauffman, Mrs. A. Goldsmith, Mrs. C. Steifel and Mrs. Nathan Schloss were the directors. The membership in 1908 was 1,241. Principal and of the longest standing among the Orthodox Jews of Kansas City is the Hebrew Ladies' Relief association, organized in 1889. After twelve years of labor, the association taxed each of its members 10 cents additional dues, for the purpose of creating a Loan association. This is now a permanent adjunct of the

association, being known as the Gemilath Chasodim society. In the eight years of its work, this society made 750 loans of \$10 to \$350 with no interest charged, and payments demanded at \$1 a week. In that time the society lost only \$41. The cash outstanding on loans in 1908 was \$2,359.50 and the cash in the bank was \$1,008.70. The officers of this body in 1908 were: B. Dantzig, chairman; S. Rothenberg, recording secretary; S. N. Lesser, financial secretary; and S. Zacharias, treasurer; Alfred Benjamin, J. Billikopf and R. S. Crohn are honorary members. The Hebrew Ladies' Relief association does not belong to the United Jewish charities. The officers in 1908 were: Mrs. H. Leavitt, president; Mrs. S. Blitstein, vice-president; Mrs. S. R. Lipshitz, recording secretary; Mrs. Helzberg, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. C. Dantzig, treasurer. The membership in 1908 was 180.

The Jewish Hospital society was organized in 1903, with 25 charter members. This association steadily increased in membership until it was 200 in 1908. The formation of this society was due to the efforts of Mrs. Emma Lebrecht and Mrs. Simon Metzger who were diligent workers for its cause, and were the first president and vice-president respectively, Mrs. B. Metzger being first secretary and Mrs. Yetta Stein, the first treasurer. The purpose of this society is the erection and maintenance of local Jewish hospitals, and towards this end they have purposed to raise \$25,000 before taking active steps. The fund in 1908 amounted to \$3,000, the sum collected from dues, bazaars, and balls, there being no private collections ever solicited. The board in 1908 was composed of Mrs. H. Erb, president; Mrs. H. Waldner, vice-president; Mrs. F. Loeffler recording secretary; Mrs. B. Metzger, financial secretary; and Mrs. B. Koenigsdorf, treasurer.

Previous to the federation of the Jewish charities, each society was doing its own work independent of the other, and consequently often duplicating and lessening the good accomplished. In 1899 the first agitation arose for a federation, but active steps were not taken until 1900 when the United Jewish Charities of Kansas City was established, receiving its charter in 1901. The absolute necessity for such action was first recognized by W. J. Berkowitz, Rabbi H. H. Mayer, and G. Bernheimer, through whose efforts, and those of the Jewish council, the federation was made possible. The five societies were fused into one organization, with a board of directors made up of four representatives of each of the five societies, whose separate revenues were deposited in this one treasury, and whose former individual dispensations were now made from one common source. The first board consisted of W. J. Berkowitz, president; David Benjamin, first vice-president; G. Bernheimer, second vice-president; Mrs. I. Ryder, third vice-president; Mrs. A. B. Frenkel, secretary; Jacob Flohr, treasurer; and B. A. Feineman, superintendent. The association rented a building at 819 East Fifteenth street, where all activities were cen-

tered and whence all relief work emanated. Here were situated the superintendent's office, whence what is known as direct relief was dispensed, the kindergarten, industrial school, high school, free baths, free reading room and assembly rooms for all the various societies. After a residence of five years in this place, the Jewish settlement idea became an actuality, and in November, 1908, the Settlement home, known as the "Educational Institute," was formally opened at 1702 Locust street.

The real settlement idea of a building that was more than a house—a building that could be a home—seemed to be epitomized in the brick structure at 1702 Locust street, with its surrounding yard, equipped with swings, sand pile and "teeter-totters." The building which was rented was situated in the heart of the poor Jewish district. The settlement idea, although long cherished by many public spirited charity workers, principally by W. H. Berkowitz, did not materialize until Alfred Benjamin, the president of the Federated Board, made this his all engrossing interest. To realize this ambition, he not only directed all his efforts, but personally gave \$1,000 for its establishment. Through his suggestions and arguments the board procured two experienced and competent paid workers, a general superintendent and a resident supervisor, whose entire time would be devoted to this great work. For this purpose Miss Mona Binswanger, long a worker in philanthropic pursuits here and elsewhere, was appointed resident manager; and Jacob Billikopf of Milwaukee, Wis., who made this work his profession, was elected to take Mr. Feineman's place, as superintendent of the charities.

The first activity to open in the new settlement home was the day nursery, founded by Miss Binswanger, and furthered and furnished by the Misses Fanny and Ada Benjamin. This was at once placed under the paid supervision of Miss Belle Brown. The day nursery in 1908 had an average attendance of 16, for each of whom the parent pays 5 cents a day. This furnishes the child with two meals, and clothing when necessary; instructs those with thorough kindergarten training, and provides shelter and entertainment. It is open every day except Saturday and Sunday.

The free kindergarten holds its sessions five mornings of the week, from 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock, under the leadership of Miss Flora Wolfson. Miss Wolfson is assisted in the work by the following regular, but volunteer helpers: Mrs. S. Harzfeld, Miss Ada Benjamin, Miss Cornelia Harzfeld, Miss Essie Weil, and Miss Ethel Feineman. The committee in charge were: Miss Fanny Benjamin, chairman; Mrs. Sig. Harzfeld and Miss Zerlina Reefer.

The Ida M. Block Industrial school, reorganized and revived, meets during the winter months from 4:15 to 5:30 o'clock every Thursday afternoon, and on Monday and Thursday mornings in the summer. The average attendance in 1908 was 65, under the efficient supervision of Miss Binswanger,

superintendent; Mrs. L. S. Lieberman, chairman; Mrs. George Bergman, vice-chairman, and Mrs. M. C. Reefer, Mrs. Paul Kessel, Mrs. R. Cahn, Miss Sophia Rosenberger, and Miss Ada Benjamin, visiting committee. The volunteer teachers were: Mrs. M. Goldberg, and Misses Ruth Kander, Maud Flersheim, Ethel Feineman, Hattie Obermyer, Jennie Gottlieb, Frances Ettlinger, Laura Negbauer, Edith Spitz, Beulah Robison, Reba Askanas, Essie Weil, Cora Berlinger, and Rosalie Shoyer.

The Penny Provident fund is in conjunction with the Industrial school. This fund has Miss Ella Hammerslough as chairman, and Miss Therese Ryder assistant chairman. The night school is conducted four evenings a week. J. Billikopf, superintendent and instructor. The other instructors were Miss Mona Binswanger, Miss Clare Stern, Miss Flora Wolfson, and Miss Jean Levine. The bath house at 1822 Locust street, opened February 10, 1907, is a one story brick building, containing a reading room, waiting rooms, five porcelain bath-tubs and a pool, with an adjoining frame structure in the rear for the resident care-taker. The bath house was leased for a period of two years, I. Landa guaranteeing the rent, and Albert Rothenberg, Julius Davidson and S. Harzfeld agreeing to make up any deficit above the rent. The reading room is provided with all the Jewish and Yiddish dailies and periodicals, in addition to a library of more than 500 Yiddish and English books at the main building which includes a complete set of the Jewish Encyclopedia. The bath house is open daily, except Saturday. The adults pay 5 and the children 3 cents for a bath. The receipts for the first ten months from February to November, 1907, amounted to \$380.25 and the cost of maintenance was \$600. The total number of baths taken during this period aggregate 8,000. The dancing schools for children and adults and the Sunday night lectures and concerts satisfy the less fortunate who have a craving for social indulgence. The dancing school for children is held every Saturday afternoon. The dancing classes for adults meet every Saturday night. Sunday night concerts and lectures were begun in February, 1907. The aim was to supply an educational and cultured want in the community, and to instill in the adults a greater love and admiration for the ideals of our government. The Young Men's Progressive club takes care of the library, which contains 500 books. On Sundays between 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock, and on Wednesdays between 8 o'clock and 9 o'clock, the books are distributed. The members pay 25 cents a month, and the money goes towards the purchase of additional works.

To deflect the stream of Jewish immigration from New York city, where the congestion is so great, Jacob Schiff and other leading Jews were financing a movement in 1908 to discourage the colonization of co-religionists in the already overcrowded centers of population. Active steps were under way,

both in this country and abroad, whereby many Jews leaving Europe for America have been induced to come to Galveston rather than to New York, and from there to settle in the country lying west of the Mississippi river. The most important center co-operating with Galveston in this movement is Kansas City, where the Jewish charities systematically care for the men and women sent to it from the Texas port. Since the inception of the movement, positions were found for immigrants at wages ranging from \$8 to \$16 a week. This particular activity is carried on under the auspices of the following committee: Julius Davidson, chairman; Myer Shane, vice-chairman; A. L. Rothenberg, treasurer; Leon E. Block, recording secretary; Jacob Billikopf, corresponding secretary; R. S. Crohn, Leon Block, Oscar Sachs, Sig. Harzfeld, Alfred Benjamin, Henry Flarsheim and B. Dantzig.

The different Jewish clubs flourishing in 1908 were the Boys' club, under Jack Reefer, with an enrollment of 15; the Girls' club, formed by Miss Binswanger and assisted by Miss Brown, meets bi-monthly on Sunday afternoons; the Young Men's Progressive club is a strong, ambitious organization of young men between 16 and 25 years of age, and has an excellent course of study and lectures; the Physical Culture Social club for girls, formed and led by Miss Ethel Feineman, meets every Tuesday afternoon from 4:15 o'clock to 5:30 o'clock in the winter and every Tuesday morning in the summer. This club has an enrollment of 26. All these clubs meet and all lectures, entertainments and board meetings are held at the Educational Institute annex, a one story brick structure directly opposite the main building. The officers of the United Jewish charities in 1908 were: Alfred Benjamin, president; Sig. Harzfeld, first vice-president; Mrs. I. Ryder, second vice-president; Mrs. H. H. Mayer, third vice-president; Alfred Rothenberg, treasurer; and L. H. Ehrlich, secretary. The constituent societies that were a part of the Federal Board in 1908 were: the Jewish Women's Charity association, the Bertha E. Haas Shoe Fund society, the Council of Jewish Women, the Sophia Newgass Sewing circle, the Men's General Relief society, and the Immigration Employment bureau.

A meeting was held February 5, 1908, to discuss the advisability of erecting a new Charity building, and to devise ways and means to raise the necessary funds. The following committee was appointed with full authority to collect additional funds and to erect the building: Alfred Rothenberg, chairman; R. S. Crohn, secretary; Alfred Benjamin, Henry Flarsheim, Sol. Block, Julius Davidson, Sig. Harzfeld, and Jacob Billikopf. About \$35,000 had been subscribed in September, 1908, the contributions ranging from \$5 to \$1,500. The site of the building was on Admiral boulevard and Harrison street.

Most of the poor Jews of Kansas City live in two distinct sections of the city—in the so-called “North End,” and in the neighborhood of McClure flats and Warden court. It was for these people that the Fresh Air fund evolved from a theory to a fact. The Fresh Air camp owes its idea to Miss Fanny Benjamin and its actuality to A. Rosenberg. Through the generous and unconditional loan of his 20-acre farm near Liberty, Mo., a regular out-door camp was made possible.

CHAPTER XX.

THE LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS.

Kansas City's first court of Common Pleas was established November 20, 1855. All of Kaw township was under its jurisdiction; it had the same original concurrent and appellate jurisdiction of civil cases within the township as the circuit and probate courts had on those within the county. It was decided that the judge should receive a salary of \$500 a year, one-half of which should be paid out of the state treasury and the other half paid from a special township tax. The judge was entitled to fees not to exceed \$500, at the rate of \$1.00 on each final judgment made in his court. All fees in excess of the \$500 were added to the school fund of the township. A marshal to execute the processes of the law was also provided for by law. In a small building in the public square, W. A. Strong, its first judge, presided over the first sitting of the Kansas City Court of Common Pleas. James K. Sheley became judge of the court in 1859. Few sessions of the court were held during the Civil war, 1861-65, and for part of that period, by act of the Legislature, the court was suspended. From 1863 to 1867, Jacob S. Boreman was judge. Later Judge Boreman was appointed a Territorial judge of Utah.

In 1871 the court of Common Pleas of Kansas City and the Probate and Common Pleas court of Jackson county were abolished. A criminal court was established in Kansas City about 1871, which had jurisdiction over all the criminal cases in the county. The probate business of the county was cared for by a Probate court, and a Circuit court also was established. The criminal judge was ex officio judge of the Probate court and received as judge of the two courts, a salary of \$2,500 a year. The first judge under this arrangement was R. C. Ewing. Judge Ewing was succeeded by Henry P. White who died in 1892. John W. Wofford followed Judge White and continued in office until his death, February 25, 1907. Judge Wofford's suc-

cessor on the criminal bench was William H. Wallace (who had won distinction as an orator and as an attorney. Early in his term as judge of the criminal court, Judge Wallace attracted national attention by his efforts to enforce the laws prohibiting Sunday labor. In the meantime the criminal court had been separated from the probate court, and J. E. Guinotte became the Probate Judge. He was in office in 1908.

Samuel Locke Sawyer of Independence was the first circuit judge of Jackson county. He was born in New Hampshire and was a graduate of Dartmouth college. He was one of the most eminent lawyers in western Missouri. After remaining on the bench about six years, Judge Sawyer resigned and Samuel H. Woodson, also of Independence, a man of very high character, succeeded him. Judge Woodson died in 1881, and was succeeded by Turner A. Gill of Kansas City. Judge Gill remained on the circuit bench until he became judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals.

A court of law and equity was established in Kansas City, February 18, 1873. It held two terms annually in Kansas City, and two terms in Independence. Its judge during its entire existence was Robert E. Cowen, who came to Kansas City from Virginia at the close of the Civil war. The court ceased to exist, December 31, 1880. When the law and equity court was abolished litigation had so increased that it became necessary to have another circuit judge, and a law giving the county another one was passed. Francis Marion Black was elected. Judge Black came from Ohio to Kansas City when he was a young man, and before taking the position on the bench had become one of the foremost leaders of the Kansas City bar. As circuit judge he was one of the strongest and most capable men who had ever administered justice in Jackson county. He remained on the bench until 1885 when he became a member of the supreme court of Missouri and served as a member of that tribunal until 1894. During these years he established for himself a reputation as one of the greatest judges that Missouri had produced. When his term as judge of the supreme court had ended, he came back to Kansas City and resumed his practice. Judge Black died, May 24, 1902. J. W. Dunlap who came to Kansas City from Virginia, was appointed to Judge Black's position in 1885, but before taking his place or performing any official duties, he accidentally shot himself and James H. Slover, a native of Pennsylvania, became his successor.

The number of circuit judges for Jackson county was increased to four in 1889. Other divisions were added; in 1908 the circuit court of Jackson county had seven divisions, six in Kansas City and one in Independence. The increase of court facilities indicates the growth of legal business. Manufacturing interests, transportation companies, commercial concerns, banks and trust companies, involving vast financial operations have created an



JACKSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE

additional demand for the best legal talent. The number of attorneys in Kansas City has increased greatly in the last quarter of a century.

The first attorney who came to Kansas City was Henry B. Bouton. He practiced law here from 1851 until his death in 1868. James M. Sheley, a Kentuckian, came from Independence in 1852. Several lawyers located in Westport in the '50s among whom were Thomas J. Goforth, in 1852; Park Lea and D. D. Woodworth, 1853; and 1855, A. M. Allen who, however, did not begin the practice of law until 1867. Philip S. Brown of Pennsylvania and M. D. Trefren of Trenton, N. J., came to Kansas City in 1858, and the next year John C. Gage came from New Hampshire. John W. Henry, afterward a circuit judge of Jackson county, located in Independence shortly before the war. Among the early law firms of Kansas City were: Ramage & Withers, Clayborn & Cato, Bolling & Hodgson, Russell & Bell and Groome & Vaile. John C. Gage is the only one of the early lawyers who is in practice now (1908). William Holmes who had studied law and been admitted to the bar in 1839 at Palmyra, Mo., came to Kansas City in 1862. Mr. Holmes later became a Methodist preacher at Shawnee mission. Samuel Locke Sawyer of Lexington, Mo., went to Independence in 1866 and became a partner of William Chrisman. William Douglass came to Kansas City from Boonville in 1865 and engaged in business with John C. Gage. More than thirty lawyers located in Kansas City in the five years following the close of the war, among them being William Warner, L. C. Slavens, Stephen Prince Twiss, Daniel S. Twitchell, C. O. Tichenor, J. V. C. Karnes, A. A. Tomlinson, Ermine Case, Jr., J. W. Jenkins, Henry N. Ess, Edward P. Gates, C. L. Thompson, J. H. Slover, Henry P. White, Robert W. Quarles, John K. Cravens, T. V. Bryant, J. W. Dunlap, Robert C. Ewing, John D. S. Cook, Gardner Lathrop, Wallace Pratt, Nelson Cobb, B. L. Woodson, Frank Titus, Benjamin J. Franklin, Wash Adams, R. H. Field, Jefferson Brumback, and Warwick Hough. Mr. Hough was in 1874 elected a judge of the supreme court of Missouri. Some of the lawyers admitted to the bar in 1868 were Sanford B. Ladd, Robert C. Cowan, R. L. Yeager, G. F. Ballingal, C. J. Bower and John I. Peak. Robert C. Cowan became a partner of Warwick Hough and John T. Crisp and later was judge of the Kansas City court of law and equity.

By U. S. statute of April 19, 1888, the United States Circuit court of the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri was ordered to hold its sessions at Kansas City beginning on the first Mondays of March and September of each year; and the District court for said division on the first Mondays of May and October. This was the first time these courts had been held at Kansas City. Arnold Kreckle was the first United States district judge of this western division. Judge John F. Philips, who is now

on the bench (1908), succeeded Judge Kreckle. Samuel F. Miller, justice of the United States Supreme Court; George W. McCrary, United States circuit judge for the Eighth district, Chief Justice Brewer, have all held court in Kansas City. For the purpose of forming a Law Library association, a number of Kansas City attorneys held a meeting on September 13, 1871. L. C. Slavens was chairman of the meeting and A. A. Tomlinson, secretary. The following thirteen men organized the Kansas City Law Library association, with a capital divided into 100 shares: Warwick Hough, E. W. W. Kimball, C. O. Tichenor, John C. Gage, J. V. C. Karnes, J. W. Jenkins, Wallace Pratt, F. M. Black, Ermine Case, Jr. John K. Cravens and William Simms. The officers elected were: John C. Gage president; Wallace Pratt, vice president; John K. Cravens, secretary, and Henry N. Ess, treasurer. The directors were: L. C. Slavens, John C. Gage, Wallace Patt, Warwick Hough, F. M. Black, Nelson Cobb, E. W. Kimball, J. W. Jenkins and A. A. Tomlinson. Work was begun by purchasing 3,000 volumes from the Hon. A. C. Baldwin of Pontiac, Mich., for \$13,500. A complete set of American Reports with the accompanying statutes and digests were included in these books. James Gibson was chosen librarian, January 27, 1872. The library has been maintained by means of annual fees and subscriptions. Non-resident attorneys when introduced to the librarian by a stockholder, may have access to the library. The state gives to the library one copy of each of the reports of the Supreme court and of the Kansas City court of Appeals, and also of the acts of each session of the Legislature. The law library contains in 1908 about 5,000 volumes.

The Kansas City school of law was chartered in 1895. Its object was educational and it was organized without capital stock. The faculty was composed of Francis M. Black, Oliver H. Dean, Edward L. Scarritt, John W. Snyder, Elmer N. Powell, Edward D. Ellison, William P. Borland, R. P. Ingraham, James H. Harkless and Edward H. Stiles. Judge Black was elected president; Mr. Dean and Judge Scarritt, vice presidents; William P. Borland, dean, and Edward D. Ellison, treasurer. A two-years course was established, resulting in a degree of Bachelor of Arts. The first class of twenty-seven members was graduated from the school in June, 1897.

The General Assembly of Missouri, in 1897, so amended the statutes of the state in relation to the admission of attorneys to practice as to provide that graduates of the Kansas City School of Law be admitted without further examination. The school has grown steadily since its foundation. The first years of its existence the students were confined to Kansas City and its immediate vicinity. In later years the school had students from several different states. Beginning with the school year, September, 1899, there

was added to the curriculum, a post-graduate course of one year, leading to the degree of Master of Laws. This course has met with much favor.

The Kansas City School of Law is conducted on the plan now common to schools situated in large cities, that of having the lectures and classes held in the evening, after the close of the business hours of the day. Many of the students are employed in law offices during the day, or are connected with such offices as students. Many young men, also, who are employed in other lines of business, or who are compelled to earn their own way in whole or in part, thus are enabled to have the advantage of a legal education. But the greatest advantage of a night school, as pointed out by Justice Brewer, is that its students have the benefit of instruction under leaders of the bar and judges who could not under any other plan devote their time or their talents to the work of legal instruction.

The Kansas City School of Law was founded as a lawyers' school and has always remained true to its traditions. Its faculty is entirely composed of active members of the profession who freely give their time and talents to the work at great personal sacrifices. The only ones receiving compensation are the minor officials who attend to the purely business details of the organization. The school has no endowment, and such funds as it derives from tuition have been devoted exclusively to promoting the efficiency of the school and enlarging its sphere of influence.

The school requires that applicants for admission, who are to be candidates for a degree, shall have a good English education equivalent to a high school course, exclusive of the classic branches. Students who are not candidates for a degree may attend the school as special students without any preliminary requirements, and derive such benefit as they may from the course or any part of it. The students have the use, without extra charge, of the law library.

The Missouri Bar association was organized in Kansas City, December 29, 1880, and the following officers were elected: Willard P. Hall of St. Joseph, president; W. H. H. Russell, of St. Louis, secretary, and M. T. C. Williams of Kansas City, treasurer. The first annual meeting was held in St. Louis, Mo., December 27-8, 1881, when a constitution was adopted and a vice president appointed for each judicial circuit in the state. The association has been a powerful factor in the creation of various courts and commissions in the state and in procuring the enactment of salutary legislation.

* * * * *

The early physicians of Independence, Westport and Kansas City were pioneers and they were the guardians of a widely dispersed population. Aside from their professional duties they contributed their full share to the

material development of a newly opened country. Some were men of culture who had gained their medical education in college; the greater number were of limited educational attainments, whose professional knowledge had been acquired in the offices of established practitioners of more or less ability. Of either class, almost without exception, they were practical men, of great force of character, who gave cheerful and efficacious assistance to the suffering, daily journeying on horseback scores of miles, over a country almost destitute of roads, and encountering swollen, unbridged streams and destitute of waterproof garments or other now common protections against weather.

Out of necessity the pioneer physician developed rare quickness of perception and self-reliance. The specialist was then unknown, and he was called upon to treat every phase of bodily ailment, serving as physician, surgeon, oculist and dentist. His books were few, and there were no practitioners more able than himself with whom he might consult; his medicines were simple, and carried upon his person, and every preparation of pill or solution was the work of his own hands. The services of the pioneer physicians were fittingly recognized in Sedalia, Mo., in 1896, at the annual meeting of the Missouri Medical association. The president, Dr. Lester Hall, addressed a special invitation to this class, and nearly thirty attended. Speaking to them in behalf of the association, Dr. Hall said: "To the men of your class we owe much for our present knowledge and lightened burdens, of which you knew nothing in the days of your activity. You blazed the way for us through pathless forests and unmarked prairies, and we desire to demonstrate our gratitude and love for your noble life-work."

Among the early physicians of Independence was Dr. Leo Twyman, who removed from Kentucky in 1827, locating at St. Charles, Mo. In 1844 he went to Westport, and late the same year to Independence, where he practiced until his death. He was one of the most accomplished practitioners of his day. Dr. Joseph Boggs, a native of Kentucky, a brother of Governor Boggs of Missouri, located in Independence in 1847. He was a capable practitioner, and a strong, manly character. He afforded instruction to a number of young men who became excellent physicians, among them Dr. John McMurray, who entered upon practice in the same place and afterward died in Kentucky; and Dr. Alfred B. Sloan, who in later days became one of the most successful physicians of Kansas City. Dr. Boggs removed to California in 1850, and afterward returned and died in Westport. In 1849 Dr. J. P. Henry, a Kentuckian, while journeying to California, was called to attend a case of cholera at Independence, and that led to his making a permanent residence there. Dr. J. W. Bryant came from Kentucky to Independence in 1850. The first physician to locate on the site of Kansas City was Dr. Benoist Troost. He came in 1847. He was a native of Holland, and had been a hospital steward

in the army of Napoleon. He built the first brick hotel, which, during the border troubles, became known as the Free State Hotel.

Dr. Isaac M. Ridge was the first graduated physician to locate in Kansas City. He came in June, 1848, when he was twenty-three years old, just after his graduation from Transylvania University. He took a post-graduate course in St. Louis University in 1853-54. Dr. Ridge opened an office on the corner of Main street and the levee. By his kindness and skill toward the Wyandotte Indians, he won their friendship and gained great influence over them. When roving red men were a part of the life of the great west, Dr. Ridge was honored by the Indians at one of the great corn feasts by being made a member of their tribe, and given the soubriquet of "Little Thunder," for his positive manner and direct speech.

About 300 Belgians, men women and children, came to Kansas City in the spring of 1849 and settled in the East bottoms, expecting to make permanent homes there. They had journeyed by steamboat from New Orleans, and soon after reaching their destination cholera appeared among them in a malignant form and about one-half their number died. The disease was communicated to the residents of the town, resulting in practical depopulation; nearly one-half of the 400 residents died, and most of the remainder fled. During the epidemic Dr. Isaac M. Ridge ministered continually to the people. At the outset his labors were shared by Dr. Oliver Fulton, a native of Ohio. Dr. Fulton died from the disease and was buried in what is now known as "Shelley Park." Dr. Ridge afterward was the only practitioner who fearlessly performed professional duty.

Dr. Ridge, after fighting the plague two or three weeks and waiting on numerous patients, without regard to nationality or position, was a victim of the scourge, being taken suddenly ill with it while on a visit to his friend, W. H. Chick. Dr. Charles Robinson, who was then 110 miles from the river on the Santa Fe trail, was summoned at the special request of Dr. Ridge and to the treatment which he administered Dr. Ridge attributed his recovery. Later in the Civil war this favor was reciprocated when Dr. Ridge became the means of saving the life of his friend, then governor of Kansas, who was a prisoner under sentence to be hanged. Dr. Ridge died in Kansas City, May 7, 1907.

Dr. Thomas B. Lester began practice in Kansas City in 1854; he became one of the most successful men in the profession. He also was a capable writer on professional topics. Dr. Joseph M. Woods, often called the "Father of Surgery in the West," came from Liberty, Mo., in 1858 and practiced his profession, particularly surgery, with a success that gave him a wide reputation in the West. He was an unusually large man, being six feet four inches tall and weighing 250 pounds, a man of few words but quick to act when the

occasion demanded. Other physicians who began practicing medicine in Kansas City previous to 1861 were Johnston Lykins, E. D. Ralph, W. W. Harris, J. T. Herndon, G. B. Wood, R. R. Hall, G. N. Woodward, A. L. Schoen, J. T. Rice, A. W. Bonham, G. M. B. Maughs and Theodore S. Case. Dr. Case did more writing on the subject of medicine than he did practicing. Dr. Lykins, a gentleman of integrity and merit, had been agent to the Indians and his practice was mostly among them and his old acquaintances in Kansas City and its vicinity.

The call to arms in the Civil war took most of the physicians away from Kansas City, leaving the greater part of the practice to Dr. I. M. Ridge and Dr. Thomas B. Lester. The services of the two stay-at-home doctors was needed not only in towns, but at considerable distances in the surrounding country. Notwithstanding the fact that the territory adjacent to Kansas City continually was harassed by predatory bands, the two physicians were so well known and were held in such great respect that they suffered no serious molestation while on their errands of mercy.

Dr. Joshua Thorn and Dr. Peter Arnoldia became residents of Kansas City in the Civil war, but they were connected with the government hospital, and attended few except the soldiers committed to their care. When peace came they engaged in private practice. About the same time Dr. Joseph M. Wood and Dr. Theodore S. Case returned and resumed their professional duties. Dr. Case, an able man in the profession, soon abandoned it to engage in literary pursuits and politics. Soon after the close of the war a number of physicians located in Kansas City, many of whom had performed services in one or the other of the contending armies, having been attracted here by the encouraging prospects of the young city. Among these were Dr. A. B. Sloan, a capable practitioner, and an excellent writer on professional topics; Dr. H. F. Hereford, a capable man in the profession, who began practice in Westport in 1851; Dr. S. S. Todd, Dr. Alfred B. Taylor, Dr. J. H. Bennett, Dr. Samuel Milligan, Dr. Joel Morris, Dr. D. Y. Chalfant and Dr. D. R. Porter. Dr. G. W. Tindall, the pioneer dentist, came to Kansas City in 1855. With increasing population came more physicians, many of whom, if without the rich practical experience of their predecessors, had been more highly favored with educational advantages.

The Jackson County Medical Society was organized in 1874. No records are extant and it is only known that its membership embraced nearly all the resident physicians of that period. In 1881 a reorganization was effected, with Dr. C. B. McDonald president, Dr. Joshua Miller as vice-president and Dr. C. W. Adams as secretary and treasurer. Meetings are held semi-monthly. The object of the society is to advance the professional lines through the medium of discussions and interchange of opinions. A small library is main-

tained. The Kansas City District Medical society was organized in 1874, its membership being derived from the counties of Jackson, Clay, Ray, Cass, Platte and Lafayette. Dr. J. M. Allen was the first president, and Dr. E. W. Schauffler the first secretary. Meetings are held quarterly.

The first medical college in Kansas City was organized in the summer of 1869, when Dr. S. S. Todd, Dr. A. B. Taylor and Dr. F. Cooley obtained a charter for the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons. Almost simultaneously other members of the profession secured a charter for the Kansas City Medical College, the leading spirit in the movement being Dr. A. P. Lankford, a young and energetic surgeon, aided by the well known surgeon, Dr. J. M. Wood. From these events dates the founding of the first medical college west of St Louis, the claim for priority resting with the Kansas City Medical College, which opened in October, 1869, while the College of Physicians and Surgeons did not open until the following December.

The two colleges were maintained separately until the fall of 1870, when they combined under the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, with the following faculty: Drs. S. S. Todd, J. M. Wood, E. W. Schauffler, A. P. Lankford, A. B. Taylor, T. B. Lester, D. R. Porter, D. E. Dickerson, T. J. Eaton, W. C. Evans, I. B. Woodson and S. C. Price. Some of those omitted in the consolidation of the two colleges with others then organized the Kansas City Hospital Medical college, with the following faculty: Drs. Franklin Cooley, Joseph Chew, J. O. Day, E. Dunscomb, J. C. Richards, G. E. Hayden, A. L. Chapman. This school is different from the one founded under the same name some years later. It did not long exist nor exert any marked influence. In 1880 in order to more closely identify the college of Physicians and Surgeons with the rapidly growing city which was its home, the faculty secured a new charter and it was thereafter known as the Kansas City Medical college. A charter was obtained in 1891 and the new college was reorganized.

The dental department of the Kansas City medical college was organized in 1881, with Dr. John K. Stark as first dean of the faculty. In 1890 the school separated from the Kansas City Medical college and became the Kansas City Dental college.

A few men with ambition to become medical educators, and with some financial backing, early in 1881, conceived the idea of establishing a Kansas City University, having a medical department, a law department and an art department, and such other departments as the public in the future might demand. They raised a fund and erected a building at the southeast corner of Twelfth and McGee streets, and the medical department was opened in the fall of the year with this faculty: Dr. H. F. Hereford, Dr. Andrew O'Connor, Dr. John W. Jackson, Dr. J. W. Elston, Dr. E. R. Lewis, Dr. J. R. Snell,

Dr. J. P. Jackson, Dr. J. L. Teed, Dr. F. B. Tiffany, Dr. J. Miller, Dr. C. W. Adams, Dr. Albert B. Campbell, Dr. Lyman A. Berger, Dr. G. W. Davis, Dr. M. O. Baldwin, and others. The faculty determined to make it a first-class school. A post-graduate session was established in the spring of 1882, with the same faculty as the winter session. The course began March 13 and closed May 20. A spring course followed from March 17 to May 26.

The college was reorganized in 1888. A new college building was constructed at Tenth and Campbell streets. Later the charter was amended and the name changed from Medical Department of the University of Kansas City to University Medical college.

The Kansas City Hospital College of Medicine was founded in 1882. The faculty was composed of seven allopathists, Drs. D. E. Dickerson, F. Cooley, S. W. Bowker, J. Stark, J. W. Combs, M. M. Rowley, and W. H. Kimberlin, and three homeopathsists, Drs. J. Thorne, H. C. Baker and R. Arnold. Dr. T. S. White was added to the faculty in 1884. The members of the first class graduated from the college in 1883 and were refused certificates by the Missouri State Board of Health. The college brought a test case in the Supreme court of Missouri. The court issued a peremptory order directing the state board of health to issue the certificates. The question of ethics was exhaustively discussed among the medical profession, and in 1881 it was brought before the National Medical association. No specific action was taken, but by a common consent the question at issue was laid aside and the right of regular practitioners to consult with graduates of any medical school was tacitly admitted. This was the attainment of the primal purpose, and the same year the college was abandoned, and the apparatus, and a small amount of money in the treasury, were distributed among the survivors of the enterprise. While it existed the college graduated fifty-three physicians, of whom twelve were women.

The Kansas City Homeopathic College was founded in 1888 through the effort of Dr. F. F. Casseday, Dr. E. F. Brady and J. C. Wise. During its first two years, the college was maintained in three small rooms in the Schutte building. It was supported by voluntary contributions from active practitioners. The original faculty comprised ten resident physicians, while twelve others occupied positions on the board of trustees, the hospital staff, the dispensary staff or were members of the advisory board. A college building at 1020 East Tenth street was completed in the fall of 1892, at a cost of \$10,000.

The Hahnemann Medical College of the Kansas City University was founded partly through the generosity of H. J. Heinz of Pittsburg, Pa., and was incorporated in June, 1896, as the Homeopathic Medical Department of the Kansas City University. The name was changed June 20, 1900, to the Hahnemann Medical College of the Kansas City University. The course of

instruction covers a period of four years, as required by the American Institute of Homeopathy. Women are admitted on equal terms with men. The first class was graduated in 1899.

Dr. D. J. McMillen and several friends having been assured of the substantial co-operation, in 1890 took steps toward the organization of the Western Dental College of Kansas City. They devised plans for the opening of the school, and established what has become one of the largest dental colleges in the United States. The men who were associated in organizing the college were: Drs. McMillen, J. S. Letord, H. S. Lowry, E. E. Shattuck, D. C. Lane, S. C. Wheat, I. D. Pearce, E. D. Carr, A. J. McDonald, H. S. Thompson, J. W. Aiken, J. W. Heckler, S. B. Prevost, Elliott Smith, W. G. Price, J. M. Gross, C. C. Hamilton, J. T. Eggers, W. S. Dedman, J. H. Cromwell, T. J. Beattie, H. O. Hanawalt, Willis P. King, C. E. Esterly, L. D. Hodge, George Ashton, J. S. Sharp, R. Wood Brown, H. B. Heckler and Judge I. H. Kinley. The first term began in September, 1890, and six students were enrolled for a term of six months. The attendance has steadily increased. The first faculty was composed of Dr. D. J. McMillen, dean and professor of operative dentistry; and Drs. H. S. Douglas, J. T. Eggers, T. J. Beattie, J. S. Sharp, C. C. Hamilton, H. O. Hanawalt, H. S. Lowry and J. M. Gross. There have been many changes in the faculty, but the instructors have been men prominent in the profession.

In the establishment of hospitals in Kansas City there has been no lavish expenditure of money in rearing great structures remarkable for architectural beauty, with the exception of the new city hospital. With modest interiors, the hospitals are reasonably complete in all their appointments, supplied with all modern appliances necessary for the treatment of patients. All are served by capable resident members of the medical profession. In connection with them are medical colleges and training schools for women nurses, and the hospitals themselves afford unusual opportunities to the medical students for witnessing treatment in all departments.

The city hospital was founded in 1870 in a small frame building at Twenty-second and McCoy streets. In 1884 a brick edifice was erected at the cost of \$5,600. The city council appropriated \$25,000 for building purposes in 1895 and a two-story brick building containing the offices, ward for the insane, women's ward and surgical department was erected. Later many improvements were made in the old building. The capacity of the old city hospital at the time the new city hospital was completed in the summer of 1908 was 200. St. George's hospital, the pesthouse, was destroyed by a fire early in 1899, and a temporary building is used when necessity requires. The management of the city hospital is vested in a city physician, who is also surgeon in charge. Subordinate to him is a house surgeon, with two medical

graduates as assistants, and a steward. The supervisory management rests with the board of health, consisting of the heads of municipal departments. The mayor is ex officio president of the board, with the city physician as executive officer. Subordinate officers are a city chemist, a health officer, a milk and food inspector and a stock and meat inspector, who make their reports to the city physician.

St. Joseph's hospital was founded in 1875 by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet. The original building was a frame house accommodating twenty patients, under the care of Mother Celestia and three sisters who came with her. The present building, completed in 1886, is situated at 710 Penn street. It is complete in every respect, its equipment including an X-ray plant, the equal of those in metropolitan hospitals, the gift of Dr. J. D. Griffith. One hundred patients may be accommodated and persons of all religious denominations are admitted without question and are permitted to receive visits from clergymen of their own faith. Abundant provision is made for charity cases. An additional five-story building was erected in 1900 at a cost of \$40,000.

The University hospital is successor to All Saints' hospital, which was established about 1883 under the direction of St. Mary's Episcopal church. The latter grew out of the effort of the Rev. Dr. H. D. Jardine. The building at 1005 Campbell street was erected at a cost of \$17,000 and in 1898 was leased to the University Medical college, which purchased the property in 1899. The building was improved, having accommodations for fifty patients. A managing physician is in charge with a woman superintendent, and the nurses are all graduates of the training school connected with the University Medical college. The hospital is open to all without regard to sect or nationality.

The German hospital association was organized January 17, 1886, by a number of German-American citizens. Its first officers were: C. E. Schoellkopf, A. Long, J. A. Bachman, and C. Spengler. A fund was created by subscription and a building at Twenty-third and Holmes streets was purchased and remodeled at a cost of \$10,000. The property in 1908 was valued at \$50,000. It provided accommodation for 100 patients without regard to religion or nationality.

The Kansas City Homeopathic hospital, incorporated February 27, 1888, was founded by a number of leading homeopathic practitioners. The first building was on Lydia avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Late in 1888 the hospital was removed to a large building on Eighth street between Charlotte and Campbell streets, and in 1890 to Seventh street, between Washington and Penn streets. At this latter location a portion of the building was used by the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical college. The

hospital was closed in 1890 for lack of funds. The Homeopathic Hospital and Training School of Kansas City was opened in September, 1899, by Mrs. W. E. Dockson, as matron.

The Maternity hospital was established in 1885 by the East Side Women's Christian Temperance union. It was supported by voluntary contributions, supplemented at a later day by proceeds of laundry work performed by girls who had been treated and who needed work and a home after their recovery. The management was by women exclusively. Dr. Pauline Canfield was the first physician in charge. In 1896 the hospital closed for lack of support and its furniture was given to the Women's and Children's hospital and training school for nurses, which institution was chartered in 1897, and was organized by substantially the same body as the Maternity hospital. The management is vested in a board of directors, composed exclusively of women, and the hospital is self-supporting. Its charity work is limited to a free ward for crippled children. Agnew hospital, a general hospital with a maternity department, was founded July 1, 1897, at the northeast corner of Fourteenth street and Penn street. A building at 637 Woodland avenue was leased in October, 1898, where there are accommodations for twenty-five patients. In connection with this hospital is a Kansas City training school for nurses.

St. Luke's Hospital was established by the Rev. Edward Robert Atwill, Bishop of the Diocese of Kansas City, February 19, 1906. It is owned by the Church Charity association of Kansas City, an organization of the Episcopal church. This society was incorporated under the laws of Missouri, October 3, 1882. The articles of incorporation were amended November 28, 1906. The present building has a capacity of 25 beds and is managed by a Board of Directors under the auspices of the church Charity association. While there are a few free beds, yet it is not a purely charitable institution. There is a visiting staff, and a consulting staff of physicians; who are appointed by the directors. A successful nurses' training school is conducted in connection with the hospital, which is under the direction of the superintendent.

The South Side hospital is a small private institution. It was founded in 1905. There are 36 beds for patients. Any reputable physician may have his patients admitted. There is also a training school for nurses in connection with the hospital. The Red Cross hospital of Kansas City was founded by Dr. Alberta F. Moffet, 1902. It is a general hospital open to the profession, with a capacity of 20 beds. There are two hospitals in Kansas City that are devoted solely to the interests of the railroads. One belongs to the Missouri Pacific railroad; the other to the Kansas City Southern railroad. The Missouri Pacific hospital accommodates thirty patients. The Kansas City Southern hospital has accommodations for twenty-five patients.

The first medical periodical published in Kansas City was the *Kansas City Review of Medicine and Surgery*, edited and managed by Dr. Theodore S. Case and Dr. G. M. B. Maughs. It was established in 1860, and discontinued at the beginning of the Civil war. Dr. Case espoused the Union cause, while Dr. Maughs went south and entered the Confederate service. Kansas City was then without a medical periodical until 1871, when the *Kansas City Medical Journal* appeared, published by the Kansas City Medical college and first edited by Dr. A. P. Lankford. It was discontinued after three years for want of support. The *New Medical Era and Sanitarium* began publication in 1883, under the management of Dr. A. L. Chapman, but existed only two years. The *Kansas City Medical Record* first appeared in 1884 under the editorial and business management of Dr. A. L. Fulton and Dr. George Halley; the latter withdrew in 1885. The publication has since been recognized as an influential medical journal.

The *Kansas City Index-Lancet* is the outgrowth of several other journals. Dr. F. F. Dickman began the publication of the *Kansas Medical Index* in 1879 at Fort Scott, Kas. Dr. J. R. Cheaney became business manager in 1883, and the name of the journal was changed to *Kansas and Missouri Valley Medical Index*. In November, 1883, Dr. Cheaney retired, and in 1885 the publication was removed to Kansas City, and became the *Kansas City Medical Index*. Dr. Emory Lanphear and Dr. W. S. Elston assumed charge of the journal in September, 1885. Later Dr. Elston retired and the publication was continued by Dr. Lanphear as *Lanphear's Kansas City Medical Index*. Dr. H. E. Pearse was the next owner. In 1899 he sold his interest to Dr. John Punton, who was then owner of the *Kansas City Lancet*. Dr. Punton consolidated the two journals under the name of the *Kansas City Index-Lancet*.

The *Medical Arena*, the only homeopathic periodical in the Missouri Valley, owes its inception to an incident attending the fourth commencement of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical college in 1892. Dr. T. H. Hudson delivered the address to the graduates of homeopathy and coeducation. All interested were desirous that the address and other information connected with the commencement should be published. This condition called attention to the urgent necessity for a homeopathic journal. Dr. Hudson persuaded Dr. C. F. DeLap to join him in establishing a journal. The first number of the *Medical Standard* was issued in April, 1892, but as there was a publication with the same name in Chicago, the publishers changed the title to the *Keynote of Homeopathy*. The journal was suspended in September, 1892, because of the accumulation of debts, but was resumed after three months under the name of *Medical Arena*. Dr. C. F. DeLap and Dr. W. D. Foster managed the editorial department. After several changes the

early indebtedness was liquidated. The journal is without competition in the territory tributary to Kansas City. Dr. Foster remained with the *Medical Arena* for about the first two years of its publication, when Dr. A. E. Newmeister, who had been associated with the journal, took over his interests. Dr. DeLap with Dr. Newmeister continued the paper's publication until 1906. The paper was then sold to Dr. S. S. Marks, who ran it as an Eclectic journal until within the last few months, when it was sold to an Eclectic journal of St. Louis.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE GREAT INDUSTRIES.

The marvelous development of the live stock trade in Kansas City was from natural sources; no special effort was required to promote the great industry of cattle raising. The immeasurable rich grazing ground in the country contiguous to Kansas City suggested the raising of live stock, and the generous soil yielding not alone the best but the cheapest of feed for the cattle further encouraged this feature of agriculture.

To the Spaniards Kansas City is indebted for the inception of the great live stock trade. When the Santa Fe and overland trade developed from the use of pack horses to caravans of wagons drawn by oxen, about 1857, great herds of the long horned Texas steers grazed in the pasture land of Texas, and not less than 20,000 of them were driven to Kansas City and used by the traders. Many were sold to firms in Chicago and Milwaukee, having been driven across the river to Randolph's Bluff to the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad and shipped. This was the beginning of the live stock trade on which rests the commercial and industrial supremacy of Kansas City.

Before the advent of railroads in Kansas City the trade consisted only of such hogs and cattle as could easily be driven from adjacent farms to railroad stations or to the Missouri river to be shipped by water. During the Civil war the confederate army was supplied with beef from Texas, but later the war interfered with the market and the southwest was overrun with Texas cattle. The Southern people could not afford to buy and Mexico needed but a small part of the annual increase.

The drovers learned that cattle commanded high prices in the Northwest and prepared to take herds through the southwest of Missouri to Sedalia and other points on the Missouri Pacific railroad in Central Missouri. Resistance was made to their entrance to Missouri or Kansas, as it was thought

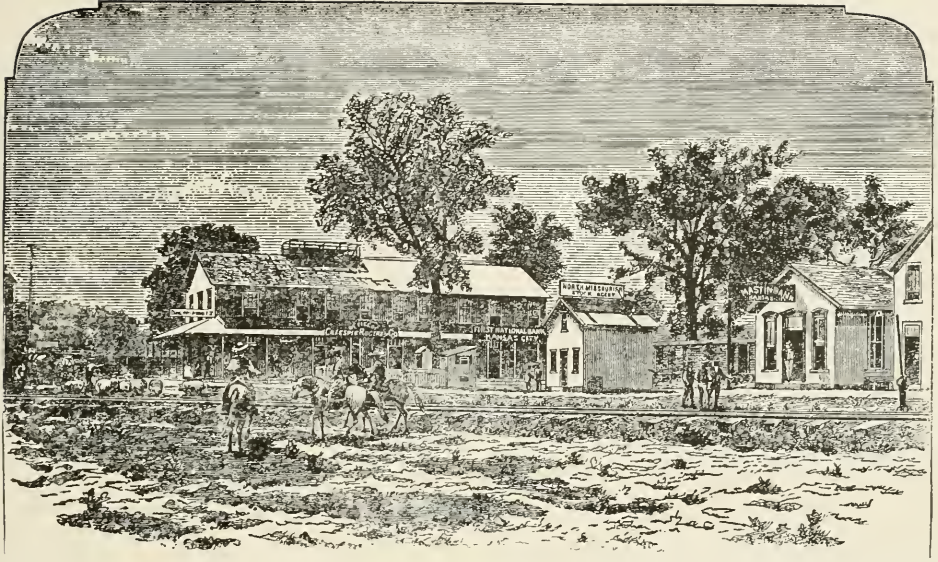
that the Spanish fever would spread among the native cattle. The objections raised by the farmers of Kansas attracted the attention of Mr. Joseph C. McCoy, a cattle dealer in Illinois. He studied the problem and considered that a receiving station for Texas cattle might be found in western Kansas, outside of settled districts. Mr. McCoy built a stock yard in Abilene, Kas., and was very successful until 1871, when the Kansas legislature, at the solicitation of the farmers living in the vicinity of the town, enacted a law that drove the live stock trade from Abilene.

L. V. Morse, superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, was the pioneer of the stock yards movement in Kansas City. In 1870 Mr. Morse fenced off five acres of land and divided it into eleven pens. In 1871, the Kansas City Stock Yards company was organized with these officers: J. M. Walker, president; George H. Nettleton, general manager; Jerome D. Smith, superintendent, and George N. Altman, secretary. The Live Stock Exchange building was erected in the West bottoms at Sixteenth and Bell streets, and the stock yards covered twenty-six acres in the immediate neighborhood. The first year's receipts were 120,827 cattle, 41,036 hogs, 4,527 sheep and 809 horses and mules, a total of 6,623 cars.

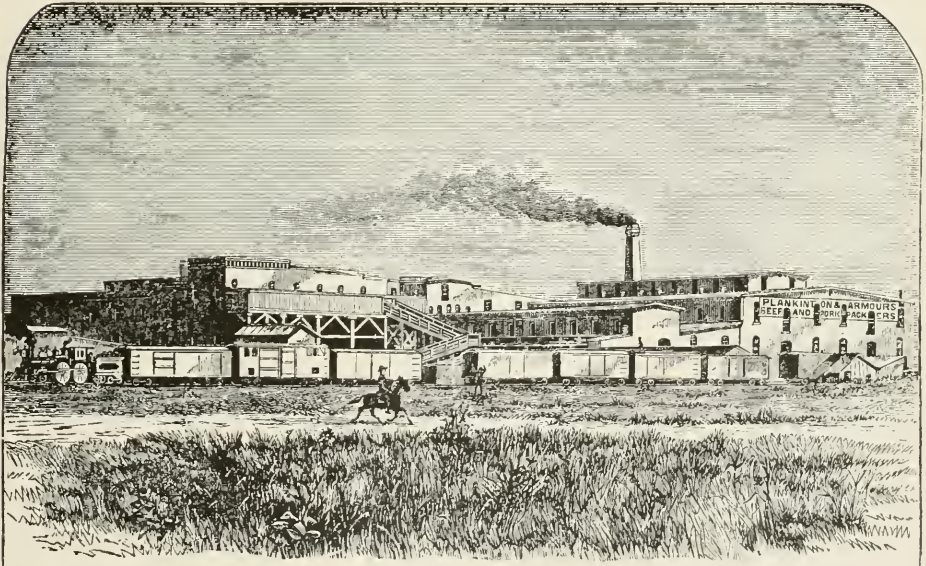
The Kansas City stock yards have been enlarged at different times to meet the demands of an increasing business, until they now (1908) represent an investment of eight million dollars. This, together with the packing industry, shows the total amount of money devoted to live stock interests in this city to be \$40,000,000. The yards, in 1908, covered 207 acres and had a daily yarding capacity of 40,000 cattle, 35,000 hogs, 25,000 sheep and 5,000 horses and mules. The value of the live stock received in 1907 was more than 145 million dollars. Kansas City is second only to Chicago in the live stock markets of the world.

The receipts of all kinds of live stock at the Kansas City stock yards in 1907 were 7,237,750; the number of carloads received was 145,301; cattle, 2,670,460; hogs, 2,923,460; and sheep, 1,581,468. The packing houses in 1907 purchased 1,420,183 cattle, 2,738,481 hogs, and 1,081,654 sheep.

While a great live stock center was being established in Kansas City, the horse and mule market was not neglected. The Kansas City Stock Yards company has provided every facility for handling these animals. The horse and mule market has developed until it is now (1908) one of the most important branches of the live stock industry. The receipts of horses and mules at the stock yards in 1871, the year of the organization of the stock yards company, were less than 1,000. By 1880 the receipts had increased to 14,000; in 1890 the receipts of horses and mules received in Kansas City were 47,118. The number of these animals received in Kansas City between 1900 and 1908 averaged about 65,000 a year.



EXCHANGE BUILDING AND BUSINESS OFFICES OF KANSAS STOCK
YARDS IN 1871.



THE OLD PLANKINTON & ARMOUR'S PACKING PLANT.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Missouri has long been famous as the world's greatest mule producing district. Recent statistics show Kansas and Nebraska as close seconds in the number of mules owned and raised. Some of the largest contracts for furnishing mules that have ever been made in the United States were handled by Kansas City dealers. In the Spanish-American war and in the war in South Africa Kansas City dealers furnished more than 100,000 mules and horses, and about ninety per cent of all the mules purchased by the United States government in recent years has been furnished by Kansas City dealers. Not only is Kansas City an important market for draft horses and mules, but also for saddle horses, light drivers and roadsters.

In the earlier years of the stock yards the sheep trade attracted little attention, but later the buying side of the market made wonderful strides. At first the shippers and speculators had to be depended upon to take most of the sheep received. This proved to be a most unreliable demand. The killing trade began to show a little vigor in 1883, and the local slaughter of sheep having begun, a steady and reliable market was established. This gave encouragement to the sheep breeders of the West and they began to give increased attention to fattening mutton sheep for the market. The demand for mutton increased until Kansas City has become one of the principal sheep markets of the country. The best sheep, as well as cattle country, in the West lies adjacent to Kansas City.

Situated in the center of the greatest corn growing section of the United States, Kansas City is an important market for hogs. The fact that there are situated here several of the largest packing plants in the world makes a strong demand for hogs. For a decade past the full receipts of hogs have been sold on the market, and shipping hogs through to other markets was almost unknown. Not only has there been a demand for all the arrivals here in the recent years, but the buying side of the market has grown until it has become greater than the selling side. More hogs could be sold each year than the tributary country is able to supply.

Not only are the Kansas City stock yards the center of the movement of the live stock of commerce in the Southwest, but they are the center of the pure-bred live stock industry of the territory west of the Mississippi river. Here is held annually one of the world's greatest exhibitions of pure-bred live stock—the American Royal Live Stock show, which attracts exhibitors from half the states and territories of the union and visitors from all over the United States. At the show in the fall of 1906, 1,500 head of pure-bred cattle, horses, hogs and goats were in exhibition, and \$30,000 in premiums was distributed. The attendance was 60,000. This great exhibition has been fostered and encouraged by the stock yards company. The company has provided commodious barns for housing it, and constructed, at a cost of

\$30,000, a pavilion used exclusively for public sales of pure-bred stock. This movement to make Kansas City the center of the pure-bred live stock industry has met with the hearty co-operation of the leading members of the National Association of Breeders.

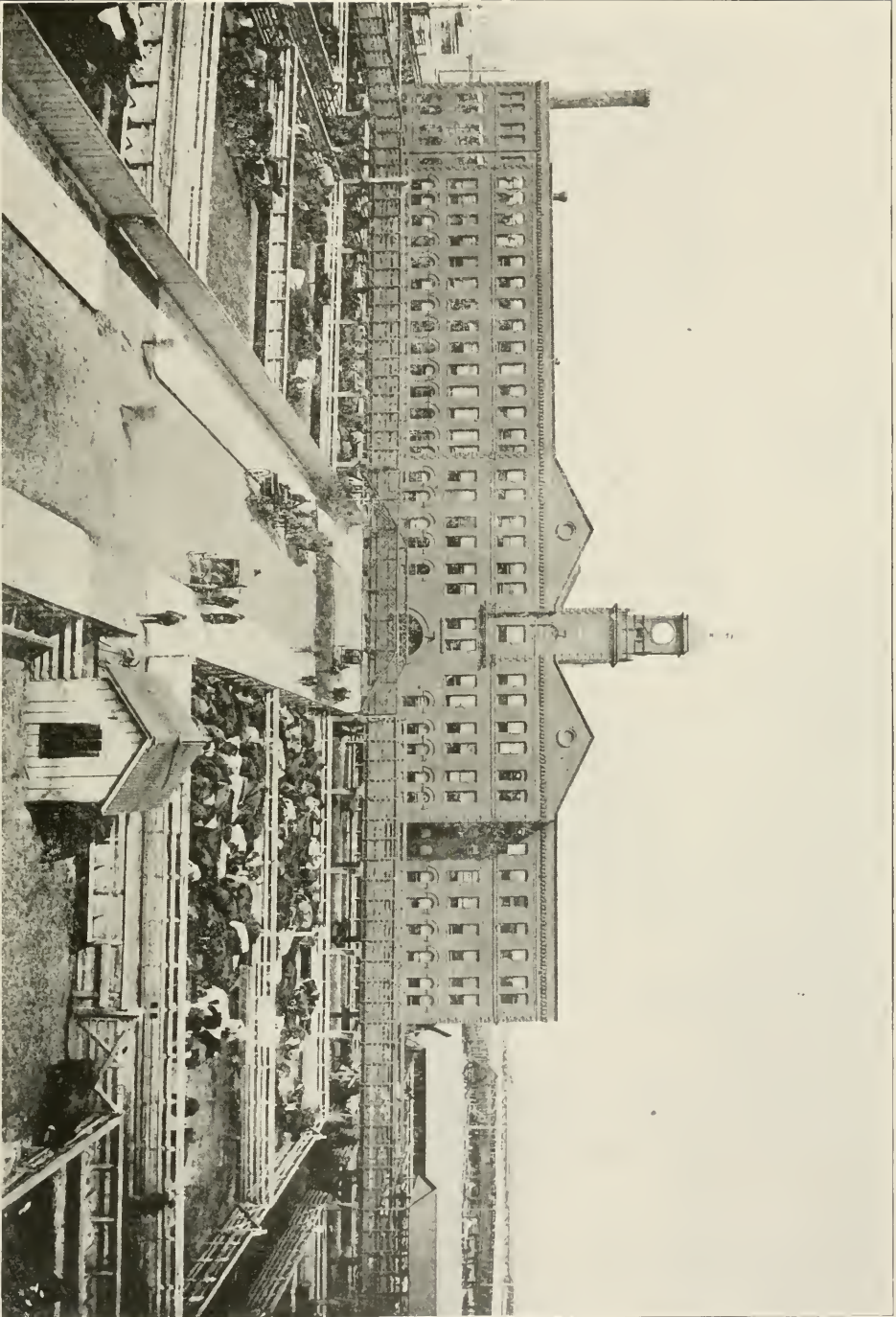
C. F. Morse, president of the Kansas City Stock Yards company, has been identified with it since its early days, having for many years served as vice-president and general manager. E. E. Richardson, secretary and treasurer, has occupied that position since 1872. Eugene Rust, general manager, was made yardmaster in 1880 and later served as assistant superintendent, superintendent and traffic manager. Harry P. Child, general supply agent, was appointed yardmaster at the opening of the yards in 1871; superintendent in 1879, and assistant general manager in 1892, holding the latter office until it was abolished.

The main building at the live stock yards in 1871 was a one-story frame structure. The present (1908) live stock exchange building is said to be the finest of its kind in the world. It is built of red pressed brick, has three and one-half acres of floor space, three-fourths of a mile of hallways, 353 offices and two assembly halls. The building stands partly in Kansas and partly in Missouri. The state line is marked by a row of red tiles across the floor.

This table gives the receipts of live stock at the Kansas City stock yards for 1907:

Month	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and Mules	Cars
January	217,632	16,921	263,348	145,595	9,747	13,499
February	154,469	8,298	254,252	156,262	7,312	10,815
March	158,402	7,152	218,103	158,906	8,029	10,504
April	179,938	9,129	254,574	130,137	5,675	11,612
May	135,588	6,651	361,841	118,321	4,188	10,862
June	157,136	17,275	312,626	113,896	3,271	10,997
July	215,104	35,702	259,422	85,832	3,301	13,006
August	246,707	38,023	169,805	88,638	4,564	12,986
September	316,311	49,256	150,526	184,319	6,843	15,859
October	296,001	52,164	196,252	201,175	5,515	15,477
November	162,991	29,713	208,139	118,791	1,626	9,871
December	144,015	15,682	274,887	80,276	2,270	9,918
Total	2,384,294	285,966	2,923,777	1,582,148	62,341	145,406

These figures do not include receipts at private packing yards, amounting to 964 cattle, 1,604 calves, 552,000 hogs and 765 sheep.



LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING.

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The names of the former presidents of the Kansas City Stock Yards company are given below: James F. Joy, Detroit, Mich., 1871-73; James M. Walker, Chicago, Ill., 1873-75; Charles Francis Adams, Boston, Mass., 1875-1902; Charles F. Morse, 1902 and serving in 1908. General managers: George H. Nettleton, Kansas City, 1871-79; Charles F. Morse, Kansas City, 1879-1902; Eugene Rust, Kansas City, 1902 and serving in 1908.

The live stock traffic at Kansas City is handled by seventy-five commission firms, members of the Kansas City Live Stock exchange. The association was organized April 6, 1886, to establish and maintain a commercial exchange, not for pecuniary gain or profit, but to protect and promote all interests concerned in the purchase and sale of live stock at the Kansas City market; to promote and foster uniformity in the customs and usages at the market; to inculcate and enforce high moral principles in the transaction of business; to inspire confidence in the methods and integrity of its members; to provide facilities for the orderly and prompt conduct of business; to aid in the speedy and equitable adjustment of disputes, and, generally, to promote the welfare of the Kansas City market.

The association in 1908 had 284 members, live stock commission men, order buyers, stock raisers, representatives of railways, farmers, bankers, and other classes of business men whose interests were, more or less, centered at the market. During the twenty-two years of its existence the members have sold \$2,176,835,896.00 worth of live stock. Of this amount returns were made to the various owners with a loss of only one ten-thousandth of one per cent—a wonderful showing for this gigantic business. There were 2,403,189 cars of live stock disposed of, which running in one train would reach a distance of 19,225 miles, and which, going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, would require one month and ten days to pass a given point. Since its inception 1,417 different persons have been members of the organization, and of this number twenty-one were expelled as being unworthy of further connection with an organization having a high standard of business morals and integrity.

R. P. Woodbury has been secretary of the Kansas City Live Stock exchange since it was organized in 1886. The names of the former presidents of the exchange follow: C. F. Morse, 1886-88; K. B. Armour, 1888-89; H. P. Child, 1889-91; Frank Cooper, 1891-93; J. H. Waite, 1893-94; J. C. McCoy, 1894-95; J. N. Payne, 1895-96; J. R. Stoller, 1896-97; J. C. McCoy, 1897-98; W. S. Hannah, 1898-00; G. M. Walden, 1900-03; C. G. Bridgeford, 1903-05; F. G. Robinson, 1905-07; J. C. Swift, 1907-09.

The large supply of cheap cattle afforded by the range of the West early attracted the attention of the packers to the advantages of this locality. E. W. Pattison, of Indianapolis, Ind., made the experiment in Junction City,

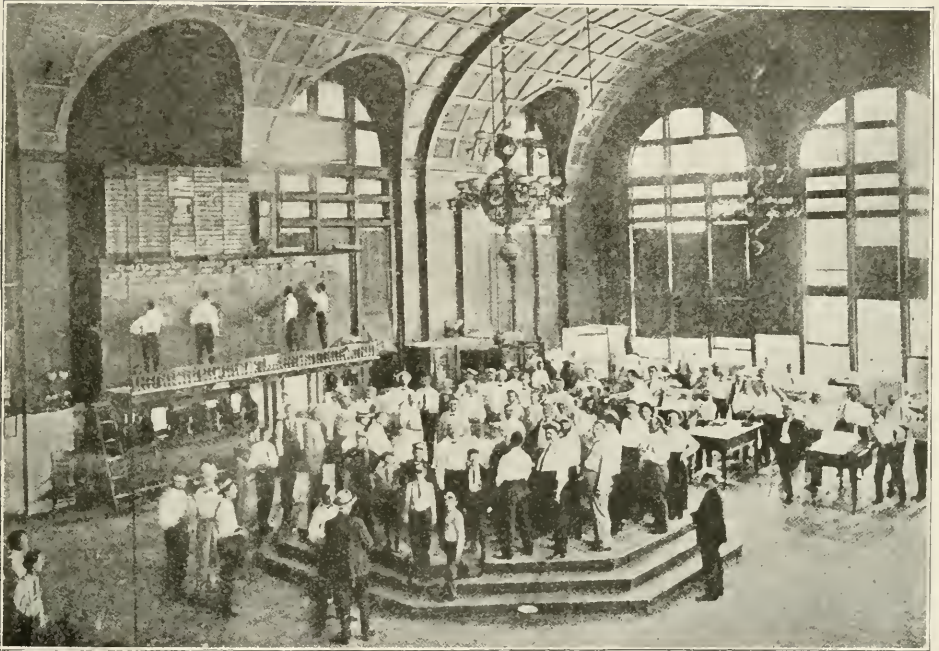
Kas., in 1867 and was pleased with the result. He found, however, that Kansas City would afford him better facilities, and in 1868, with J. W. L. Slavens and William Eperson, built the first packing plant in Kansas City. In the first year of their operations they slaughtered about 4,200 cattle, the first beef packing done in the city.

Thomas J. Bigger, formerly of Belfast, Ireland, came to Kansas City in 1868 and began packing hogs for the Irish and English markets, the first enterprise of this sort started in the city after the war. Previous to the war, about 1858, M. Dively and a few others had packed a few hogs, and in 1859 J. L. Mitchener opened a packing house on the east levee, but his business was ruined by the war. Mr. Bigger built a small storehouse on St. Louis avenue in West Kansas City in 1868, for storing meat, the slaughtering being done for him by Pattison & Slavens. J. W. L. Slavens sold his interest in the packing house of Pattison & Slavens to Dr. F. B. Nofsinger in 1869, and formed the co-partnership known as Ferguson, Slavens & Co., by whom was built the packing house occupied later by the Morrison Packing company.

Plankinton & Armours came to Kansas City in 1870. The first year the firm rented the packing house of Pattison & Nofsinger, but in the following year built its own plant. Plankinton & Armours already had two large houses, one in Milwaukee and one in Chicago. The firm began at once to build up a great packing business. John Plankinton retired from the firm of Plankinton & Armours in 1885 and the celebrated corporation of the Armour Brothers Packing company was organized. The Armour plant in Kansas City has been enlarged at various times until now (1908) it is one of the largest slaughter houses in the world.

In the summer of 1880 Jacob Dold & Sons, one of the largest packing firms in Buffalo, New York, came to Kansas City and purchased the packing house of Nofsinger & Co. The firm began business in the fall of 1880. The new venture was a success from the beginning, and the Kansas City branch soon outstripped the parent establishment in the quality of its productions. The leading spirit of the concern here was J. C. Dold, under whose management an immense business was developed. The extensive beef and pork packing and lard refining firm of Fowler Brothers, with packing houses in Liverpool, New York and Chicago, began operations in Kansas City in 1881. Early in 1884 George Fowler purchased his brother's interest in the establishment here, and conducted it alone until January 1, 1886, when his son, George A., became a partner under the firm name of George Fowler & Son.

The Morrison Packing company, a branch of the Cincinnati firm of James Morrison & Co., established in 1845, began operations in Kansas City in 1884, as successors to Slavens & Oburn. The Kansas City Packing com-



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pany was established in 1884, and the Allcut Packing company in 1885. The Kingan Packing company established a plant in Kansas City in 1888.

Later came the packing firms of Swift & Co., Cudahy & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, Ruddy Brothers, American Dressed Beef & Provision company and others. Eight large packing plants are in operation in Kansas City in 1908. The number of animals slaughtered in Kansas City in 1907 was 5,250,624.

The packing houses in Kansas City have been built with a view of meeting all requirements of the meat trade. The capacity of the packing plants and slaughtering establishments here is such that it would be possible to slaughter daily 15,600 cattle, 26,500 hogs and 16,700 sheep. For several years the packing plants in Kansas City have been able to handle the bulk, or more than two-thirds, of all the live stock marketed in Kansas City.

It was with remarkable foresight that the pioneer packers came into the "western country" in the early '70s to build their packing houses on the banks of the Kaw and Missouri rivers at Kansas City. They desired to have close communication with the people who were producing live stock. At least, they realized that greater things could be done by conducting their packing operations at the point nearest the base of supply.

CHAPTER XXII.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENT IN KANSAS CITY.

The United States government had about 1,500 employees under civil service in Kansas City in 1908. For their services they were paid an average of about \$127,000 a month. A wide variety of duties are performed by those who are in the Kansas City service of Uncle Sam. The government has floors to be scrubbed, elevators to be run, meat and food products to be inspected, customs duties and revenues to be collected, weather reports to be made and mail to be collected and distributed.

About three-fourths of the civil service employees in Kansas City were connected with the postoffice department. In 1908 there were 230 letter carriers and substitute letter carriers, and about 400 postal clerks. Six hundred railway postal clerks had headquarters in Kansas City and were paid here. The pay roll of the letter carriers was \$16,000 a month; the clerks, \$24,000 a month, and the railway mail clerks, \$50,000 a month. The bureau of animal industry gave employment to 200 men in Kansas City. Of this number 185 were meat inspectors. The others were assigned to the

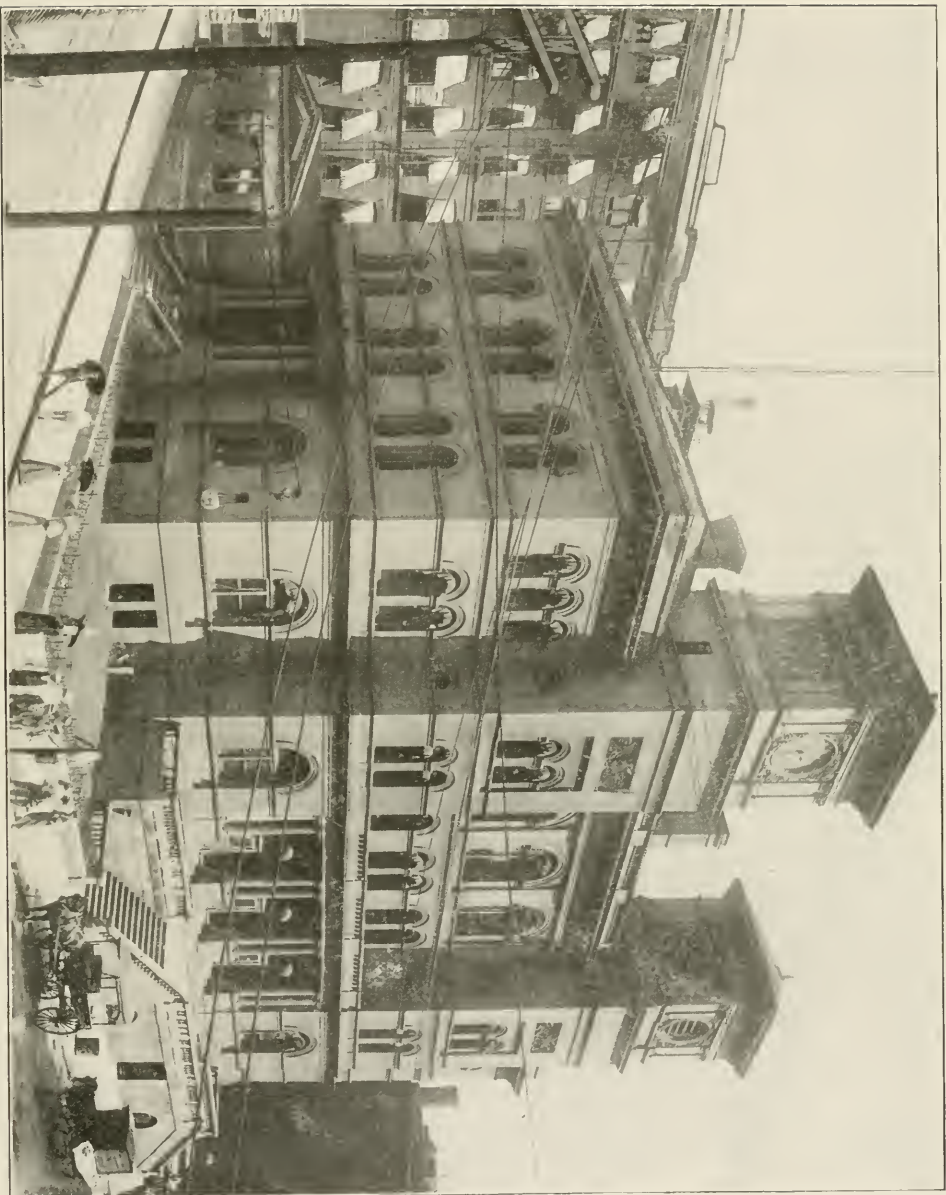
quarantine station at the stock yards and the meat inspection laboratory. The pay roll of the bureau was \$18,000 a month.

The custodian of the Federal building had a force of thirty-five men and women, most of them negroes. They include the charwomen, the janitors, the firemen, the engineers, the watchmen and the elevator operators. The custodian's force cost the government \$1,850 a month. The collector of internal revenues had an office force of eight persons. Seven men in addition worked in the warehouses and the rectifying houses. The pay roll for this force was \$3,310 a month. The surveyor of customs employed fifteen men at a cost of \$1,900 a month. Six of the surveyor's men worked in the federal assay office, where samples of the ores imported into this country are tested, so as to fix their duty. The weather observer had five men employed in his office. The federal pure food laboratory gave employment to several chemists and inspectors. Several pension examiners had headquarters here. The secret service bureau varied in number according to the business on hand.

The first United States postoffice in Kansas City was established in 1845. William M. Chick was the first postmaster, but dying soon after his appointment, he was succeeded by his son, W. H. Chick. In the beginning the mails necessarily were small, and came but once a week by the way of Westport. Most of the time until 1860, the postoffice was situated on the Levee, as that was then the business center of the town. When the Levee was abandoned to shipping and warehouses, and the retail trade and hotels, and shops of all sorts moved back from the river, the postoffice followed for the convenience of the residents. The first office was kept by W. M. Chick in his warehouse at the southeast corner of Main street and the Levee. Later the postoffice was kept in the store of Silas Armstrong, a few doors east of the former place.

W. H. Chick was succeeded by Daniel Edgerton, who moved the office to the northwest corner of Main and Fourth streets, on the hill. It was kept there until Samuel Greer was appointed postmaster. He moved the postoffice back to the Levee, between Main and Walnut streets. At the expiration of his term of office, Greer, who kept a small country store, moved his stock of goods to Osawatimie, Kansas, where his store was plundered in one of the border raids. J. C. Ransom was the next postmaster. The postoffice still was situated on the Levee, between Main and Walnut streets. The "postoffice" then was a small case of pigeonholes about three feet square.

George W. Stebbins was postmaster from 1858 to 1860. His office was on the Levee, east of Walnut street, and was an improvement over that of his predecessors, being fitted up with a few glass boxes and drawers. He was followed in office by R. T. Van Horn, who moved the postoffice to the east side of Main street between Third and Fourth streets. Frank Foster



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was the assistant in charge. A small book store and news stand was kept in the same room by Matthew Foster.

No mail routes terminated in Kansas City previous to 1858. A tri-weekly mail left Westport for Fort Scott, Kansas, by way of Olathe, Paola, Osawatomie and Mound City, and also there was a line of tri-weekly stages between Westport and Fort Scott. Passengers taking the Fort Scott route were compelled to hire a private conveyance or go on foot from Kansas City to Westport to reach the stage leaving there for southern Kansas. The Santa Fe mail route terminated at Independence. Mail directed to Kansas City that came over the Santa Fe route was sent up the river on a mail boat. Only certain boats carried mail, and frequently long delays occurred. Often it would be several days before a letter arriving at Independence from New Mexico for Kansas City would reach here. Kansas City was very much hampered at that time in its communication with the outside world, but foundations were being laid for more and better mail facilities, which in a short time were established.

A stage line was established from Kansas City to Cameron, Missouri, in 1858, by Preston Roberts. The Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad had been completed to that point. Roberts also established a stage line to Lawrence, Kansas, and both of these stages carried mail. Soon afterward all mail routes ending at Westport were extended to Kansas City. The trade of southern Kansas had become an important factor in the commerce of Kansas City. A stream of immigration landing from the boats that arrived here daily induced the veteran stage man, J. L. Sanderson, to establish a daily line of stages, that carried mail, from this city to Fort Scott.

Stephen H. Haslett was appointed postmaster in May, 1861, by President Lincoln, but political excitement was so great at that time and so many objections were being made by the Confederates against government officials appointed by Mr. Lincoln that he did not accept the office. Frank Foster was appointed June 4, 1861. He moved the postoffice to the east side of Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, and had it equipped in regular postoffice style. In 1867 President Johnson appointed A. H. Hallowell, who was succeeded by H. B. Branch, in 1868. Foster again was appointed in 1869. The postoffice was kept on the east side of Main street near Missouri avenue. From that location the postoffice was removed to the southwest corner of Main and Delaware streets. Foster was succeeded by John S. Harris, early in 1872, and the postoffice was removed to the northwest corner of Seventh and Main streets. President Grant appointed Theodore S. Case postmaster in March, 1873, and he was reappointed by President Hayes and President Arthur. Case held office until after the expiration of his fourth term in November, 1885. In his third term the postoffice was moved to the northwest

corner of Sixth and Walnut streets and finally, in 1884, to the Federal building at the southwest corner of Ninth and Walnut streets.

Early in the administration of Theodore S. Case as postmaster, in July, 1873, the free delivery service was established in Kansas City with eight regular letter carriers and two substitutes. The early carriers wore no uniforms. The only mark to distinguish them from other men on the streets was a small brass plate with a number, fastened to their hats. And the carriers at first had no little boxes to open, because there were none. All letters except those mailed at the postoffice were delivered direct to the "postmen."

A bill authorizing the construction of a Federal building in Kansas City to cost \$200,000 was passed in Congress, March 8, 1878. The measure was introduced by Congressman B. J. Franklin of Kansas City. He also secured the passage of a bill authorizing the holding of United States courts in Kansas City. The site for the old postoffice building was purchased in April, 1879, for \$8,500 from Mrs. M. D. Hughes, James Kinnaid and Thomas H. Swope. The building was completed in 1884, at a cost of \$325,000.

These are the names of Kansas City's postmasters with dates of their appointment: William M. Chick, 1845; W. H. Chick, 1845; Daniel Edger-ton, 1850; Samuel Greer, 1854; Joseph C. Ransom, 1857; George W. Stebbins, 1858; R. T. Van Horn, 1860; Stephen H. Haslett, 1861, served 30 days; Frank Foster, 1861; A. H. Hallowell, 1867; H. B. Branch, 1868; Frank Foster, 1869; John S. Harris, 1872; Theodore S. Case, 1873; George M. Shelley, 1885; Judge R. S. Adkins, 1888; Dr. F. B. Nofsinger, 1890; Homer Reed, 1894; S. F. Scott, 1898; J. H. Harris, 1902 and serving in 1908.

The gross receipts for 1873, the year the free delivery service was established, amounted to \$39,768; the gross receipts for 1908 were \$1,839,594.44. In 1873 an average of 35,000 pieces of mail were delivered in a month; the average number of pieces of mail delivered in a month in 1908 was 7,200,000.

The wonderful increase in the volume of business at the postoffice indicates a corresponding increase in the commerce of the city. The postoffice gives a reliable record of the pressure of business. The great influx of immigration west and southwest, and the city's geographical position as a natural distributing point, has given the postoffice more than ordinary importance.

The site for the present Federal building, Grand avenue and McGee, Eighth and Ninth streets, was purchased December 10, 1891. The ground was broken in the spring of 1893. There was a lapse of about five years from the time the site was purchased until the work on the building proper, began, owing to congressional inaction and lack of appropriations. The work on the building was begun in June, 1896. The building was opened for busi-



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ness, June 28, 1900. The building with the later additions cost the government about one and one-half million dollars. In addition to the main office, the postoffice in Kansas City maintained in 1908, eight sub-stations—"A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F," Westport and Sheffield.

Kansas City became a port of entry in 1882. R. C. Crowell was the first surveyor of the port. The names of the other surveyors of the port with the date of their appointment: M. Ross Guffin, January, 1890; Scott Harrison, November, 1893; Milton Welsh, August, 1894; W. L. Kessinger, June, 1898; C. W. Clarke, March, 1906.

The collections at the customs house in Kansas City for 1907 amounted to \$582,203.56. The value of the merchandise cleared was \$2,404,617.56. This is not the total value of the importations, because some of the importers have agents who clear their merchandise at the seaports.

The second largest government assay office in the United States is situated in Kansas City under the direction of the surveyor of the port. The largest government assay office in the United States is in New York city. The assay office in Kansas City issued 7,200 certificates of assay in 1907. Most of the samples tested were of ore shipped into the United States from Mexico. The supplies and equipment of the assay office in Kansas City cost the government \$10,954.

The meat inspectors at the packing plants are employed by agents of the Department of Agriculture of the national government. Their respective places for work are assigned them by representatives of this department. Under the new law each packer is required to furnish adequate office room for inspectors in his plant. The inspectors have free access to any part or department of the packing plants at any time, day or night. They make to the chief of the local bureau, a daily report of any irregularity. He, in turn, reports to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington. The Department of Agriculture may at any time cause inspectors to be changed from one packing plant to another.

The new law requires the inspectors to examine carefully all parts of every carcass. If a packer, a slaughterhouse owner, or even a butcher, who sends meat into another state, fails to see that every clause of this law is enforced he is subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for two years, or to both fine and imprisonment. The law goes even further. It imposes this same penalty of a \$10,000 fine and two years' imprisonment on every person, common carrier or corporation that carries or attempts to carry uninspected meat from one state into another or to any foreign country. Each establishment at which inspectors are stationed is given a number. Tags bearing this number are attached to each article inspected. Meat may in this way be traced and any irregularity will be found out and the offender

punished. Retail butchers who have been exempt from inspection are given numbers by which their products may be known.

It is the duty of the government meat inspectors to require all trucks, trays, chutes, platforms, racks and tables and all knives, saws, cleavers and other tools and all machinery used in handling meat, and all things with which meat may come in contact, to be cleansed daily after working hours. Aprons or other outer clothing of employees who handle meat which comes in contact with such clothing, shall be of material which is easily cleansed and they shall be cleansed daily.

All animals to be slaughtered must be inspected first before they may enter any establishment where inspection is maintained. An inspector must be present when the animal is killed. The post-mortem examination must then begin. Each part of the animal must be examined separately. The inspection must be finished before the part is washed or trimmed. If any trace of any disease is found in the animal, at either inspection, it is condemned.

All carcasses thought on inspection to be "tainted" must at once be removed to a compartment kept especially for this purpose, and there given a final examination. All carcasses found to be unfit for food are marked "U. S. Inspected and Condemned." They are taken to a special "condemned" room that is removed from any part of the plant where fresh meat is kept. This room must have cement floors and be securely locked. The keys are kept in the possession of the inspectors. No condemned carcasses are permitted to remain in the "condemned" rooms for more than twenty-four hours.

Condemned carcasses are placed in air-tight, sealed tanks where they are exposed to a sufficient pressure of steam and for a sufficient time to make them unfit for any edible product. It must be arranged so that the fumes or odors from these tanks shall not pervade compartments in which carcasses are dressed or edible products prepared. Seals of tanks containing condemned meats or the tankage of condemned meat may be broken only by an employee of the Department of Agriculture.

Meats inspected and passed for export are marked by the inspector "For Export." Export meat is kept in separate compartments from that for domestic trade. The law is very rigid in its demands that no dyes, chemicals or preservatives be used in the preparation of meats for home or for foreign trade. Common salt, sugar, wood smoke, vinegar, pure spices and pending further inquiry, saltpecter may be used. When the action of any inspector in condemning any carcass or part thereof is questioned, appeal may be made to the inspector in charge, and from his decision to the chief of the local bureau of animal industry or to the Secretary of Agriculture. His decision is final.

The Federal pure food laboratory in Kansas City is a place of mystery. Its operations are not known to the general public. The federal chemists whose duty it is to guard the pure food and drug act, work secretly. A corps of inspectors take samples of food and drug products to the laboratory for inspection. The records in the laboratory are used as expert testimony in cases where there are prosecutions for violation of the law. Some of the inspectors are lawyers, others are physicians,—it is not known just who they are. All of them are sworn to secrecy.

None of the samples of food and drug products is confiscated; the inspectors purchase them at the regular prices. In each case three samples are bought. One is used for analysis, one is kept on file at the local laboratory and one is forwarded to the Secretary of Agriculture. As soon as the samples are bought they are sealed with an official seal. If by any chance the seals are broken before the samples reach the chemical laboratory, they are not tested.

This precaution is taken by the government to prevent any possibility of the samples being changed or tampered with. Sometimes when dealers are prosecuted for violating the pure food law, they try to confuse the jury by asserting that the samples analyzed by the government are not the original ones taken from their stores. Tests made at the local laboratory are verified at Washington before prosecutions are recommended. All food and drug products, with the exception of meat and meat products, are subject to examination in the Federal building laboratory. The latter are tested at the laboratory of the bureau of animal industry.

These are some of the foods subject to test in the federal laboratory: Milk and milk products, such as butter, cheese and ice creams; the vegetable and fruit products, which include flours, meals; dried and canned fruits and vegetables, pickles, sauerkraut and catsups; sugar and related substances, such as molasses, syrups, candy, honey and the glucose products; the condiments which mean the various peppers, spices and flavoring extracts and the edible vegetable oils and fats; tea, coffee and cocoa products, beverages and they include the fruit juices, fresh, sweet and fermented; vinegar and salt, and the preservatives and coloring matters.

The food and drug act was approved by Congress June 30, 1906. The laws were enacted for the purpose of "preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes."

The Kansas City *weather bureau* was established in 1888 in the old government building at Ninth and Walnut streets. It was removed, in 1890, to the Rialto building, and to the Scarritt building in 1907. Patrick Connor

was appointed forecaster in Kansas City in 1890, and was serving in 1908. These are the duties of Mr. Connor: "The issuing of storm warnings, the display of weather and flood signals for the benefit of agriculture, commerce and navigation; the gauging and reporting of rivers, the maintenance and operation of telegraphic lines, and the collection and transmission of marine intelligence for the benefit of commerce and navigation; the display of frost and cold wave signals, the distribution of meteorological information in the interest of agriculture and commerce and the taking of such observations as may be necessary to establish and record the climatic conditions of the United States, or essential for the proper execution of the foregoing duties."

The bureau, however, is better known to the public through the medium of its daily forecasts and weather maps. These forecasts are based upon simultaneous observations of local weather conditions taken daily at 8 p. m. and 8 a. m. at about 200 regular stations scattered throughout the United States and the West Indies. Within two hours after the morning observations have been taken, the forecasts are telegraphed to about 1,000 distributing points, whence they are further disseminated, being delivered not later than 6 p. m. on the day of issue. This is at the expense of the government and is distinct from the distribution effected by the daily newspapers. The rural free delivery makes it possible to reach a large number of farming communities heretofore impracticable to reach with the daily forecasts. The weather map is mailed immediately after the morning forecast is telegraphed. On this map the salient features of the weather over the country are graphically represented, accompanied by a synopsis of the conditions.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE NEWER CITY.

With the beginning of the twentieth century, Kansas City entered upon an era of remarkable growth. In five years the erection of new skyscrapers, bank buildings, theatres, store buildings and other edifices changed the appearance of the down-town district. The transformation of Tenth street between Baltimore avenue and Oak street has been especially marked.

Three large office buildings were completed in 1907 at a combined cost of nearly four million dollars. They are the R. A. Long building costing \$1,250,000; the Searritt building costing \$750,000; the National Bank of Commerce building, built at a cost of \$1,500,000. This building was the last of the three skyscrapers to be occupied. Its erection marked a new



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record in the construction of skyscrapers here, if not in other cities. The Commerce building has sixteen stories and the ground area is 106 by 115 feet, about twice the width of the Long building. The Commerce building is one story higher than the Long building and four stories higher than the Scarritt building.

The transformation on Tenth street began in 1906, when the First National bank began the erection of its elegant new building at the north-east corner of Tenth street and Baltimore avenue. The R. A. Long building at Tenth street and Grand avenue and the National Bank of Commerce building were built next. Tenth street, on which so many handsome buildings have been erected, is narrow and crooked. The Victor building at Tenth and Main streets is the most peculiar of all the new buildings on Tenth street. It is 100 feet high and is only 27½ feet wide. It has a frontage of 130 feet on Tenth street and is eight stories and a basement. It was built by Victor H. Laederick at a cost of \$200,000. The main entrance is on Tenth street. The building is fireproof, built of steel and brick. The floor and walls are terra cotta and the first story is reinforced concrete. The corridors have marble floors and marble wainscoting to the height of seven feet. The main lobby is entirely of marble. There are seventy-five offices in the building. It is commonly known as the "toothpick" building, owing to its narrowness.

With its own fire department, its own water and sewerage systems, cleaning department, heat, lights and police force, the modern office building is a condensed city. The elevators are its street cars. All day crowds come and go. In this unique establishment are found, on a small scale, almost every one of the systems employed in the management of a municipality. In many cases it is almost wholly independent of the outside for any of the forces used in operating its various departments. Persons who visit these buildings in the daytime imagine, perhaps, that they are closed at night, but they are open just as the city is open. Of course, not so many are abroad, but there are a few stragglers and a cleaning force that works from sundown until morning. For the convenience of the late workers an owl elevator runs all night. Thousands of those who make up its population are not dependent upon the city for any of their office comforts.

The thousands of persons who go in and out of an office building during the day "track in" much dust, and there are those who scatter waste paper, children who drop peanut shells, and the men who "knock off" cigar ashes. There is a thorough housecleaning in the up-to-date office building every night in the week except Saturday night; not with mops and pails of water, brooms and "dusters," but with an improved vacuum cleaning system. The vacuum air-drawing machines, driven by electricity, are in the

basement. All the pipes are concealed in the walls and follow the columns of the building's steel frame. There are two outlets on every floor for the attachment of the cleaning hose. The machines in the basement form a vacuum and the suction draws the dust and small particles through the pipes. To the end of the suction hose may be attached any one of several different cleaning implements. The device used for ordinary sweeping is about three and a half feet long. The attachment for cleaning furniture is smaller and has a soft brush protecting its open end so that the metal will not scratch the woodwork. Another appliance, made in several sections, is used for cleaning cornices near the ceiling, high picture frames and upper corners of the room. There is an attachment, also, for renovating the spaces under the furniture.

The particles of dust and the disease germs that floated in the air under the old system of cleaning with brooms are drawn into the tubes. The vacuum cleaning system has a hygienic as well as a time and labor saving value. From 800 to 1,000 pounds of dust, grit, pins and small particles of rubbish of different kind pass through the vacuum-cleaning plant every night. An average of about 400 pounds of waste paper is picked up in the building every night. This "by product" is sold to the paper mills and adds to the income of the building. The cleaning force that works all night in the Long building is composed of eighteen men. It requires eight men to run the vacuum sweepers. There are several men who follow after the vacuum sweepers. There are several men who follow after the vacuum cleaners and polish the furniture. One man polishes brass cuspidors all night. There are cleaners who work in the daytime, too, but not so many. Two men wash windows all day; they have no other employment. They clean 800 windows in the building three times in one month. One man does no other work than to polish the door knobs and other metal work. He makes the complete circuit of the building once a week. There is another man who spends the day polishing woodwork. It is all that he expected to do. Once every six weeks he finishes his rounds and starts over again.

The head janitor of the (Long) building is the chief of the private fire department. All the janitors employed by him are firemen. The men have been trained in the use of their fire equipment. They are always ready for active service and the pump in the basement has a constant steam pressure. On the roof of the building there is a reservoir of 8,000 gallons for emergency use in addition to the attachments to the city water mains. There are two service pipes connected with this pump with provisions for connecting with steam fire pumps in the street. Two lines of pipe run to the top of the building, one four inches and the other six inches in diameter.

The six-inch pipe extends through to the roof. A large street hydrant on top is for use in protecting the building from external fire. Each floor is equipped with two lines of regulation fire hose.

The fire escapes are an important part of the fire equipment of an office building. In the Long building all exposed windows on the north and the alley sides have metal frames and sash. The trimmings around the windows are steel, finished to match the woodwork. If it should be reported to the head janitor that some one had discovered smoke in the building he would order the janitors to hasten to the different floors and search for the possible fire. This trained force with the equipment at hand could control any ordinary blaze. Only in extreme cases would it be necessary to call the city fire department.

The six elevators in this building occupy a space of 6,520 square feet, equal to one and one-third floors, or thirty rooms. They carry an average of about 13,000 persons every day. The six cars run during the day and one at night. Once every twenty-four hours there is a careful inspection of the elevators. There is a system of local and express elevators, so that the occupants on the upper floors have as quick service as those on the lower. Three of the cars do not carry passengers higher than the eighth floor. Persons having offices on a floor higher than the eighth take one of the three "flyers." The plunger elevators, such as are used in this building, are not drawn by cables, but rest on steel pistons that run in cylinders sunk deep in the ground and operated by hydraulic pressure. There is no danger of a car dropping. It is impossible for an elevator to fall any faster than the water runs out of the cylinders. As a further precaution there are safety "buffers" that would break the force of the shock if the operator should lose control of the car.

The system for heating modern office buildings has been perfected so that it is possible for every tenant to have just the temperature that he desires. One may have his room heated to eighty degrees while the adjoining office may be kept at a temperature of seventy-two degrees to suit its occupant. Every room in the (Long) building has a thermostat, an instrument that automatically regulates the heat. The tenant indicates the temperature that he desires on the gauge in the thermostat. This instrument has a thermometer and is connected with the radiator. It turns the steam on or off as the temperature in the room goes below or above the desired number of degrees.

The thermostats are operated by compressed air. Steam that has first been used in operating machinery in the basement is turned into the radiators to heat the building. It is known as "exhaust" steam because it has no expansive power. But it has the same temperature as "live" steam. Ex-

haust steam generally is a waste product that passes into the air through an "exhaust" pipe.

The modern office building has its own private electric light plant, complete in every detail. The electric generators in the basement are able to produce 20,000 sixteen-candle power lights. In the building there are twenty-five miles of electric light wires, and 2,864 outlets for lights. All of the wires are placed in fireproof conduits. There is a meter room on every floor, and every office has its own switch and fuse plug. With this system it is easy to locate "trouble."

The generators and all other machinery in the building are duplicated, so that in case of a breakdown there need be no delay while repairs are made. If by any mishap at the general electric light plant the city should be in darkness, the building would not be affected, but would be able to furnish light to less fortunate tenants in other buildings. Cold water for drinking purposes is pumped through the building in a system of pipes concealed in the walls. It is kept in circulation constantly with an electric force pump. On warm days the tenants of the building drink about five gallons of cold water every minute.

The administration of a modern office building is complicated and requires systematic methods. It is by means of daily reports from each one of the different departments that the manager is able to keep close watch on the building. This system of daily reports is worked out by the men who have made a careful study of the management of office buildings, and is known only to them. The reports include complaints made by tenants; repairs needed and those made; fuel and supplies used; the condition of elevators and all other machinery. The management of large office buildings has grown to be a profession in itself. There are men who are making a special study of this line of work. Hughes Bryant, manager of the Bryant, Long and several other buildings, is a member of this new profession. He has visited large office buildings in different cities of the United States and made a careful study of the subject for several years, that he may develop a system for managing economically the buildings under his care.

The finest exclusive bank building in the West is said to be that of the First National bank at Tenth street and Baltimore avenue. There are buildings in Kansas City that are more elegant, but they are not used exclusively for bank purposes. The building was erected at a cost of \$350,000. The property has a frontage of ninety feet on Tenth street and 114 feet on Baltimore avenue. It was purchased for \$90,000. The main entrance is on Tenth street and a side entrance is on Baltimore avenue. The exterior of the building is of pure white selected Georgia stone and four magnificent stone columns stand on the Tenth street side. The interior is finished in



SHUBERT THEATRE.

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white marble. The building is three stories high and is built on the steel skeleton plan. The columns and footings were so constructed as to carry eight additional stories, which would make it an eleven-story building. The banking room is 85 feet square, with a height of 24 feet. The lobby is 30 feet by 12 feet, and bronze doors 13 feet in height guard the entrance. The counters are made of marble and the cages of bronze. The president and directors' rooms are finished in mahogany, and a mantle of marble over the fireplace in the president's room denotes comfort. The draperies and carpets are in green. The building is fireproof and each desk is provided with a fireproof locker to protect important papers and letters.

The Commerce building on Tenth and Walnut streets is 213 feet high. It has fifteen floors, including the basement and sub-basement. It is fireproof, constructed of steel, terra cotta and stone. The first two stories are of glazed marble and the remaining stories are of white stone. It is equipped with its own water and electric light plant. The halls and corridors are finished in white marble and all offices are of mahogany. The Long building comes second to the Commerce building in height. It was built by Robert A. Long. It is fireproof, built of steel, terra cotta and brick. The first two stories are of glazed stone. It is fourteen stories, or 203 feet high, and has 259 offices above the first floor. Like the Commerce building, it is equipped with its own water, lighting and heating system.

Another building which is an ornament to little Tenth street is the new building occupied by the United States & Mexican Trust company at the northwest corner of Tenth street and Baltimore avenue. It is four stories high and cost approximately \$200,000. It was built by the United States & Mexican Office Building company. It has a frontage of 142 feet on Baltimore avenue and 58 feet on Tenth street. The Shubert theatre is owned by the same company and the two buildings together have a dimension of 140 by 142 feet. The first floor of the building is rented out as offices while the United States & Mexican Trust company occupies the second floor. The officers and employes of the Kansas City, Mexican & Orient railway occupy the third and fourth floors. The building is of brick, while the interior is finished in oak and mahogany. The floors are of marble and the corridors are finished in the same material. The directors' room is finished in mahogany and is one of the finest directors' rooms in the city.

Across the street from the First National bank building is the New England National bank building. It is a one-story building and cost \$150,000. It is 59 by 79 feet in dimensions and the bank is lighted exclusively by skylights. The New England National bank building is built of steel on masonry walls. The exterior is of granite, and bronze doors 13 feet high are used at the entrance. These doors were made at one casting, and resem-

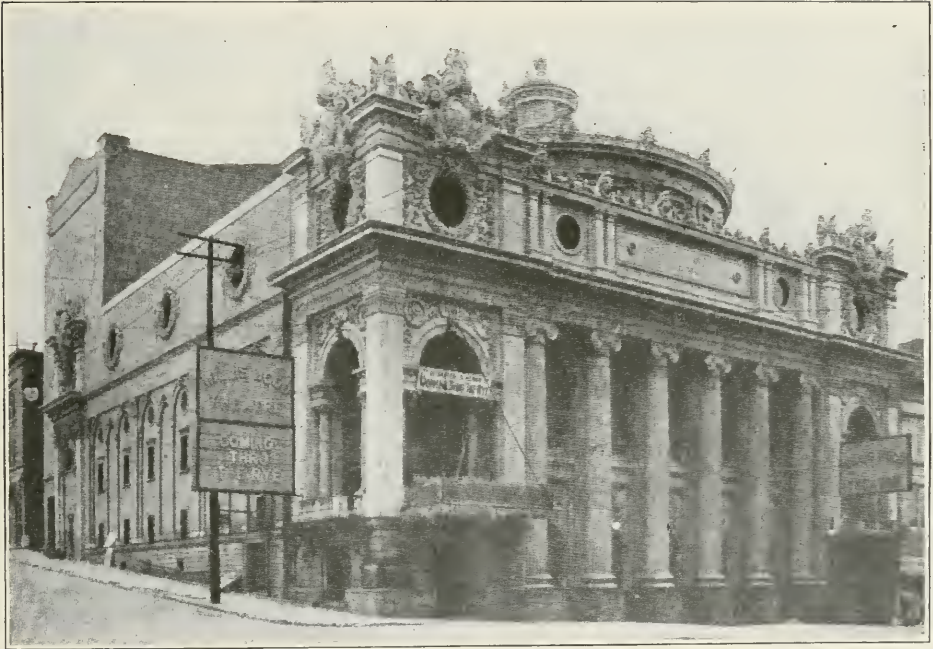
ble those of the First National bank. The lobby of the bank is finished in marble and the window frames are of bronze. These are said to be the only bronze window frames in use in the city. The president's room is in oak with panels to the ceiling, and the directors' room is in English oak with an Italian mantelpiece.

Other new structures on Tenth street are the Young Men's Christian Association building at Tenth and Oak streets, and two new buildings at Tenth and McGee streets. The new Y. M. C. A. building is one of the most complete buildings of its kind in the United States. The people of Kansas City have realized that the Young Men's Christian Association is a magnificent organization. It stands for sanity, temperance and good will in all things. Its motto is "Spirit, Mind and Body." Its work is to build up the "young man trust," and it plods along day by day accomplishing this one object. The local association has fared well with the residents of this city. In two years they gave \$330,000 for the erection of its new home. The basement contains a café open to the public, a barber shop, bowling alley and industrial class rooms. The first floor has the main lobby, the billiard room, the assembly, recreation, reading and writing rooms. The second floor consists mostly of a library, boys' lobby and class rooms. There are more than ninety-eight rooms which are occupied by members as dormitories. They are on the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh floors. The swimming pool is on the fifth floor and the gymnasium on the sixth floor. A running track with twenty-three laps to the mile is on the seventh floor. The shower baths are on the fifth, sixth and seventh floors.

Kansas City spent more than half a million dollars for new church buildings during 1907. The principal structures erected have been the magnificent Congregational church, Admiral boulevard and Highland; Jewish Temple, at Linwood and Flora; and the Central M. E. Church (South) at Eleventh street and the Paseo, each of them costing at least \$125,000. The Redemptorists fathers finished a \$150,000 church at Thirty-third and Broadway.

Kansas City is very proud of the Willis Wood theatre, and justly so, for in point of sumptuous equipment and artistic beauty it stands to the front rank of the American playhouses. The house was opened August 25, 1902, with Amelia Bingham as the attraction, and the occasion of the opening night will be remembered as one of the most brilliant society events in the history of Kansas City. The Sam S. Shubert, Kansas City's newest theatre, is one of the most modern theatres in the West. It was built in 1906 by Sam S. and Lee Shubert.

The warehousing district of Kansas City has kept pace with the rapid and substantial growth of the general wholesale district of the city, begin-



WILLIS WOOD THEATRE.

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ning in a small weather board shanty on the levee, in the days of the Santa Fe trail, growing yearly with the demand, increasing in capacity, improving in construction, through the line of corrugated iron, ordinary brick, slow burning mill construction, up to the most up-to-date absolutely fireproof reinforced concrete building, without a stick of wood in the construction, electric elevators, fireproof rooms for furniture, full sprinkler system, assuring a maximum of safety, with a corresponding low insurance rate. In value, the business has grown from the storage of \$200 or \$300 worth of Indian supplies to millions of dollars' worth of merchandise, of every class, a list of which would be merely a list of everything sold in implement houses, packing houses, department stores, drug stores, shoe factories, foundries, machine shops, produce merchants, furniture stores and factories.

System has been introduced into the business in the largest and best warehouses, so that it is easy to locate even the smallest package. Such scientific methods are in use that many large establishments prefer using the fully equipped building and thoroughly organized forces of warehouses to putting up expensive buildings of their own, which in the nature of things demand a larger force of men, and are often more expensive than the warehouse. In 1908 there was invested in public warehouses in Kansas City about one million dollars.

These are the more important buildings with the cost, that were erected in Kansas City between 1900 and 1908: Montgomery Ward & Co., Nineteenth and Campbell streets; 9 stories, \$40,000; New Y. M. C. A., Tenth and Oak, 7 stories, \$300,000; New England National bank, Eleventh and Baltimore, \$250,000; Baltimore annex, Twelfth and Baltimore, 12 stories, \$400,000; United States & Mexican Trust Co., Tenth and Baltimore, 4 stories, \$125,000; First National bank, Tenth and Baltimore, 3 stories, \$450,000; Victor building, Tenth and Main, 8 stories, \$250,000; Gates building, 916-22 Grand avenue, 5 stories, \$75,000; Beckman building, 908-10 Grand avenue, 5 stories, \$50,000; De Puy building, 912-14 Grand avenue, 4 stories, \$40,000; Halpin building, 909-11 Grand avenue, 2 stories, \$25,000; Spalding's Commercial college, Tenth and Oak, 5 stories, \$40,000; Sexton Hotel, Twelfth and Baltimore, 5 stories, \$85,000; stores and lodges, Tenth and Wyandotte, 3 stories, \$25,000; Jones Bros., D. G. Co., Thirteenth and Main, 4 stories, \$300,000; stores at Eleventh and Baltimore 2 stories, \$40,000; Curtice building, Tenth and Baltimore, \$150,000; stores at 1025-27 Main, 5 stories, \$40,000; stores at 1108-10 Grand, 4 stories, \$40,000; stores at 1105-07 McGee, 4 stories, \$40,000; Ealy building, 1224 Main, 6 stories, \$35,000; Lillis building, Eleventh and Walnut 6 stories, \$150,000; stores at Eighth and Walnut, 3 stories, \$65,000; Dean building, 1016-22 McGee, 4 stories,

\$110,000; Boley building, Twelfth and Walnut \$150,000; Sharp building, Eleventh and Walnut, \$350,000.

This list makes a splendid showing of more than six million dollars, and this does not include scores of smaller buildings. In the suburban districts there have been many handsome new apartment houses and private residences built, one of the handsomest being a private hotel on south Broadway near Armour boulevard, costing \$100,000, and another opposite, costing nearly as much. A handsome apartment house at Fortieth and McGee streets cost \$35,000. At Ninth street and Troost avenue is one of the largest apartment houses in the city, which cost nearly \$100,000.

In the fiscal year, ending in 1907, Kansas City spent more than one-half a million dollars for new asphalt paving, an increase of more than \$75,000 as compared with the previous fiscal year. The city spent \$634,000 for new pavements, as compared with \$568,000 in 1906. It spent \$132,000 for street repairs, \$50,000 more than in 1906. In street and alley repairs it spent \$173,000, as compared with \$108,000 in 1906. It spent \$260,000 in grading streets, which is over \$150,000 more than the amount for 1906, and in laying new sidewalks the city spent \$140,000, as against \$60,000 in 1906. In sewers it has spent \$632,000 as against \$425,000 in 1906, a gain of \$237,000. The same record was maintained in other departments of municipal improvement. Kansas City spent, during the current fiscal year, nearly \$2,000,000 in improvements, a gain of more than one-half million dollars, the figures showing a total of \$1,958,278.82 as against \$1,363,346.19 in 1906, a gain of \$595,132.63.

The street improvements of the current fiscal (1907) year brings the total of Kansas City's asphalt paving to 16,532 miles; bitulitgis, 1.36 miles; brick, 40.192 miles; macadam, 18.86 miles; boulevards, 11.74 miles; stone, 2.41 miles, a total of 240.65 miles, a showing that few cities of half a million population can make. Kansas City occupies a place in the front rank as an asphalt paved city, being far out of its population class in this respect. In 1907, 20.05 miles of new pavement was added.

The story of Convention hall may be said to begin with a special meeting held in the rooms of the Kansas City Commercial club on the afternoon of June 12, 1897. There had been, previous to that time, discussion as to the need of a large auditorium in Kansas City. The necessity for such a building was especially felt when an exhibition of products manufactured in Kansas City was held in May and June, 1897, and it was found that there was no place in the city which would accommodate the crowds that were attracted by the exposition. Public spirited citizens who attended a special meeting of the Commercial club on the closing day of this Home Products' show subscribed nearly \$30,000 to the fund, for the purchase of

the ground and the erection of an auditorium. A committee of fifteen was appointed to have full charge of securing the rest of the money required. No more aggressive, loyal and disinterested work was ever performed than by this committee, the result being that about \$225,000 was subscribed toward the building fund by the people of Kansas City and the surrounding country. The name of Convention hall was chosen for the new building, and May 25, 1898, the ground was broken for the building. The formal opening of the hall took place on February 22, 1899, with a concert by John Philip Sousa and his band. The building was dedicated free of debt.

The next important event in the hall's history was the first performance of Epperson's Minstrels, who appeared before an audience of 12,000 in April, 1899, and by the profits of their entertainment created a fund which was added to by similar performances, and out of which was built Kansas City's first public bath house, situated on The Paseo. A convention of the Band of Merey held in the hall April 28, 1899, attracted to the building 32,000 children. The next few months saw a round of concerts, conventions and balls. In the week of October 27, 1899, the Kansas City Horse Show association gave its first show in the building. Convention hall was first used for grand opera October 30, 1899, when the Maurice Grau Metropolitan Grand Opera company of New York appeared in "Carmen." The following night "Faust" was sung to 8,000 people, one of the largest audiences that ever heard an opera in America. In November of that year Dwight L. Moody held a series of revival meetings in the hall, these being the last public meetings in which Mr. Moody appeared. The last time the first Convention hall was used by the public was for a political meeting held April 2, 1900. At one o'clock on the afternoon of April 4, 1900, it was discovered that the building was on fire. Before night little remained of Kansas City's great auditorium except a mass of broken stones and twisted steel.

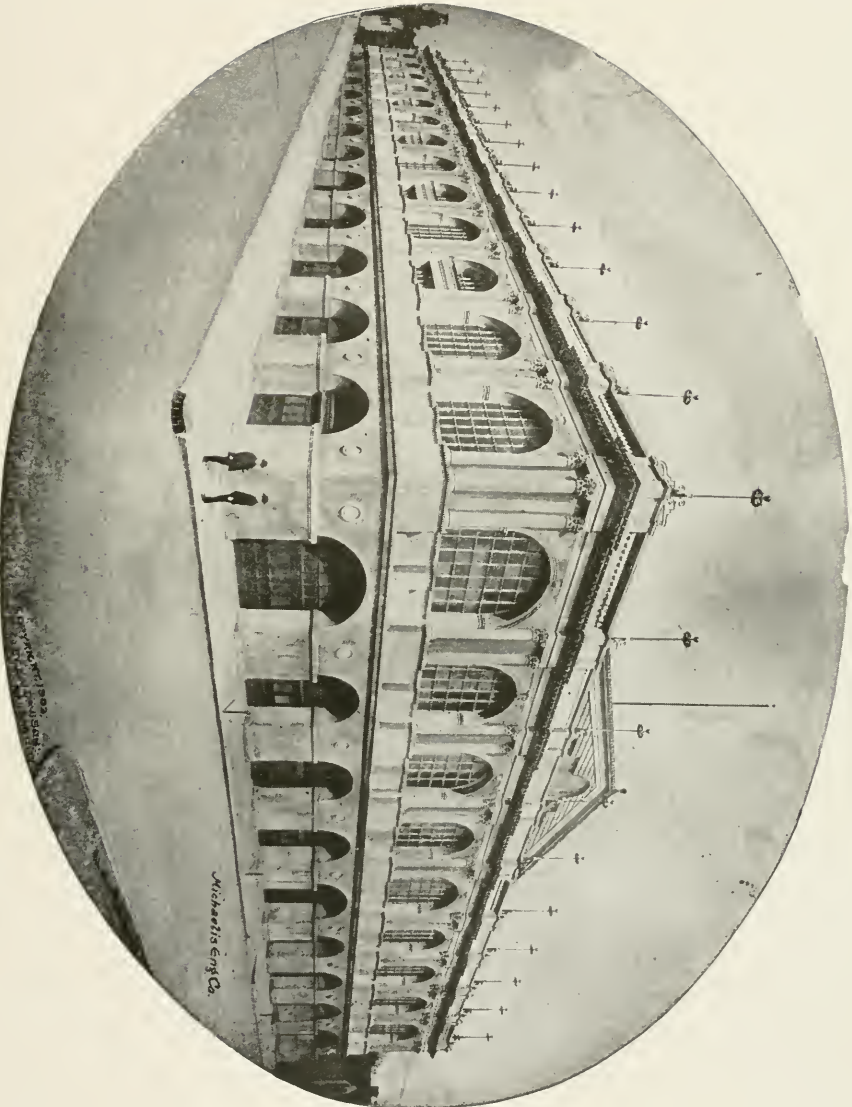
Largely by reason of the fact that it possessed such a building, Kansas City had been able to secure the promise that the Democratic National convention, to nominate candidates for president and vice-president, should be held in the hall, beginning July 4, 1900. When the news was flashed over the country that Convention hall was in flames, it was at once supposed that Kansas City would have to abandon all thought of entertaining the Democratic National convention, and other cities which had striven for the honor at once began to renew their efforts along that line. The world, however, did not appreciate "the Kansas City spirit," for even while the hall was in flames, a committee was at work securing funds to erect a new building. In less than three hours after the fire was discovered, more than \$20,000 had been contributed to the fund of rebuilding. It was felt that the good name of Kansas City was at stake. While the flames were at their hottest, tele-

grams were sent to the great iron, steel and lumber companies asking them if they could duplicate the material which they had furnished for the original building. From the Carnegie Steel works came the reply that it would be impossible to furnish the steel girders in the short time before the date of the convention. The committee sent back the message that it did not know what the word "impossible" meant. It was not a question as to what could be done, but as to what must be done. The committee refused to take "no" for an answer from any of the manufacturers and dealers in materials, and by offering a very substantial bonus the great steel works were induced to lay aside other urgent orders and put every man possible to work on the beams and trusses needed to re-construct Convention hall. That there might not be a delay of an hour at any point, the matter of transportation was laid before the president of every railroad which would be interested in hauling the material. When the tons of steel left the factory every car was accompanied by a guard who remained with the car day and night until it reached Kansas City, for the purpose of seeing that the car was handled quickly and properly on all trains and at all junction points. During this time the work of clearing the lot and preparing for re-construction was in progress, but in spite of all the haste that could be made, it was fourteen days after the fire before the site was ready for the actual work of rebuilding.

The citizens of Kansas City and the surrounding country had become aroused to the necessity of the hour, and the committee found subscriptions pouring in from all quarters. The insurance companies came to the rescue quickly and paid their claims, amounting to \$150,000, at once and in full. The question of having the hall ready for the Democratic convention was not one of money, but of the ability of man and machinery to accomplish a gigantic task in a brief time. Day and night, week days and Sundays, the work proceeded, and the result was that on the morning of July 4, 1900, just ninety days from the date of the fire, the new Convention hall was opened by the Democratic National convention.

In the face of the necessity of having the structure completed in ninety days, there had not been any opportunity of drawing new plans for a new building, but as the work progressed many changes had been made and in its interior arrangement the new hall was entirely different from that which had been destroyed. There was a decided change in the nature of the materials used; the wooden floors, balcony supports and roof gave place to floors of concrete, supports of steel and a roof of tile. Everything of a combustible nature which could possibly be omitted from the building was eliminated, and the new Convention hall stands a model of fireproof construction. When the new building was opened, it was practically completed, especially the interior. The addition of the handsome terra cotta cornice, the covering of

CONVENTION HALL.



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the rough stone piers with stucco and the finishing of the various details were desirable but not absolutely necessary, were taken up by the directors as soon as possible, and the result is that Convention hall probably is the most perfect example of a building of its kind in America.

In planning Convention hall the desire was to have a building that would serve satisfactorily the most diversified uses. The experience gained during the short life of the first building brought about some changes in re-building, these changes being especially noticeable in the interior arrangement. The seats are arranged in the form of an amphitheatre, with a row of boxes and two balconies which look down on an arena floor, oval in shape. The outside dimensions of the building are 198 feet by 314 feet. The arena floor has 17,750 square feet of surface. As the floor is of concrete laid on solid ground, it forms an excellent foundation for various kinds of entertainments. In arranging the building for the horse show, 500 tons of clay were placed on the floor and the earth was rolled with a steam roller, thus affording an excellent ring for showing horses and vehicles. At the conclusion of the show the clay was plowed up and carted away. At the convention of National Street Railway association, single pieces of machinery weighing many tons were shown upon the floor. For dancing and roller skating, there is a hard maple floor, made in sections 6x14 feet, and so perfectly constructed that when it is laid it is difficult to see the dividing lines.

Three feet above the arena floor and running entirely around the oval, are the boxes, sixty-four in number, and each accommodating comfortably eight people. The first balcony, called the "arena balcony," is seated with 5,000 permanent opera chairs. The second balcony, suspended along the two sides of the building, has a capacity of about 2,500; still above this is a flat floor known as the "roof garden," in which by the use of circus seats, about 3,000 people were accommodated during the Democratic National convention. On this "roof garden" are the electric switch boards, controlling all the lights in the building, and the fly gallery, from which the scenery is worked during theatrical performances.

All of these parts of the building may be reached without climbing any stairs, the problem being solved by the use of wide inclined planes. The largest crowd that ever gathered in Convention hall can leave the building within five minutes without difficulty. Under the first balcony and running around the building is a wide passage called "the arcade." In the horse show, stalls were erected for the blooded animals. This space is very valuable during the flower show and other exhibitions, as it can easily be subdivided and effectively decorated. The necessary check stands at balls and similar occasions are erected in the arcade; and, like nearly everything

else around Convention hall, these check stands are made in sections and when not in use are packed away in a very small space.

The Convention hall is also arranged so as to accommodate large dramatic or musical organizations. It is equipped with a stage made in sections which is 110 feet wide and 60 feet deep. The proscenium, also made in sections, affords a curtain opening fifty feet in width. The stage is supplied with a modern system of lighting, including border lights and foot lights, all controlled from a movable switch board, to which flexible cables are attached. There is also a complete system of dimmers, in the immense gridiron above the stage are eighty sets of lines by which the scenery carried by any traveling organization can be worked properly. The dressing rooms have ample room for a company of three hundred persons. When the full stage is erected and the hall is arranged for an operatic or dramatic performance, the seating capacity is reduced to 6,000, but so perfect are the acoustic properties that it is possible to hear singers and speakers in all parts of the building while the absence of posts leaves an unobstructed view of the stage. The hall has been the scene of the triumphs of many individual artists, orchestras and bands; there Adelina Patti sang to an audience which completely filled the building and Paderewski played to his largest audience. Many men of national reputation have addressed great gatherings in Convention hall. One of the hall's most important uses is at the festivities of the Priests of Pallas, when the great society and public balls are given there.

In the great flood of 1903 the hall was opened as a place of refuge for those driven by the rising waters from their homes, and 1,500 people were temporarily fed and quartered under its roof. The building then served as headquarters of the relief committee during the entire summer, all food, clothing and household goods being distributed from it.

Convention hall cost nearly \$400,000, with additional sums for the original cost of the ground and furniture and fixtures bringing the total value of the property to one-half million dollars. The property is owned by a corporation, the Kansas City Convention Hall company, the stock in the company being held by those who subscribed to the building fund. The par value of the stock is \$1.00. There are about 8,000 stock holders, but this stock is not intended, nor is it held, as an investment. All the money that is earned by the building is put back into the necessary repairs or permanent improvements. The property is in charge of a board of thirteen directors, prominent business men who are elected annually by the stockholders and who serve without pay.

The seating capacity is a variable quantity, inasmuch as movable chairs are used on the arena floor and in some other parts of the house. As many as 15,000 people can be accommodated comfortably, while the capacity of the hall can be cut down to as low as 1,800 if required.

The construction of a new general hospital, completed in the summer of 1908, was an important municipal project. The general hospital is a charitable institution under the management of the city. It had its beginning in 1870 in a small frame building at Twenty-second street and McCoy avenue. In 1875 there were three frame structures with inferior accommodations for seventy-five patients. A brick building was erected in 1884 with provisions for forty additional patients. The city council appropriated \$250,000 in 1895 for hospital improvements. A frame building used for smallpox patients was destroyed and a two-story brick building constructed on the site. The original brick hospital building was remodeled in 1897 at an expense of \$7,000, and in the rear was erected a clinical amphitheater with seats for 150 students. The city spent \$3,500 in 1899 in erecting a one-story brick building for patients suffering with tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, with accommodations for forty-five. The capacity of the old city hospital was 175, but frequently 200 or more patients were crowded into it.

These are the main facts about Kansas City's new general hospital, completed in 1908: The building cost approximately \$425,000; the land on which it stands was given by Thomas H. Swope; the building is five stories high, built of gray brick, laid in white mortar. The structure is fireproof; the floors are hardwood, laid on concrete and the window sills marble. The corners on the floor are round; the hospital faces west on Robert Gillham road, where the thoroughfare broadens into a parkway. Twenty-third street is on the north side of the building, Twenty-fourth on the south, and McCoy avenue on the east. To the right of the main entrance is a bronze tablet with these words: "Because of his love for his fellowman, Thomas H. Swope gave to the people of Kansas City the site of these buildings." A bronze tablet on the left of the main entrance bears this inscription: "Built by the people of Kansas City—her officials, her physicians, her architects, her artisans—each doing his part with loving thought of the good uses of these buildings."

The hospital building has ten "sun parlors" where convalescents may find relief from the melancholy "atmosphere" of the various wards. In these little parlors the patients come under the cheering influence of the sunshine and have a broader view of the outdoors. The patients who are able to walk are taken to these rooms in comfortable wheeled chairs with rubber tires.

Air is washed and dried before it enters the wards. The ventilating system is arranged so that it will not be necessary at any time to open a window; thus drafts will be avoided. The wards have a constant supply of pure air at the desired temperature. Two fans, sixteen feet in diameter, pump each minute 57,000 cubic feet of air into the building. The air enters the building through shafts in the walls of the second and third story. Passing through a long shaft, the air enters the "washer" where it is forced through a spray of water. By this process, it is cleansed of dust and germs. From the "washer" the air passes into the "dryer," a strong solution of lime. Hot coils absorb the water extracted. The air enters the wards through "registers," high on the walls, that are controlled automatically. In summer time the air will be cooled and in winter it will be heated. The building is heated by hot blast and steam, the degree of warmth being regulated by thermostats.

CHAPTER XXIV.

REVIVAL OF RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

As early as 1857, the wharfmaster's report showed that more than 700 boats landed at the port of Kansas City in one year. This was before the advent of the railroads. Steamboat traffic decreased in the Civil war, followed by a revival in the latter '60s. The Missouri river, affording the best means of transportation between St. Louis and Kansas City in the early days, carried an important commerce. The freight rates were high and the boats made money, notwithstanding a recklessness in the matter of expenditures.

In his history of the Missouri river, Phil. E. Chappel speaks of travel upon the river as follows: "The first navigator on the Missouri river was the little blue-winged teal; the next the Indian, with his canoe; then came the half-civilized French Canadian voyageur, with his pirogue, paddling upstream or cordelling around the swift points. At a later day came the fur-trader, with his keel-boat; still later there came up from below the little "dingey"—the single-engine, one-boiler steamboat. At last the evolution was complete and there came the magnificent passenger steamer of the '50s, the floating palace of the palmy days of steamboating, combining in her construction every improvement that experience had suggested or the ingenuity of man had devised to increase the speed or add to the safety and comfort of the passenger."



E. C. ELLIS.

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The railroads with more regular and rapid service and with more systematic and economical management, were able to meet the water rates, and the fact that the boat owners did not grasp the needs of the situation and reduce expenses in order to lower rates, helped to establish the railroads as the carriers of the bulk of the freight. The rates made by the railroads were lower at that time than they are now. As commerce began to leave the Missouri river, railroad rates advanced until Kansas City business men felt the necessity of seeking relief by restoring river transportation.

The history of the persistent and long continued efforts of the leading citizens and capitalists of Kansas City to secure for the city the benefits of river navigation is interesting, not alone on account of its importance, but as showing the patient perseverance that characterizes the business men in Kansas City. As soon as the decline of steamboating on the Missouri river became apparent, the residents of Kansas City began urging the necessity of establishing a barge line between Kansas City and St. Louis. The panic of 1873 interfered with the project.

One of the first acts of the Committee of Commerce of the Board of Trade in 1879 was to petition Congress for an appropriation to improve the Missouri river. A party of United States engineers, under the direction of J. W. Nier, arrived in Kansas City in May, 1879, and began the work of improving the Missouri river a few miles north of the city, an appropriation of \$30,000 having been made for that purpose. The navigation of the Missouri river by barges which had been successfully begun in 1878 was abandoned on account of the railroad war that temporarily reduced freight rates. Before the project was abandoned, however, the Star Packet line had made arrangements to operate one barge with each of its packets, and another company had caused a tug and tow to be built especially for the Missouri river traffic.

A barge line company with a capital of \$100,000 was organized in Kansas City in 1880, and one boat and four barges were purchased for use on the Missouri river. But because of lack of business the barge fleet was transferred to the Mississippi river. A river improvement convention was held in St. Louis, Mo., in October, 1881. It was attended by delegates from Kansas City and other cities in the Missouri river valley. A similar river improvement convention was held in St. Joseph, Mo., in November, 1881. Various attempts were made to revive river navigation in the '80s. T. B. Bullene and Colonel Theodore S. Case went to Washington, from Kansas City in January, 1888, as delegates to the Western Waterways convention. The two delegates urged the necessity of an appropriation sufficient to place the Missouri river in a navigable condition.

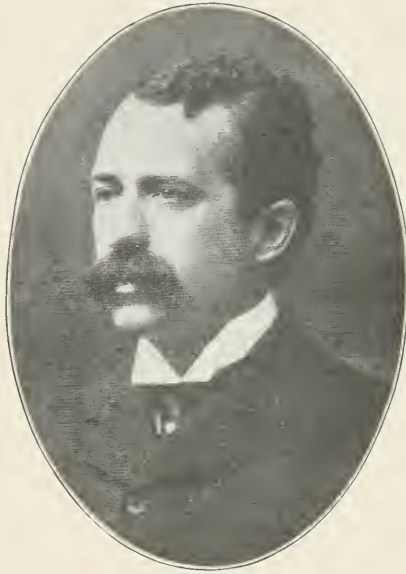
The Kansas City & Missouri River Packet company was incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with a paid up capital of \$132,500, in February, 1890.

This company was organized for the purpose of navigating the Missouri with commercial freight carriers. The following were the incorporators: A. L. Mason, Thomas Corrigan, Adam Long, J. F. Richards, A. R. Meyer, E. A. Phillips, S. B. Armour, A. W. Armour, A. K. Ruxton, T. B. Bullene, J. F. Corle, P. H. Soden, and F. S. Treadway.

The company built three boats known as the *A. L. Mason*, *State of Kansas* and *State of Missouri*. The steamer *A. L. Mason* was brought into the Missouri river in July, 1891, and continued in service in the spring and summer trade until the close of navigation in 1894. The boat then was loaded at St. Louis for New Orleans, but met with an accident near Friars Point, Miss., that resulted in total destruction. The boat had a cargo of about twelve hundred tons when it was destroyed. The steamer *State of Kansas* was used in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers more than in the Missouri, although it made several trips here before the company sold it to Captain T. B. Simms of St. Louis, in 1893. The boat was kept in service about two years by Captain Simms, when he sold it. Later the boat was destroyed by fire. The steamer *State of Missouri* was used in the Ohio river trade as long as the company owned it and finally was purchased by a packet company with headquarters in Cincinnati, O.

The conditions that confronted the Kansas City & Missouri River Packet company, both in Kansas City and in St. Louis, in regard to unfair railroad competition, were such that it was impossible to make the boats pay expenses. The steamer *State of Missouri* was sold to pay debts that were by the packet company incurred almost at the outset. The losses incurred in operating the other two steamboats on account of unfair railroad competition, became so great that the company was compelled to sell the steamer *State of Kansas*. This left only one boat clear of indebtedness. The last two years it was in operation it was kept in the service very largely by voluntary contributions of the Kansas City shippers, who realized that as long as the company existed and had one or more boats in service that freight rates would be lower. When the steamer *A. L. Mason* was destroyed, the company ceased operations. The company had operated boats more or less regularly for about four years. The Kansas City & Missouri River Packet company, in its brief career, caused freight rates to be lowered, and for this reason is not regarded as a failure. The experiment established the fact that water competition existed at Kansas City and that the railroads must meet it.

Nothing further was done toward navigating the Missouri river until September, 1906. Congressman E. C. Ellis of the Fifth District of Missouri and a member of the Rivers and Harbors committee of Congress, called a meeting of the representative citizens and members of the principal commercial bodies of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kas., July 30, 1906, for the



LAWRENCE M. JONES.



ARRIVAL OF THE LORA AT KANSAS CITY, 1896, ON THE RESUMPTION OF TRAFFIC ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

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purpose of organizing an association that would encourage navigation on the Missouri river. In this capacity, Congressman Ellis acted as a representative of the National Rivers and Harbors congress, a great non-political organization that has accomplished much toward the improvement of the waterways of our country.

It was due very largely to Congressman Ellis and the other members of the Rivers and Harbors committee of Congress that the Missouri Valley Improvement association was formed. At the instance of Congressman Ellis, three other members of his committee accompanied him from Washington to Kansas City where they addressed two meetings in the rooms of the Commercial club, urging two propositions upon the people of the Missouri valley: one that they support the national movement as represented by the National Rivers and Harbors congress, and the other that they organize a live working association to look after the interests of the Missouri river in the national movement.

The final organization of the Missouri Valley Improvement association was completed August 10, 1906, when these officers were elected: Lawrence M. Jones, president; Willard Merriam, vice-president; J. F. Richards, treasurer; E. L. Gates, secretary. A directory composed of the following men was chosen: Lawrence M. Jones, chairman; George A. Barton, Walter S. Dickey, J. C. James, F. D. Crabbs, R. Harry Jones, Frank A. Faxon, J. J. Swofford, J. W. Breidenthal, W. P. Trickett, J. K. Burnham, George W. Fuller, L. J. Gilles, A. J. Poor, A. A. Whipple.

The general impression prevailed throughout the country that the Missouri river had passed its days of usefulness as a commercial highway. Realizing the far-reaching effect of this belief, Lawrence M. Jones, president of the Missouri Valley River Improvement association, decided to charter a boat to make a trip, loaded with freight, and thus prove the navigability of the Missouri river. Within two weeks after the organization of the association had been completed, he visited St. Louis for this purpose, with the result that in September, the month of lowest water in the river, the steamboat *Lora* with a barge, both loaded with freight for Kansas City merchants, made a successful trip from St. Louis to Kansas City and return. The experiment was followed by several trips by the *Thomas H. Benton*, with the owners of which arrangements were made to continue freight service during the remainder of 1906.

Few works accomplished by Kansas City have attracted such wide-spread attention to the city and given it such general and favorable advertising throughout the country as the successful trip of the *Lora*. Towns and villages along the river joined with Kansas City in celebrating the event, which was regarded as marking the resumption of navigation on the Missouri river.

At the Kansas City levee, more than 10,000 people gathered to cheer the *Lora* on its arrival. The Missouri river had been proved to be navigable.

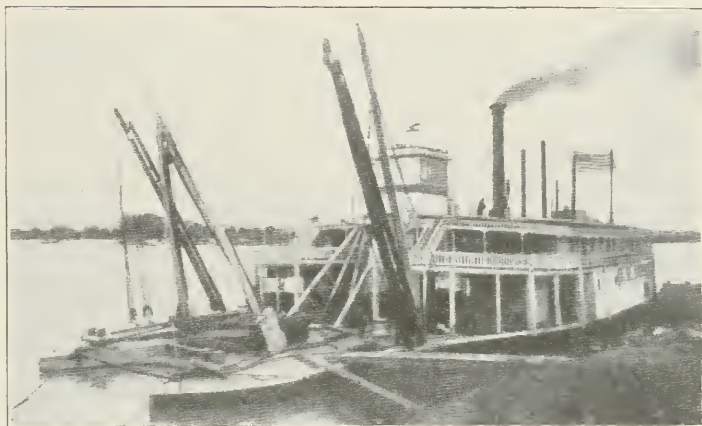
It fell to the lot of Lawrence M. Jones to not only take the initiative and prove the Missouri river to be navigable, but also to head the movement that resulted in the organization of the Kansas City Transportation & Steamship company, with a capital of \$200,000, for the purpose of maintaining regular steamboat service on the Missouri river between Kansas City and St. Louis. A state charter was granted to this company April 29, 1907. The following board of directors was chosen to serve for the first year: Lawrence M. Jones, president; William Volker, treasurer; J. C. Lester, secretary; O. V. Dodge, A. G. Ellet, C. E. Faeth, A. H. Munger, J. F. Richards, Leon Smith, J. J. Swofford, J. P. Townley, J. H. Wiles, Jerome Twichell.

Not waiting to build boats suited to the Missouri river in its unimproved condition the steamship company bought two steamboats, the *Chester* and the *Tennessee*, and operated them during the season of 1907 with success. The boats carried freight at approximately two-thirds of the railroad rates, affording a substantial saving to shippers.

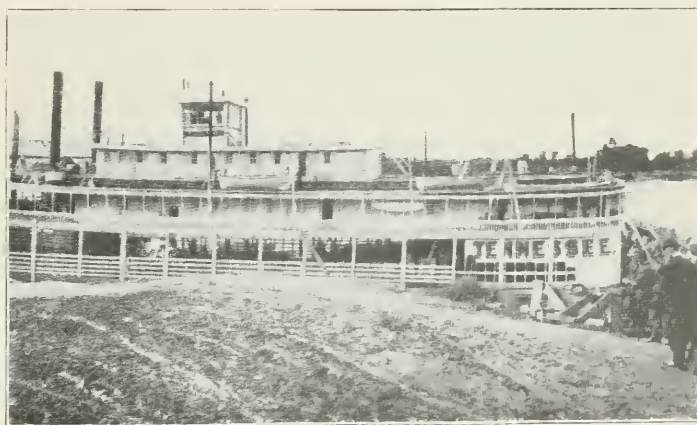
An expert boat builder was employed to submit plans of boats best adapted to the navigation of the Missouri river and these boats were to be ready for service with the opening of navigation in the spring of 1908. When these plans were well under way, the financial depression of 1907 became evident and the directors thought best to cease operations along these lines until financial conditions improved. Therefore the contracts for the new boats were not let and the company operated the *Chester* and the *Tennessee* during the season of 1908. The season was successful, much more freight being offered than could be handled.

The efforts to navigate the Missouri river have impressed the whole country, including the officials at Washington, and have been of great value in bringing the importance of the Missouri river as a carrier to the attention of the general public. The short session of the fifty-ninth Congress appropriated ample funds for operating snag boats on the Missouri river this being the first appropriation in aid of navigation of the Missouri river made for several years. Thus the Missouri river was restored to the "map" of navigable streams entitled to Federal aid. In addition, provision was made for a report by engineers upon which appropriations may be made for improvements of the Missouri river in the future.

The Missouri river has the greatest navigable length of any other river in the United States. The Missouri constitutes 5 per cent of the entire navigable waterway of the United States, including the Great Lakes. It has 14 per cent of the navigable waterway of the region drained by the Mississippi river. Its navigable length is greater than the distance by rail from St. Louis



THE SNAG BOAT "SUTER."



THE TENNESSEE.

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to San Francisco. It has a navigable bed above Sioux City, Iowa, of 1,475 miles or 500 miles more than the entire length of the Ohio. It is the one interior river, except the lower Mississippi, which it feeds, that has a water supply sufficient to make every city along its course for 800 miles a seaport.

From the mouth of the three forks of the Missouri river, northwest of Yellowstone park, to its mouth it is a distance of 2,547 miles and from the three forks to the Gulf of Mexico it is the distance of 3,823 miles. The Missouri river is longer than the entire Mississippi river and more than twice as long as that part of the Mississippi river above their confluence. The Missouri river drains a watershed of 580,000 square miles, or one-sixth of the land surface of the United States, and its total annual discharge is estimated to be 20 cubic miles, or a rate of 94,000 cubic feet per second, which is more than twice the water discharged by the upper Mississippi river. The Missouri river is the most rapid and the most turbulent stream of the two and its muddy water gives color to the lower Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico. The Missouri should be regarded as the main stream and the upper Mississippi as the tributary. The name of the former should have been given precedence, and the great river, the longest river in the world, should have been called the Missouri—from the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Missouri river is nature's gift to the commerce of one-fourth of the United States. Improved according to the recommendations of governmental engineers, it would have a freight-carrying capacity equal to that of 600 railways, fifty times the capacity of all the roads running between the Mississippi river and the lower Missouri and more than twenty-five times the capacity of all the railroads running from the Mississippi to the Missouri at all points. The cost of improving the Missouri river, from its mouth to Kansas City would be less than that of paralleling the Wabash railroad, the short line between Kansas City and St. Louis. The economy in the operation of transportation lines on the improved Missouri river would be such that boats could make large profits in carrying freight at greatly reduced rates.

Government engineers estimated that the Missouri river could be given a permanent twelve foot channel from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa, at a cost of 40 million dollars. The entire amount expended by the United States government to 1907 was \$11,141,000. The Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Water project calls for a 14-foot channel and this minimum depth could easily be obtained in the Missouri river below Kansas City with small additional cost. The engineer's estimate of the cost of the work is 20 million dollars below and the same amount above Kansas City. Owing to the bend in the Missouri river at Kansas City, it is practically the point farthest west for inland navigation. Accordingly, when the improvement of the Missouri river is completed to Kansas City the freight rates of the entire West will be affected.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE CITY CHARTERS.

Kansas City's first municipal corporation was by order of the county court at Independence entered February 4, 1850, and again entered June 3, 1850. The town was incorporated under the name of "The Town of Kansas." Its first legislative charter was granted to the "City of Kansas" by special act of the state legislature on February 22, 1853. Subsequent amendments to this legislative act were made, the most important being by act of March 24, 1875, which was called the "amended charter of the City of Kansas." With some modification and supplemented by other acts, this continued to be the charter of the city until the people adopted the charter of 1889 and changed the name of the city to Kansas City. This latter charter continued, with amendments, as the organic municipal law until superseded by the charter adopted August 4, 1908.

Aside from the general state regulations of the city's police and election machinery, and aside from the supremacy of the fundamental laws of the state, Kansas City is self governing and its self-created charter is the law for the citizens. Although Kansas City did not take advantage of its charter making power until 1889, that power was conferred by the state constitution of 1875 and made operative by a legislative enabling act. The Constitutional provisions which are thus the foundation of the city's charter rights, are as follows:

"CONSTITUTION.

"Provisions Relating to Organization of City.

"ARTICLE IX.

"Of the Constitution of the State of Missouri.

"Section 16. Cities of Over 100,000 Inhabitants May Frame Their Own Charters—Procedure—Amendments.

"Any city having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of thirteen freeholders who shall have been for at least five years qualified voters thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of such city at any general or special election; which board shall, within ninety days after such election, return to the chief magistrate of such city a draft of such charter, signed by the members of such board or a majority of them. Within thirty days thereafter, such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city, at a general or special election, and if four-sevenths of such qualified voters voting thereat shall ratify the same, it shall, at the end of

thirty days thereafter, become the charter of such city, and supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof. A duplicate certificate shall be made setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of such city and authenticated by the corporate seal. One of such certificates shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for the county in which said city lies, shall be deposited among the archives of such city, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. Such charter, so adopted, may be amended by a proposal therefor, made by the law-making authorities of such city, published for at least thirty days in three newspapers of largest circulation in such city, one of which shall be a newspaper printed in the German language, and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city, voting at a general or special election, and not otherwise; but such charter shall always be in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of the State.

*“Section 17. Provisions of Such Charters.—*It shall be a feature of all such charters that they shall provide, among other things, for a mayor or chief magistrate, and two houses of legislation, one of which at least shall be elected by general ticket; and in submitting any such charter or amendment thereto to the qualified voters of such city, any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately, and accepted or rejected separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter or any amendment thereto.”

These following are the sections that are known as “the Enabling Act” (numbered according to their place in the Revised Statutes of 1889):

“ENABLING ACT.

*“Section 1840.—City of Over 100,000 Inhabitants May Frame Charter—Procedure—Amendments.—*Any city having a population of more than one hundred thousand inhabitants may frame a charter for its own government consistent with and subject to the constitution and laws of this State, by causing a board of thirteen freeholders, who shall have been for at least five years qualified voters thereof, to be elected by the qualified voters of such city at any general or special election, which board shall, within ninety days after such election, return to the chief magistrate of such city, a draft of such charter signed by the members of such board, or a majority of them. Within thirty days thereafter such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city at a general or special election, and if four-sevenths of such qualified voters voting thereat shall ratify the same, it shall, at the end of thirty days thereafter, become the charter of such city and supersede any existing charter and amendments thereof. A duplicate

certificate shall be made setting forth the charter proposed and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of such city and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of such certificates shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for the county in which such city lies, shall be deposited among the archives of such city, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof. Such charter so adopted may be amended by a proposal therefor made by the law-making authorities of such city, published for at least thirty days in three newspapers of largest circulation in such city, one of which shall be a newspaper printed in the German language, and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city voting at a general or special election, and not otherwise; but such charter shall always be in harmony with and subject to the constitution and laws of the State. A duplicate certificate shall be made, setting forth such amendment and its ratification, which shall be signed by the chief magistrate of such city and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of such certificates shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds for the county in which such city lies, shall be deposited among the archives of such city, and all courts shall take judicial notice thereof.

*“Section 1841.—Charter Takes Effect Thirty Days After Adoption.—*After the expiration of said thirty days after the ratification and adoption of such charter as aforesaid, such charter shall be and constitute the entire organic law of such city, and shall supersede all laws of this State then in force in terms governing or appertaining to cities having one hundred thousand or more.

*“Section 1842.—Mayor and Two Houses of Legislation—Alternative Sections.—*It shall be a feature of all such charters that they shall provide, among others things, for a mayor or chief magistrate and two houses of legislation, one of which at least shall be elected by general ticket; and in submitting any such charter or amendment thereto to the qualified voters of such city, any alternative section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters, and may be voted on separately, and accepted or rejected separately, without prejudice to other articles or sections of the charter, or any amendments thereto.

*“Section 1843.—Time for Electing Board—Notice.—*Whenever the law-making authorities of any such city shall deem it advisable for such city to frame a charter for its own government as aforesaid, it shall by ordinance, fix a time for holding an election for such board of thirteen freeholders, which may at a general city election, or at any other time, and cause notice of such election to be published for at least twenty days in three newspapers

of largest circulation, one of which shall be a newspaper printed in the German language.

“Section 1844.—Election for Adopting Charter—Notice.—Upon the draft of such charter being returned to chief magistrate, as aforesaid, the law-making authorities of such city shall forthwith fix the time for holding an election at which such proposed charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city, which may be at a general city election or at any other time, and cause notice of such election to be published for at least twenty days in three newspapers of largest circulation in such city, one of which shall be a newspaper printed in the German language. At such election the form of ballots may be ‘for the charter,’ followed by sufficient space to the right thereof on which may be written or printed the words *yes* or *no*, in accordance with the choice of the person voting such ballot. In the event of any alternative section or article being presented for the choice of the voters, any form of ballot may be used which will clearly indicate the choice of the person voting such ballot between alternative sections or articles.

“Section 1845.—Attestation of Ordinance—Evidence, When.—All ordinances, resolutions and proceedings of such city may be approved by its corporate seal, attested by the officer having charge thereof, and when printed and published by authority of said city, the same shall be received in evidence in all courts and places without further proof.

“Section 1846.—Persons in office, Hold until Election.—All persons in office in said city at the time of the ratification of such charter shall hold their offices until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified, as may be provided in such charter, but no longer.

“Section 1847.—Adoption not to Affect Existing Rights.—Such charter, in superseding any previous charter and amendments thereof, shall not affect any right, lien or liability accrued, established or subsisting previous to the time when such charter takes effect, nor affect any action or proceeding pending when such charter takes effect; but such right, lien or liability shall be enforced, and such action or proceeding shall be carried on, in all respects, as if such charter had not taken effect; nor shall such charter be in anywise constructed as to affect any right or liability acquired or accrued under the previous charter and amendments superseded thereby, by or on the part of any city, or any person or body corporate.

“Section 1848.—Bonds in Judicial Proceedings.—Such city in taking an appeal or prosecuting a writ of error in any judicial proceeding, shall give bonds as required by law, but it hereby released from the obligation of law to furnish security therefor. All such bonds shall be executed by the mayor or chief magistrate of such city, and shall be taken in all courts of

this State as full compliance with the law in such cases, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this provision are hereby repealed.

*“Section 1849.—Consistent Ordinances.—*All ordinances, regulations and resolutions in force at the time such charter takes effect and not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall remain and be in force until altered, modified or repealed by the law-making authorities of such city.

*“Section 1850.—Rights of Action not Affected.—*All rights of action, fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing to such city before such charter takes effect shall remain unaffected thereby and may be prosecuted, recovered and received as fully in every respect as if charter had not taken effect

*“Section 1851.—City Taxes to be Collected by City Officers.—*The county collector of the county in which city lies shall not, after the taking effect of such charter, collect any taxes or special assessments theretofore or thereafter levied by such city, but the same shall be collected by such city through its own officers.

*“Section 1852.—Tax Liens on Realty Vested in City.—*Any lien on real property existing in favor of the State of Missouri, or of such city, at or before the taking effect of such charter, for taxes and special assessments levied by such city, and all right, title and estate acquired by or vested in the State of Missouri or such city, by reason of the forfeiture or sale to the State or such city of any tract of land, town or city lot offered at public sale for taxes or special assessments levied by such city, interest and cost due thereon, and not sold to others for want of bidders, are hereby assigned and transferred to and continued in such city, and all lands, town or city lots forfeited or sold to the State of Missouri or such city on account of taxes or special assessments levied thereon by such city, shall, from the taking effect of such charter, be deemed and taken to be forfeited and sold to such city. In all cases where certificates of purchase have, at the time such charter takes effect, been made out in the name of purchasers at any sale for such delinquent taxes or special assessments, the right to redeem from any such sale, or to a deed or deeds, shall not be affected or impaired by anything in this article or charter contained.

*“Section 1853.—Census May be Taken—Purpose.—*Any City, for the purpose of ascertaining the population with a view solely to placing itself under the provisions of section 1840, may at any time, by an ordinance, and at the expense of such city, cause an enumeration of its inhabitants to be made and its population ascertained, and judicial notice of such census and of the population of such city as ascertained thereby, shall be taken by all courts in this State without proof.

*“Section 1854.—Courts to Take Notice of Population.—*The courts of this State shall take judicial notice, without proof of the population of all

cities in this State according to the last enumeration of the inhabitants thereof, State, Federal or Municipal, made under or pursuant of this State or the United States.

"Section 1855.—To Section 1879 (40), inclusive, relate to manner of conducting election upon submission of such charter to the voters for ratification.

Section 1880.—*Extending Limits—If Extension Includes other Incorporated City, Proceedings.*—Any such city, or any other city of ten thousand inhabitants or less and having a special charter, after the taking effect of such charter, may any time or times extend its limits by ordinance, specifying with accuracy the new line or lines to which it is proposed to extend such limits. All courts of this State shall take judicial notice of the limits of such city when thus extended, and if all the steps in the proceedings leading thereto: *provided*, that should such city by such extension of its territorial limits include any portion of an incorporated city, town or village, such extension shall be made to include the whole territory of such incorporated city, town or village, and upon such extension being made the corporate existence of such incorporated city, town or village, so included in such extension, shall, *ipso facto*, cease, and all the property and rights of every kind and nature belonging to and vested in such incorporated city, town or village, shall, by operation of law, at once pass to and vest in the city making such extension of its limits, and it shall be the duty of all officers and employes of such incorporated city, town or village having custody or control thereof, to surrender and deliver the same to such city so extending its limits, and such city shall also, by operation of law, assume and become liable to pay all debts and liabilities of such incorporated city, town or village: *provided further*, that before such city shall extend its limits so as to include any incorporated city, town or village, four-sevenths of the qualified voters of the incorporated city, town or village voting at such election, so decided to be included within the limits of such city shall vote in favor of such proposition at an election held for that purpose in the following manner, to-wit: Whenever such city shall desire to include within its limits any incorporated city, town or village, the mayor of such city shall inform the mayor or other chief officer of the incorporated city, town or village proposed to be so taken in of its intention to include said city, town or village within the limits, the mayor thereof shall order a special election, to determine the wish of said city, town or village, giving twenty days' public notice of the time and places of holding such election, and the purpose for which it is to be held—said election to be governed by the general laws governing said city, town or village in respect to holding of general elections, and if four-sevenths of the qualified voters voting at such election shall vote in favor of the proposed extension, the mayor

shall certify the result to the mayor of said city, and then said city may so proceed to extend its limits as provided in this section: *provided*, that if the city, the limits of which are to be extended, is organized under section 16 of article 9 of the constitution of this State, then the ordinance extending the limits shall, in all cases where the corporate limits are defined in the charter of such city, be in the form of a proposed amendment to the charter of such city; and before the same shall be of any force and effect it shall be submitted to and accepted by three-fifths of the qualified voters of such city voting at a general or special election, in all respects and in compliance with the requirements provided for amendments to the charter of such city.

“Section 1881.—Annexed Territory to be Divided into Wards.—Whenever by extension to its territorial limits as aforesaid, new territory is annexed to such city, the law-making authorities thereof shall, by ordinance, organize the same into a new ward or wards, or attach the same to some existing ward or wards, long enough before the next ensuing general city election to enable electors in such annexed territory to register, and all other proper steps to be taken according to law, so that the electors of such annexed territory may have full opportunity to register and vote at such election. Actual residents of any territory at the time of the annexation thereof as aforesaid, shall, if otherwise qualified, be qualified electors of such cities and eligible to any office therein at the next general city election following such annexation.

“Section 1882.—City may be Redistricted, When.—Whenever the corporate limits of any such city shall be so extended, and whenever and as often as the population of any such city, or of any ward or wards thereof, has been or may be so increased or diminished as to render, in the opinion of the law-making authorities of such city, a revision or redistricting of the corporation into wards or a change in the boundary of any ward or wards necessary, the same may be done by ordinance.

“Section 1883.—Redistricting Ordinance to be Published.—Before such ordinance shall be passed, the same shall be published for at least three weeks in at least one daily newspaper in such city, to be designated by the law-making authorities of such city, but the failure to make such publication shall in no way affect the validity of such ordinance.

“Section 1884.—Redistricting not to Affect Eligibility of Electors.—In case of redistricting or division of any such city into wards, creation of boundary in any ward or wards, every qualified elector residing in any ward at any general city election next thereafter, duly registered, shall be a qualified voter of such ward, and nothing in this article contained shall be so construed as to prevent any elector from voting or being eligible to any office by reason of such redistricting or division or creation of any new ward or wards, or change in the boundary of any ward or wards.

*“Section 1885.—When Territory Not to be Added.—*Territory shall not be annexed to any such city within four months next preceding any general city election, nor shall there be a redistricting or division of the city into wards, or change of any boundary of any ward or wards, or creation of any new ward or wards, within two months next preceding any general city election.

*“Section 1886.—Wards to be of Adjacent Territory.—Numbering.—*All wards which may be established by ordinance as aforesaid shall be composed of adjacent and compact territory and the several wards, at the time of redistricting shall contain as nearly an equal number of inhabitants as may be practicable. The wards shall be numbered consecutively from one up to the highest number thus established.

*“Section 1887.—Election New Ward.—*Whenever any change in the number of wards or alteration in the boundaries of any ward shall be made, or new wards shall be established, there shall be no election of a representative to the municipal legislation for such ward until the general election for corporation officers.

*“Section 1888.—Redistricting Not to Affect Term of Office of Incumbent.—*Nothing in this article contained shall be construed to limit or abridge the term of office which any representative in the municipal legislature of such city shall be elected to fill, but every such representative shall be deemed and taken for the residue of the term for which he may have been elected, as representative of that ward in which his actual residence and place of abode may be at the time of any division of such city into wards, creation of any new ward or wards, or change in the boundaries of any ward or wards.

*“Section 1889.—City Has Exclusive Control of Public Highways.—*Such city shall have exclusive control over its public highways, streets, avenues, alleys and public places, and shall have exclusive power, by ordinance, to vacate or abandon any public highway, street, avenue, alley or public place, or part thereof, any law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

*“Section 1890.—Regulation of Public Franchises.—*It shall be lawful for any such city in such charter, or by amendment thereof, to provide for regulating and controlling the exercise by any person or corporation of any public franchise or privilege in any of the streets or public places of such city, whether such franchises or privileges have been granted by said city or under the State of Missouri, or any other authority.

*“Section 1891.—Parks, Cemeteries—May be Provided for.—*It shall be lawful for any such city to make provision in its charter, or by amendment thereof, to acquire and hold, by gift, devise, purchase or by the exercise of the power of eminent domain by condemnation proceedings, lands for public use, either within the corporate boundaries of such city or outside of such

corporate boundaries, and within the territorial limits of the county in which such city may be situated, for public parks, cemeteries, penal institutions, hospitals, rights of way for sewers, or for any other public purposes, and to provide for managing, controlling and policing the same."

The general structure of Kansas City's municipal government is thus outlined in the Constitutional sections and Enabling Act, and beginning with the charter of 1889, the powers of the city were, and continued to be, vested in a Mayor and a Council of two chambers—an upper and a lower house. Succeeding the more simple one-chambered council of the first charter the form of government was fashioned on the "King, Lords and Commons" idea. The Upper House was composed in later times of (14) aldermen elected for four years from the city as a whole. Seven of them were elected in each biennial city election. The Lower House was made up of (14) aldermen each representing one ward and elected only from that ward, and all elected at the same time for a two-year term. The two houses were given equal jurisdiction, that is, all ordinances were required to pass both houses. The upper house was superior only in having the power to confirm or reject most of the mayor's appointments. Both houses worked through their several committees and transacted minor routine business of the city as well as its more important measures of policy. As many as 400 ordinances and resolutions have been acted on by one or the other house in a single sitting.

The Mayor was the chief executive officer of the city and had the usual veto power over fewer than two-thirds of the council votes of both houses. He appointed—usually with the approval of the council upper house—many of the subordinate or coordinate municipal officers, chief of whom were the members of the board of public works and the park commissioners. The board of public works initiated the general construction work of the municipality and had supervision, as water commissioners, of the municipal water works. The board of park commissioners approximated to a separate governing body, having fairly authoritative control of the parks and boulevards, though dependent on the city council for certain maintenance appropriations and having to submit proceedings for park condemnation to the council. Police and election matters were under separate state law, and were not subject to charter regulation.

On August 4, 1908, a new charter was adopted by a vote of 14,069 for to 5,219 against. The board of thirteen freeholders who drafted this charter had this membership: J. V. C. Karnes, chairman; Walter J. Bales, William P. Borland, Charles Campbell, F. D. Crabbs, Andrew F. Evans, D. J. Hahh, Charles J. Hubbard, R. J. Ingraham, Robert B. Middlebrook, John H. Moore, John H. Thacher and F. W. Tuttle. The board had been nominated by

Mayor Henry M. Beardsley and elected by the people at the general municipal election of April, 1908. An earlier charter draft submitted for the people's votes on March 7, 1905, was defeated.

Fundamentally the charter of 1889 was not changed by the charter adopted in 1908. The structure of the city government remained the same, with its Mayor and two Council houses, one elected from the city at large and one representing ward limits. But in many important details changes were made, and while no radical cures for old inefficiencies and abuses were attempted, much progress was accomplished for simplicity and directness in transacting the municipal business.

The following epitome of the chief advances made, showing in brief outline the form of city government now prevailing (in 1908) is adapted from a statement to the voters issued by a committee of the board of freeholders:

The charter of the city is its fundamental local law, prescribing its form of government, fixing the powers and duties of its officers and defining the authority of the City Council. Kansas City has the right, under the constitution of the state, to frame its own charter. It is one of the few cities of the United States possessing this privilege.

The first constitutional charter was adopted in 1889, when Kansas City was a comparatively small town, both in inhabitants and in territorial area. Amendments to this charter were made in 1890, 1892, 1895 and 1903. Some of its sections had been cut away by decisions of the Supreme Court, others were so unsuited to present conditions that they were necessarily disregarded in the daily discharge of the city's business. Its limitations were such that it was inadequate to meet the great problems that confronted the city, such as the prevention of floods, the new depot, the Twelfth street traffic-way, and the efficient management and operation of the new city hospital.

The good features of the old charter were constantly kept in mind in framing the new one, and changes were only made in those respects in which the decisions of our courts and the practical solution of new problems before the city demanded changes in or additions to the present city charter.

The charter adopted on August 4, 1908, was a substantial reconstruction of the old charter of 1889 along modern progressive lines, conforming to the general laws of the state, the decisions of the Supreme Court and the administrative changes which have been forced upon the city. It made such alterations as were necessary to conduct the affairs of the city in a businesslike way with the least expense to the tax payers and the greatest degree of safety and protection to the body of citizens who compose the Kansas City of 1908, as distinguished from the Kansas City of twenty years ago. It insured a safe, orderly and progressive municipal government. It provided for the transaction of public business with the same promptness,

efficiency and common sense that a citizen would use in conducting his own private business.

The charter of 1908 preserved every valuable feature of the charter of 1889, and introduced such new methods of machinery as had been justified by the most careful and thorough tests and such as were in line with the march of progress in other cities of the country, and the value of which changes had been demonstrated beyond question by experience and established usage. It was a conservative charter and free from radical innovations and experiments. It eliminated the features of the old charter which were costly, extravagant or incapable of being carried out and added such innovations as were necessary to meet the present and future conditions of the city.

Powers of the City. The powers of the city to preserve and protect the health and property of citizens and promote the general welfare are now greatly enlarged. Under the new charter the city may construct and maintain dikes, revetments and levees for the purpose of preventing floods and overflows; may acquire, maintain and operate tunnels, tracks, depots, telephone and telegraph lines, bridges and subways; may acquire and maintain quarantine stations and make provision for the maintenance and support of insane and indigent citizens. The city is given broader power of condemnation for public purposes, necessary to meet the many emergencies and novel conditions now confronting the city.

The Common Council. The city council continues practically as under the charter of 1889 except that the President of the Upper House is chosen by the members of that body from among their own number. The qualification that members of the Common Council should own real estate is eliminated, so as to conform to the state law. Regular meetings of the Common Council are to be held on Monday of each week instead of once a month as under the former charter, so that the necessity of a special message and the labor and expense incident to preparing and publishing what is known as the "budget" are dispensed with. The powers of the Common Council are enlarged to correspond with the enlarged powers of the city. The enumeration of the occupations, corporations, institutions, commodities and utilities subject to license tax and regulation has been enlarged to meet the narrow limitations placed upon the charter by the courts.

The power is given to establish and maintain plants for paving, repaving and repairing streets; the city is given authority to do such work and bid therefor in competition with contractors. The power of the Common Council has been enlarged in the matter of directing and controlling the laying and construction of steam railroad tracks, bridges and switches in the streets, the location of depot grounds and the protection of the interests of the city and

of its citizens in the construction and maintenance of railroads, street crossings, viaducts and tunnels.

Power is given to the Common Council to regulate, control or prohibit sign boards, bill boards and structures for advertising purposes along or within view of the streets, highways or public places within the city; to regulate the rates to be charged for services of all persons or corporations owning or operating public utilities within the city.

This charter, while preserving to the Mayor and Common Council the absolute control of the finances and revenues of the city, and maintaining checks and safeguards against reckless or unwise expenditures of public money, relieves the Common Council of a large volume of routine work and of much useless and cumbersome legislation necessitated by the terms of the 1889 charter.

The Mayor and Other Municipal Officers. The Mayor is elected and qualified as formerly provided; is made an *ex officio* member of all boards, and is partially relieved of the onerous duty of hearing complaints and appeals for pardons and paroles; is charged with absolute responsibility in the appointment of all boards having functions of purely a business character. In case of vacancy in office the Mayor is elected by the City Council for the unexpired term.

The Mayor has been made absolutely responsible for the management and operation of the fire department and water works of the city, and for the conduct of the hospital and maintenance of the public health, by placing in his hands the power of appointment, without confirmation of the boards governing these functions, viz.: The Fire and Water commissioners and the Hospital and Health board.

The right of confirmation of appointees given to councils in municipal charters was originally intended to put a check upon bad appointments by the Mayor. It has frequently failed of this purpose because of the natural and inevitable conversion by the councils of the right of confirmation into an actual participation in the appointment power. It was thought best to preserve this check in the case of the board of Public Works, whose duties are so closely related to the functions of the Common Council in making public improvements and levying special taxes, but in the case of the Fire and Water commissioners and the Hospital and Health board, the functions of which are of a distinctly different character, it was deemed advisable to follow the experience of the best governed cities everywhere by removing the right of confirmation and placing the responsibility for the success and character of the administration exclusively on the Mayor, thus eliminating the plausible excuse that incompetent appointments have been made because the council refused to confirm better men.

A Much Needed Relief. The board of Public Works under the former charter, was overwhelmed with the detailed duties of managing and controlling practically all of the departments of the city's administrative business. It was a physical impossibility for any of the boards of public works of the city to give adequate care and attention to the manifold details of the business under their supervision. The present charter relieves this board of the great volume of business necessary for the effective handling of the water works and fire department and the hospitals, and it is thus enabled to devote its time to the protection of the city's interests in the matter of the management and control of public improvements.

A Protection From Floods. One of the greatest problems confronting the city has been the question of how to prevent the annual recurrence of floods and inundations. This menace to the lives and property, and to the business interests of the city, became so serious a problem that it could only be met by a radical addition to the old charter. A simple, fair and effective method of remedying this evil is provided in the present charter. The provision for a fair judicial hearing and a verdict by a jury in making assessments, and the co-operation of the board of Public Works in devising plans for flood prevention, enables the city to proceed immediately to secure effective relief. Without such a measure as this of the new charter, the city was exposed to the danger of some legislative enactment on the subject, which would be inimical to the interests of the city and would invite a long, tedious process of litigation, and open the way to indiscriminate and unjust taxation by a commission or such other board or body as the legislature might designate.

A Business System of Finance and Accounting. In the new charter inconsistencies in the system of finance and accounting have been eliminated. The City Comptroller, as the bulwark of the financial good name of the city, is strengthened in his guardianship of the city treasury. He is made an elective officer in order to give him the independence and authority such an officer should have in the supervision of the departments and persons under him. He countersigns all warrants and supervises all branches of the city's finances. The Auditor is made an appointive officer and is required to be a competent accountant. He draws all warrants on the treasury as under the present charter, keeps a full check on all receipts, of money paid into the treasury and has full control of the same. He audits all accounts of the city at least once a year. The bookkeeping department of the city is greatly simplified and made to conform with the methods advocated by the best national municipal experts. The old complicated methods were changed in such a way as to make them uniform with the modern, scientific systems adopted by the larger and more progressive cities of the country. In the method of expending money the treasury is amply safe-guarded, but the Common

Council is relieved of all purposeless detail in its legislative deliberations. Every transaction demanding the payment of money is brought into the full light of day and made to pass under the eyes of those officials who know most about it and who are best able to protect the city's interests. A purchasing agent is provided for who will have power, under proper restrictions, to make purchases of materials and supplies at the lowest possible figure and with the greatest economy to the city.

Revenue and Taxation. The general plan of revenue and taxation remains the same as in the old charter. The constitutional limit to general taxation is 1% of the assessed valuation. The following improvements have been made in the collection of these taxes:

First, the taxes become payable June 1st instead of May 10th, thus relieving to some extent the pressure on the City Treasurer's office, and saving the city considerable expense in the hiring of extra clerks.

Second, the ward offices for the return of the Assessor's lists have been found by experience to be useless and have been abolished, resulting in a material saving to the city.

Third, the rate of penalty on delinquent taxes has been reduced from 2% a month to 1% a month.

Fourth, the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes will now be made to the tax buyer who offers to carry the taxes at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding 12% per annum. The old charter allowed the tax buyer to add 10% per annum immediately to the amount of his bill and then carry the whole amount at 24% per annum. If the property owner paid off the delinquent taxes within a year after the sale he paid the enormous rate of 24%. Now he will pay no more than 12%.

Fifth, delinquent taxes now run for five years after the sale before deed is given to purchaser. Under the old charter they ran but two years.

The Municipal Court. The Police court and the Mayor's court have been superseded by the Municipal court, which has jurisdiction over grading and condemnation cases, in addition to the functions discharged by the Police court under the old charter. The judge of the Municipal court must be an attorney at law of at least five years' experience at the bar. This court has charge of the great volume of the city's business pertaining to the opening, widening and grading of streets. The same rights of appeal are preserved that existed under the 1889 charter.

Traffic-Ways, etc. It is provided that when the grading of streets, building of viaducts and tunnels and the condemnation of private property are all parts of one general improvement, damages and benefits may be ascertained in a single proceeding. Under the old charter, separate proceedings

were necessary for each of these improvements. The most ample and elastic machinery is included in the present charter for meeting such situations.

The New Depot. It was one purpose in the adoption of the present charter to place at the disposal of the city all legislative tools and machinery necessary for speedy solution of the depot problem. It provided methods by which damages to be caused by the vacation of streets and the construction of bridges, viaducts, tunnels, overhead and underground crossings and approaches could be speedily and fairly ascertained. It gave the city broad powers for the protection of its interests and rights of its citizens in its negotiations with the Terminal company or others. It provided methods by which franchises could be submitted to the people without necessitating an amendment to the charter.

Hospital and Health Department. The charter of 1908 provided for the appointment of a Hospital and Health board to be composed of three high class business men, no one of them to be a physician, but all to be chosen with a view to their special qualifications and fitness for such position. No more than two of them are to be of one political party; they serve without compensation and are in absolute control of the health of the city, including the management of the hospitals. This board has authority to appoint a medical staff, which likewise serves without compensation. The board engages such medical assistants and nurses as are needed by them in the hospital and sanitary departments of the city. They direct the purchase of all supplies, keep books and make regular reports to the City Comptroller. Their duty is to adopt the best means to protect and relieve the people from any form of disease, contagious or otherwise, and any epidemic that may be prevalent or imminent in the city. All sanitary measures emanate from and are enforced by said board, and the responsibility therefor centers in it. In these important matters there is no conflict of authority. The board is appointed by the Mayor and he may, at his pleasure, sit with them when they are in session, but without voting. A very much needed power is granted to this department to compel non-resident property owners and others to observe the health regulations of the city. The board is given power to abate nuisances of all kinds and make contracts for the removal of garbage. The board is given power to act immediately and effectively when great emergencies arise that affect or endanger the public health.

Public Improvements. The board of Public Works initiates all public works, provides for a hearing of interested property owners, prepares all contracts, receives bids and awards the work, subject to the final approval or disapproval of the Common Council. These provisions save a large amount of routine work on the part of the council, and do away with practically

all technical defects in special tax bills, which tend to reduce the price of contract work to be done hereafter.

Power is given to the city to acquire the necessary plants, machinery and appliances for doing its own public work. Provisions are made by which a large amount of land which formerly escaped taxation is made to bear its just share of the public burdens. In cases where the grading of a public highway, including the construction of bridges, viaducts and tunnels, occasions an expense of such magnitude as to unduly burden the ordinary limited benefit districts, the present charter provides an adequate remedy by vesting power in the council to fix a larger benefit district and provide for assessments and for submitting the legality of the proceedings to the determination of the circuit court before any work is done or tax bills issued to pay for the proposed improvement.

Management of the Fire Department and Water Works. The necessity of co-operation between the Water department and Fire department, in order to secure proper fire protection for the city and lower the rates of insurance, pointed to the wisdom of placing the management of these two departments under a single board. It is provided that the board of Fire and Water commissioners shall be composed of three men, well known in the community, for their intelligence and integrity, who shall be named by the Mayor and be personally responsible to him for the efficient administration of these departments. Not more than two members of this board shall be of the same political party, and their terms of office shall be so adjusted as to insure that the department will always be under the control of experienced men. Under the 1889 charter the board of Public Works was greatly overworked. To relieve this situation, the Water department was placed under the management of the Fire and Water commissioners, who are enabled to devote the necessary time and attention to the protection of the city's water supply. The Common Council appropriates twenty-five per cent of the total amount received by the city from the tax on foreign insurance companies to aid in the creation of a fund for the purpose of pensioning crippled and disabled firemen and for the relief of widows and minor children of deceased firemen.

Clean Streets. The 1908 charter compels the council to annually set apart seven per cent of the gross revenues for cleaning the streets. It insures fair and equitable treatment to all sections of the city by requiring the city to be divided into districts and spending in these districts the amount of money so set aside in proportion to the assessed value of the taxable property in each district. In other words, the money contributed or raised for street cleaning by any district must be spent in cleaning the streets of that particular district.

Parks and Boulevards—Maintenance Tax. Under the charter of 1908, the taxing power for park and boulevard maintenance is limited to $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the \$1 valuation. If the $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills should at any time prove insufficient for the maintenance of the boulevards, a special assessment for that particular purpose may be levied, but only against property which fronts the boulevard, and can in no case exceed ten cents per front foot. Furthermore, the charter lowers the rate of interest on park assessments from seven per cent to six per cent per annum. Provision is also made by which the proceeds from taxes on vehicles, automobiles, etc., are added to the park department funds. Power is also given to the council to appropriate such further sums as may be necessary for park purposes.

Civil Service. The merit system of employment was introduced generally in the municipal civil service by the 1908 charter. The heads of departments and high officials are exempt from examinations. They are given full power to discharge as a necessary means of maintaining discipline in the service, but are strictly enjoined from making dismissals for political reasons or for any reason other than for the good of the service, and all temptation to violate this injunction is removed as far as possible by requiring the vacated place to be filled by the appointment of the person standing first in point of excellence on the eligible list. The examination for the eligible lists is divided into grades, so that it is not mere book learning, but knowledge of the actual duties to be discharged by the employe that counts toward appointment to office. Further incentive is also given to efficient service by providing for promotion as a reward for diligence and ability.

Referendum and Recall. The charter provides for the submission of franchise ordinances to the people for final approval or rejection. The same principle that is used for the adoption of the most important laws of our country—our constitutions—can thus be used for the consideration of questions of such grave importance as the granting of franchise rights to public utility corporations. The charter provides that no ordinance granting a franchise shall become valid within sixty days after its enactment by the Common Council. If a petition signed by twenty per cent of the qualified voters of the city shall be filed with the City clerk during that time, the franchise must be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection. The Common Council is also given power to submit to the people without petition any franchise which in its discretion it may consider of sufficient importance to necessitate the approval of the citizens. It is further provided that no franchise for a period longer than thirty years can, under any circumstances, be granted by the Common Council without first submitting such franchise to a vote of the people. The powers of the Common Council are not restricted or limited in making bargains in the city's interest, but the broadest power

is given to the voters of the city and the Common Council to secure the best possible terms for the city in selling valuable rights and privileges.

A provision for the recall of elective officers by petition signed by thirty per cent of the voters was submitted in the alternative, when the entire new charter was voted on August 4, 1908. The recall provision received a proportionately large majority of the votes directly cast concerning it, but failed to receive an affirmative majority of all the votes cast at the charter election. At the time of this publication, it is still undetermined whether or not the recall is legally a part of the charter.

Parole and Pardon Board. To relieve the Mayor of the burdens of hearing appeals for pardons, and to secure the effective administration of justice in cases of persons sentenced by the Municipal court, a Parole and Pardon board was provided in the new charter. This board is charged with the duty of considering applications for pardons and paroles, and of investigating the facts in connection with such cases as come before them. A court sergeant is appointed by the Mayor, chosen because of his fitness for the office, and irrespective of political affiliations. He attends all sessions of the Municipal court and makes sure that all parties appearing for trial who are without attorney, have their defense, if any, fairly presented to the court. It is the intent and purpose of this provision that all who are brought before the Municipal court charged with a violation of a city ordinance shall have competent and just advice at the time of their trial; that the full administration of the law in enforcing obedience to the city shall be so had that justice shall be done and that in circumstances where it is possible, reformation may be wrought in those who have been guilty of wrong-doing.

The New Charter in Brief. The new charter enlarged and extended the powers given to the city by the 1889 charter, preserving all of the excellent features of that instrument, which had been tested by time and experience, and adding only such features as were necessary to enable the city to meet the conditions and problems which were before it. As framed, its purpose was to safe-guard the interests of the citizens for whom it constitutes the local organic law, and whose interests are vitally affected by it.

AN ACT
TO INCORPORATE THE
CITY OF KANSAS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Of boundaries and general powers.

Sec. 1. All that district of country in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri embracing fractional section No. 32, in township No. 50, of range

No. 33, and all of east half of the southeast fractional quarter of section No. 31, in the same township and range; also, the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter section No. 6, in township No. 49, of range No. 33; also, the north half of the north-west quarter of section No. 5, in the same township and range; also, the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of the same section, township and range, extending, also, due north of the land herein described, to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, shall be and the same is hereby incorporated and erected as a city by the name and style of "The City of Kansas," and by that name shall be known in law and equity, have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, defend and be defended against, in all courts of law and equity, having competent jurisdiction, and in all actions and matters whatsoever, may grant, lease, purchase, receive and hold property, real, personal and mixed, within said city, and may sell, lease and dispose of the same for the benefit of said city, may have a common seal and may alter the same at pleasure. .

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth sections of an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of St. Joseph," approved February 22d, 1851, shall be applicable to, and shall be in full force and effect in the city of Kansas, except as hereinafter provided, and except that whenever in said act, the word "St. Joseph" occurs, the word "Kansas" shall be substituted in lieu thereof, and whenever the word "Buchanan" occurs in said act, the word "Jackson" shall be used in lieu thereof, and whenever the word "Washington" occurs in said act, the word "Kaw" shall be used in lieu thereof.

The said sections of the act referred to in article second of this act are in the words and figures following, to-wit:

"ARTICLE II

"Of the city council.

"Sec. 1. The corporate powers and duties of said city shall be vested in "a Mayor and Councilmen, and such other officers as are hereinafter named.

"Sec. 2. The Board of Councilmen shall consist of six members, for the "election of whom the city shall be divided into convenient wards which "may be altered from time to time, as the convenience of the inhabitants "may require; and the said Councilmen shall be apportioned among the "several wards in proportion to the free white male inhabitants thereof.

"Sec. 3. No person shall be eligible to be a member of the City Council "until he shall have resided twelve months within the limits of the corpora- "tion and paid a town or city tax, and shall be, at the time of his election, "not less than twenty-one years of age, and a citizen of the United States,

“and all other city officers shall require the same qualifications as are required to be possessed by the members of the City Council.

“Sec. 4. Whenever there shall be a tie in the election of councilmen, the judges of the election shall certify the same to the Mayor, who shall determine the same by lot in such manner as shall be provided by ordinance.

“Sec. 5. If any councilman shall, after his election, move from the ward from which he was elected in said city, his office shall be thereby vacated.

“Sec. 6. The Board of Councilmen shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of the members thereof, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as the board may provide; the said Board may determine the rules of their proceedings, punish their members for disorderly conduct, and, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the whole number elected, may expel a member, and shall, on motion of any member, cause the ayes and noes to be entered on their journal.

“Sec. 7. All vacancies that shall occur in the Board of Councilmen shall be filled by elections of the people, in such a manner as shall be provided by ordinance, and no councilman shall be appointed to any office under authority of the city, during the time he shall be a member of the Board of Councilmen.

Sec. 8. The Mayor, Councilmen, and other officers of the city, shall, before entering upon the duties of their several offices, respectively take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Missouri, and faithfully to demean themselves in office.

“ARTICLE III.

“Of the chief executive power.

“Sec. 1. The chief executive officer of the city shall be a Mayor, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the city, and shall hold his office for one year, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and shall be the owner of real estate within the city, and shall have resided within the city at least two years at the time of his election.

“Sec. 2. If any Mayor, during the time for which he shall have been elected, shall remove from the city, his office shall be vacated, and all vacancies in said office shall be filled by election by the people.

“Sec. 3. When two or more persons shall have an equal number of votes for Mayor, the judges of election shall certify the same to the City Council, who shall proceed to determine the same by lot, in such manner as may be provided by ordinances, and when an election of Mayor shall be contested,

“the City Council shall determine the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by ordinance.

“Sec. 4. The Mayor shall be ex-officio President of the Board of Councilmen, and with the advice and consent of said Board, shall appoint all officers of the city, not otherwise provided for, but shall have no vote in said Board except in case of a tie.

“Sec. 5. The Mayor shall take care that the laws of the State and ordinances of the city, are duly enforced within the city; he shall have power, with the consent of the city Council, to remove from office any person holding office created as aforesaid; he may remit fines and forfeitures, grant reprieves and pardons, in any case arising under the ordinances of the city; he shall be a conservator of the peace within the limits of the city; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen to any other office than that of Councilman, which said appointment so made, shall continue until the end of the next regular meeting of the City Council, thereafter; he shall from time to time, give to (the) City Council information relative to the state and condition of the city, and shall recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene the City Council by proclamation, stating to them when assembled the object for which they are convened, and shall receive such compensation for his services as shall be provided by ordinance, not (to) exceed the sum of fifty dollars for the first two years after the first election under this act over and above the fees which shall accrue to him in the exercise of the powers and duties granted to him in this act.

“Sec. 6. The Mayor shall be ex-officio a Justice of the Peace within and for the city, and shall have the same jurisdiction in all cases in the city as a Justice of the Peace shall, by laws of the State for the time have, in their respective townships; he shall have the same powers and proceed in the same manner and be governed in all things by the same rules of proceeding, which may be in force for the time regulating justices courts; he shall grant appeals to the Circuit Court of Buchanan County; and be in all things subject to the same superintending control of that Court that justices of the peace by the laws of the State, may for the time being; he shall be authorized to administer oaths, take depositions and acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages and other instruments of writing, affecting the title of lands, and certify the same under the seal of the city, which shall be received as good and valid throughout the State of Missouri; he shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings under the ordinances of the city, and concurrent jurisdiction in all other cases in which he is by this act, authorized to act as judicial officer, and in proceeding under the ordinances of the city, he shall receive for his services such fees as he

“shall be allowed by ordinance, and in other cases, his fees shall be the same
“as justices of the peace are entitled to by the laws of the State of Missouri.

“Sec. 7. In case the Mayor, shall at any time be guilty of palpable
“omission of duty, or shall willfully and corruptly be guilty of oppression,
“malconduct or partiality, in the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall
“be liable to be indicted in the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, and on
“conviction he shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars, and the
“court shall have power, on the recommendation of the jury, to add to the
“judgment of the court that he be removed from office.

“Sec. 8. The Mayor shall have the power to issue all necessary writs
“to bring parties before him forthwith, and to try, hear and determine, and
“punish any offences against the ordinances of the city, in a summary man-
“ner according to the provisions of any ordinance, a breach whereof is
“charged; provided, however, an appeal may be taken in all cases over five
“dollars, to the Circuit Court of Buchanan County, upon the condition of
“the laws of the State.

“ARTICLE IV.

“Of elections.

“Sec. 1. A general election for Mayor and Councilmen of said city,
“shall be held on the first Monday in April, one thousand eight hundred and
“fifty-one, and on the first Monday in April, in each and every year there-
“after, and the trustees of the town of St. Joseph, at the time of the passage
“of this act, shall provide for, and order the first election under it, and on the
“second Monday in April thereafter, the Mayor and Councilmen shall hold
“their first meeting, and shall forever after hold their stated meetings on the
“second Mondays in April, July, October and January, in each and every
“year; provided, however, that the Mayor and Councilmen may change the
“time of their stated meetings, so that there shall never be more than four
“stated meetings in one year.

“Sec. 2. All free white male inhabitants, over the age of twenty-one
“years, who are entitled to vote for State officers, who shall (have) resided
“within the city six months, next preceding such election, and who shall have
“paid a town or city tax, shall be entitled to vote for city officers, and elections
“for city officers shall be by ballot.

“Sec. 3. Elections for city officers shall be conducted in such manner
“as shall be provided by ordinance.

ARTICLE V.

“Legislative powers of the city council.

“Sec. 1. The Mayor and Councilmen shall (have) power by ordinance,
“to levy and collect taxes upon real and personal estate within the city, not

“exceeding one half of one per cent upon the assessed value thereof, except
“as hereinafter excepted.

“Sec. 2. To make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious
“diseases, to make quarantine laws for that purpose, and enforce them within
“the city, and within five miles thereof, to make regulations to secure the
“general health of the inhabitants, and prevent and remove nuisances.

“Sec. 3. To establish night watches and patrols, to erect lamps in the
“streets and light the same.

“Sec. 4. To improve the navigation of the Missouri River within the
“city limits.

“Sec. 5. To erect, regulate and repair the stationary, anchorage and
“mooring of vessels.

“Sec. 6. To provide for licensing, taxing and regulating auctioneers,
“retailers, ordinaries, taverns, billiard tables, hackney carriages, wagons, carts,
“drays, hawkers, peddlers, theatrical and other amusements, circuses, shows
“and exhibitions of every character and fix the charges of the vehicles in
“this section mentioned.

“Sec. 7. To restrain and prohibit tippling houses, gaming houses, bawdy
“houses, and all other disorderly houses.

“Sec. 8. To establish, erect and keep in repair bridges, culverts, drains
“and sewers, and regulate the use of the same; to establish, alter and change
“the channel of water courses, and to wall them up and cover them over;
“to erect, repair and regulate public wharves and docks; to regulate the erec-
“tion and repair of private wharves and docks, and to fix the rate of wharfage
“thereat.

“Sec. 9. To establish and repair markets and regulate the same.

“Sec. 10. To open, alter, abolish, widen and extend; establish, grade,
“pave or otherwise improve and keep in repair, streets, avenues, lanes, drains
“and sewers.

“Sec. 11. To provide for the safe keeping of standard weights and
“measures to be used in said city.

“Sec. 12. To regulate the cleaning of chimneys and fix the price there-
“of.

“Sec. 13. To provide for the inspection of lumber, and other building
“materials to be used in the city.

“Sec. 14. To regulate the size of bricks to be used in the city.

“Sec. 15. To regulate and order parapet walls and partition fences.

“Sec. 16. To provide for inspection and weighing of hay, and stone,
“coal, measuring of charcoal, firewood and other fuel to be used in the city.

“Sec. 17. To regulate the inspection of butter and lard, and the weight
“and quantity of bread.

“Sec. 18. To regulate the storage of gunpowder, tar, pitch, rosin, hemp, cotton and all other combustible materials.

“Sec. 19. To provide the city with water, and erect hydrants, fire plugs and pumps, on the streets within or beyond the boundaries of the city, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the city and environs.

“Sec. 20. To provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, and to establish fire companies.

“Sec. 21. To prevent and restrain the meeting of slaves.

“Sec. 22. To prevent furious and unnecessary running, galloping, riding, driving of any horse, mule or any other animal within the limits of said city.

“Sec. 23. To pass such ordinances for the regulation and police of said city, and commons thereto attached and belonging, as the said Mayor and Councilmen shall deem necessary to carry into effect the object of this act, and the powers hereby granted, as the good of the inhabitants may require. Provided, that no ordinance shall be inconsistent or repugnant to the laws of this State.

“Sec. 24. To impose fines, penalties and forfeitures for the breach of any ordinance, and provide for the collection thereof: Provided, that no tax shall be levied on the implements of any person used in carrying on his trade or business, nor shall the same be subject to distress or sale for taxes, while the owner thereof shall be engaged in carrying on such trade or business.

“Sec. 25. To appropriate money and provide for the payment of the debt and expenses of the city, and to borrow money on the credit of the city, if it be necessary for any public improvement in said city; provided, the proposition to borrow money specifying the sum, the terms, and the objects of expenditures, be first submitted to a vote of the owners of real estate in said city, and shall have received the sanction of a majority of such owners of real estate; who alone shall be entitled to vote on such proposition.

“Sec. 26. To divide the city into wards, and to alter the boundaries thereof, as they may deem necessary in conformity to section two in article number two.

“Sec. 27. To provide for the erection of all needful buildings for the use of said city.

“Sec. 28. To provide for the enclosing (and) improving all public grounds, belonging to the city.

“Sec. 29. To provide for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the city.

“Sec. 30. To fix the compensation of the city officers, and regulate
 “the fees of jurors and witnesses, and others, for services rendered under this
 “act or any ordinance.

ARTICLE VI.

“Proceedings in special cases.

“Sec. 1. Upon the application of the holders of two-thirds of the front
 “street, or part of a street, it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Councilmen
 “to levy and collect a special tax on the holders thereof, according to the
 “assessed value of their respective fronts, for the purpose of grading and
 “paving such street, or part of a street, which shall be faithfully applied to
 “such purpose and no other; and upon similar application to levy a tax for
 “the purpose of lighting the streets, or erecting lamps therein, which tax
 “when collected, shall be applied to the object aforesaid.

“Sec. 2. The Mayor and Councilmen shall have power to regulate,
 “pave and improve, the streets, and to extend, open or widen streets, avenues,
 “lanes or alleys, upon making the person injured thereby, adequate compen-
 “sation therefor, to ascertain the amount of which, the Mayor shall in all
 “cases cause a jury to be summoned and sworn to assess the damages, which
 “jury shall consist of six house-holders, and it may be good cause of per-
 “emptory challenge to a juror, that he is a citizen of the city, or owns taxable
 “property therein; and for the purpose of procuring an impartial jury in such
 “case, the Mayor of the city may in the first instance, issue his precept for a
 “jury to the constable in Washington township, and upon all cases for the
 “assessment of damages as provided for in this act, the Mayor of the city
 “shall preside.

“Sec. 3. When any assessment of damages, shall have been made, as
 “in this act provided, for opening, widening, extending or altering any street,
 “avenue, lane or alley, in said city, and either the Mayor or Councilmen and
 “citizens of the city, or other person or persons feel aggrieved thereby, such
 “party so aggrieved, may take an appeal from such assessment to the Circuit
 “Court of Buchanan County; which said appeal shall be granted by the
 “Mayor, in the same manner and upon the same terms as appeals shall for
 “the same time, be allowed from Justices of Peace to the Circuit court,
 “by the laws of this State.

“Sec. 4. When any such appeal shall be taken the Circuit court, the
 “same shall be tried as other issues in said court, and in case damages be as-
 “sessed to any person by a jury or court, the same shall be paid out of the
 “city treasury before the property of such person shall be taken for public
 “use.

ARTICLE VII.

“Of commons and school lots.

“Sec. 1. All powers heretofore granted to the Trustees of the town of St. Joseph, over and relating to the commons thereto attached, and belonging, are hereby vested and continued in the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of St. Joseph, created by this act; and the said Mayor and Councilmen shall have power to manage, lease and sell any or all of said commons in fee simple, on such terms and conditions as they may provide by ordinance, and invest or use the proceeds thereof for the benefit of said city.

“Sec. 2. The said Mayor and Councilmen shall have power to sell in fee simple, lease, regulate or otherwise dispose of all lots of ground and all money or property to which the inhabitants may be entitled for the benefit of schools; and may take all necessary steps to maintain suits to recover the same, or effect compromise with conflicting claimants; and to appropriate such money or property, in such manner as they may consider advantageous to the support of Schools.

ARTICLE VIII.

“Miscellaneous provisions.

“Sec. 1. The Councilmen shall choose by ballot from their body a President, pro tempore, who in the absence of the Mayor, or in case of a vacancy in his office, from any cause whatever, shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of Mayor, until said office shall be filled as before provided.

“Sec. 2. Every ordinance which shall have been passed by the City Council, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Mayor for his approval; if he approve, he shall sign it, if not, he shall return the same with his objections, and the City Council shall reconsider the same, and if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the whole number of Councilmen elected, shall pass the ordinance notwithstanding his objections, it shall become a law; in all such cases of reconsideration, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal; if any ordinance be not returned to the City Council or the Register within three days after it shall have been delivered to the Mayor, it shall become a law in the same manner as if he had approved it.

“Sec. 3. The style of all ordinances of the city shall be ‘Be it ordained by the City of St. Joseph,’ and all ordinances shall within one month after they are passed, be published in said city.

“Sec. 4. There shall be appointed a City Register, who shall be the clerk of the City Council, and who shall hold his office for one year and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, he shall give bond to the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of St. Joseph, with sufficient security

“to be approved by the Mayor for the faithful discharge of the duties of his
“office. The City Council shall cause a faithful record to be kept by the Regis-
“ter, which shall at all convenient times, be open for the inspection of all
“persons; and said Register shall safely keep and preserve in his office, all
“records, public papers and documents of the city, and shall perform all du-
“ties, as shall be enjoined on him by ordinance.

“Sec. 5. There shall be elected by the qualified voters a City Marshal,
“who shall be ex-officio City Collector, who shall hold his office for one
“year, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified, unless
“sooner removed, and said Marshal shall, before entering on the duties of his
“office, give bond to the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of St. Joseph,
“with sufficient security to be approved by the Mayor for the faithful per-
“formance of his duties, and he shall possess the same powers and perform
“the same duties, within the limits of said city, as the constables of the town-
“ship possess and perform in their respective townships, and he shall execute
“and return all process which shall be issued by the Mayor of the city; he
“may serve criminal process, warrants and subpoenas issued by the Mayor, in
“any part of Buchanan County, for offences committed within the limits
“of the city, and shall perform all such other duties as the City Council may
“by ordinance prescribe, and he shall be entitled to the same fees for the ser-
“vices and return of all process in Washington township, as are allowed to
“the constables of this State for similar services; and when required to go
“beyond the limits of said township, he shall be entitled to the same fees as
“sheriffs of this State for similar services.

“Sec. 6. There shall be appointed an Assessor for said city, who shall
“give bond and security, to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned for faith-
“ful discharge of his duties, whose duties shall be prescribed by ordinance.

“Sec. 7. There shall be appointed a Treasurer for said city, who shall
“hold his office for one year, unless sooner removed, who, before he enters
“upon the duties of his office, shall give bond and security to be approved
“by the Mayor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his
“office, which duties shall be prescribed by ordinance.

“Sec. 8. The Mayor and Council shall have exclusive power to license
“and regulate ferries in said city, to fix the rate of ferriage, and take suffi-
“cient bond and security from ferrymen, and all taxes raised from ferry license
“shall be paid to said City Council, for the use of the city and said City Coun-
“cil, shall provide safe landings for said ferries; but said Mayor and Council-
“men shall not grant the exclusive privilege of keeping a ferry in said city,
“to any person or persons, for a longer term than one year.

“Sec. 9. All citizens within the corporate limits of the city, shall be
“exempt from working on public roads or highways beyond the limits of the

“city, nor shall they be compelled to pay any tax for keeping the same in repair, and so much of the State and County roads, as lie within the city limits, be, and the same are hereby vacated.

“Sec. 10. The Mayor and City Council shall have power to levy and collect a poll tax, not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents for every year, upon all free white male persons within said city, over the age of sixteen and under fifty-five years, who shall have resided within the city three months, which tax shall be appropriated to the improving the streets within the limits of the city.

“Sec. 11. The members of all Fire Companies formed under this act, shall be exempt from serving on juries in any court of this State.

“Sec. 12. All property, real and personal, heretofore belonging to the inhabitants of the town of St. Joseph, or the Trustees thereof in the corporate capacity, shall be and is hereby declared to be vested in the corporation hereby created, and all suits commenced for and on behalf of the town of St. Joseph, shall be prosecuted to final judgment, and execution as if this act had not been passed, and all money arising therefrom, and all fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing to said town of St. Joseph, shall be paid to the City Council for the use of the city created by this act, all ordinances now in force, and which may be in force when this act takes effect, shall remain in force as ordinances of the city, until altered, modified or repealed by the city ordinances to be passed under this act; all actions, fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall have accrued or may accrue to the town of St. Joseph, shall be, and are hereby declared vested in said corporation, and suits may be prosecuted therefore, in the name of the corporation created by said act.

“Sec. 13. The Mayor and Councilmen shall have power to pass ordinances, imposing fines, penalties and forfeitures on the owners and masters of slaves, suffered to go at large, upon the hiring of their own time, or to act or deal as free persons, and to pass ordinances to tax, restrain, regulate and prescribe the terms upon which free negroes and mulattoes shall be permitted to reside in the city.

“Sec. 14. The Mayor and Councilmen shall have power to sell real estate for special tax, and to provide for the redemption thereof, by ordinance, in such manner as shall not be inconsistent with the laws of this State, as they shall find necessary, and may in the same manner give power to their collector to levy and sell any personal property, none of which shall be exempt from said special tax, or in any manner to provide for enforcing the collection of all taxes, not inconsistent with the laws of this State.

"Sec. 15. At the end of every corporate year, the Mayor and Councilmen shall cause to be made in a plain hand writing, a full and complete statement of all moneys received and expended during the preceding year, showing on what account received and expended: a copy of which statement shall be published in said city, in such manner as shall be prescribed by ordinance.

"Sec. 16. The Mayor and Councilmen shall not expend more than one thousand dollars annually for the payment of the salaries of the city officers. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury unless in pursuance of appropriations made by ordinance, nor shall the Mayor and Councilmen have power to contract, or in any manner create a debt or liability of said corporation, exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars over and above the amount in the Treasury of said city, not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec. 17. Whenever the city of St. Joseph shall organize a workhouse in said city, and any person who shall fail or neglect to pay any fine or costs imposed on him by any ordinance of the city, for any misdemeanor or breach of any ordinance, shall, instead of being committed to the jail of the county, be committed to the workhouse, until such fine or costs shall be fully paid: provided, however, that no such imprisonment shall exceed ninety days. Every person so committed to the workhouse, shall be required to work for the city at such labor as his health and strength will permit, not exceeding ten hours in each day, and for such work and labor the person so employed, shall be allowed, exclusive of his board, the sum of fifty cents per day, which amount shall go to the payment of such fines or costs.

"Sec. 18. The Mayor shall decide and be governed by the laws of this State, in all matters not provided by ordinance or the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 19. The Mayor and Councilmen shall have power to provide for the appointment of all officers, servants and agents of the city not otherwise provided for.

"Sec. 20. The Mayor and Councilmen shall have power to open new streets in the new limits, without the consent of the owners.

"Sec. 21. This act is hereby declared to be a public act, and may be read in evidence in all courts of law and equity in this State, without proof; and all ordinances of the City Council may be proved by corporation seal, when printed and published in book form, and purporting to have been printed by the authority of the City Council, the same shall be received in all courts and places without further proof.

"Sec. 22. The General Assembly may at any time, alter, amend or repeal this charter or any part thereof.

"Sec. 23. All acts and parts of acts coming within the purview of this act, and inconsistent therewith, are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 24. The Trustees of the town of St. Joseph, in office at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue in office until the first Monday in April next, until they shall be superseded under the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of the Trustees now in office to lay the town off in convenient wards, and to order and provide for the holding of the first election under this act. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Approved February 22, 1851."

ARTICLE III.

Of elections.

Sec. 1. A general election for Mayor and Councilmen and Marshal of the City of Kansas, shall be held on the first Monday in April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and on the first Monday in April in each and every year thereafter.

Sec. 2. All free white male inhabitants of said city, who are entitled to vote at State elections in the County of Jackson, and who shall have resided the last preceding months in said city, shall be entitled to vote any election held under this charter.

ARTICLE IV.

Miscellaneous provisions.

Sec. 1. All money that may have been heretofore collected, and not expended under the laws and regulations of the town of Kansas, as heretofore incorporated by the County Court of Jackson County under the statutes of this State, shall be paid over by the former collector or Treasurer of said town, or by any person in whose possession said money may be the Treasurer of the city; as soon as one shall have been appointed under the provisions of this act, and the Mayor shall have power to bring suit in the name of the "City of Kansas," and compel the payment of the same.

Sec. 2. Upon the application of the owners of two-thirds of the real estate fronting on any street or part of a street in said city, it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Council to levy and collect a special tax on the owners thereof, according to the assessed value of said real estate, for the purposes of grading and paving of such street or part of a street, or for the purpose of erecting lamps thereon, and lighting the same; which tax when collected, shall not be applied to any other than the purposes herein specified.

Sec. 3. The City Council shall hold their stated meetings on the second Mondays in April, July, October and January in each and every year, and may adjourn from time to time as they may think proper, provided, however, that the Mayor and the Councilmen may change the time of their stated meetings so that no more than four stated meetings shall be held in one year.

Sec. 4. Lot Coffman, Benoist Troost and Thompson McDaniel, are hereby appointed commissioners and judges, whose duty it shall be to hold an election on the fourth Monday in March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-three, having first given ten days notice by at least six written or printed hand bills, put up at six of the most public places within the limits hereinbefore described, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the qualified voters within said limits will accept or reject this charter, and if a majority of said qualified voters, voting on that day, shall be in favor of accepting the provisions of this act, then and from that day, this act shall be in full force and effect, otherwise, it shall be void and of no effect.

Sec. 5. If this charter shall be accepted as specified in the last section, the aforesaid commissioners shall proceed to hold the first regular election for the City Officers, under the provisions of this act, provided; that, if any of said commissioners fail or refuse to act as such, then the remaining commissioner or commissioners shall appoint one or two good citizens of Kansas to fill the vacancies so created, and shall appoint their own clerks, and some suitable person to cry the votes, and as soon as possible, after the election is over, said commissioner shall proceed to count the votes, and shall make out and deliver to each person duly elected, a certificate of his election, signed by their names, and thereupon, the Mayor and Councilmen and Marshal, so elected, shall be duly qualified, and enter upon the discharge of their respective duties, provided, also, that if said commissioners fail to hold the above named elections at the time specified in this act, it shall be lawful to hold them at any time within six months after the passage of this act.

Approved February 22, 1853.

* * * * *
 * Missouri *
 * State *
 * Seal. *
 * * * * *

Office of Secretary of State. I, John M. Richardson, Secretary of State, hereby certify the foregoing is a correct copy of the original roll on file, in my office, of an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the City of Kansas."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said office. Done at the office of Secretary of State, in the City of Jefferson, this 5th of March, 1853.

JOHN M. RICHARDSON, Secretary of State.

CHAPTER XXVI.

PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

The redemption of a city's plague spots and unsightly and uninviting sections by the substitute of finely improved boulevards, well kept parks and public playgrounds is evidence of civic spirit that today is turning to municipal embellishment and improvement as a valuable asset in the business of making cities.

We are in the age of municipal adornment and improvement and the city that fails to locate broad and attractive boulevards, purchase and improve parks and adorn and equip plazas and playgrounds, will fail in the race for the greater city life and business. The spirit of money getting and industrial extension is today a partner of the landscape architect in his plans for civic beauty.

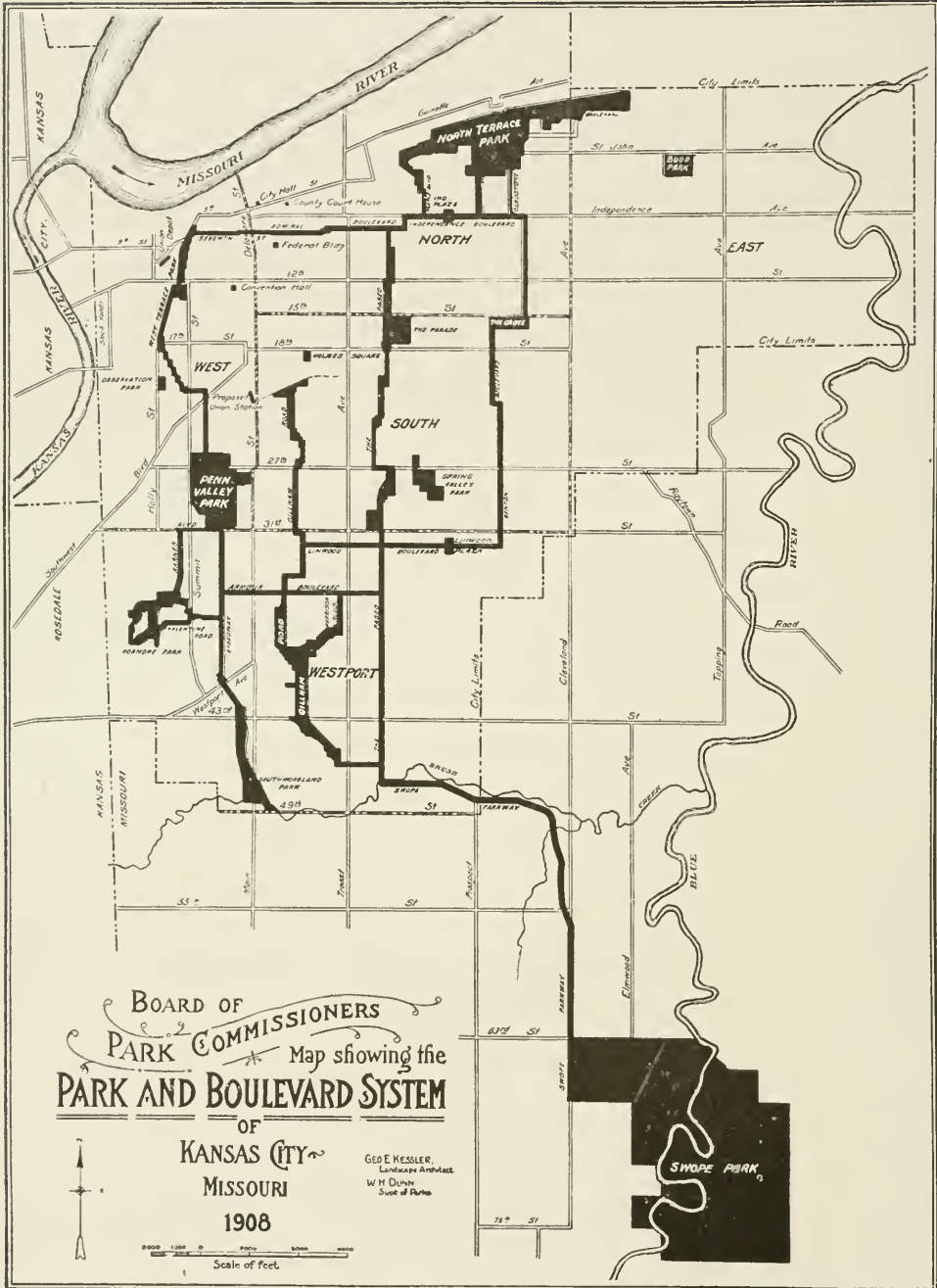
The condition of the public mind of today upon the park, and, naturally following, the playground proposition, is a radical departure from that of five years ago. There are many good people whose activities of life turn to the betterment of humanity, to the consideration of better sanitation, better housing, food, clothing and better mental conditions and aspirations for those who are the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" in the seemingly unequal race for life and existence. It is to this class that we must largely give credit for the marked change in public sentiment.

Executive officers of cities now vie with these good citizens in their efforts to provide municipal legislation favorable to this development in civic life.

Our own city is now thoroughly awake to this advancement in urban life and as we add miles to our boulevard system, so we shall establish bath houses, swimming pools and playgrounds for both summer and winter. The present generation should so build the park system, and there is every indication that it is doing so, that future generations may amplify the same with a higher degree of finish in the established and improved portions and extensions that may become a harmonious part of the whole.

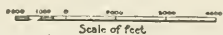
This growing, thriving municipality will as surely require vast additions to its public recreation grounds and beautiful boulevards as it will require new streets and extensions of all its public utilities.

It is now sixteen years since park work became a factor in Kansas City municipal life, although the charter of 1889 contained a special article relating to parks. The late Judge John K. Cravens was the author of this, the first evidence of an attempt to make provision for these public necessities. A legal technicality, however, was found that, when passed upon by



BOARD OF
PARK COMMISSIONERS
 Map showing the
PARK AND BOULEVARD SYSTEM
 OF
KANSAS CITY
 MISSOURI
1908

GEORGE E. KESSLER
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
 W. H. DUNN
 SURVEYOR OF PARKS





VIEW ON NORTH CLIFF DRIVE BEFORE CONSTRUCTION WORK.



A GLIMPSE OF THE FAMOUS CLIFF DRIVE, NORTH TERRACE
PARK— $3\frac{1}{2}$ MILES. SAME VIEW AFTER CON-
STRUCTION OF ROAD.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
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the courts, caused the article to be declared void. In 1893 the works assumed tangible shape in the form of an exhaustive report submitted by the first board of park commissioners to the mayor, the Hon. W. S. Cowherd, then filling the executive chair. The following extracts from the letter transmitting this report indicate the careful and thoroughly businesslike work of the commissioners and landscape architect, Mr. George E. Kessler:

"While the recommendation of one improvement at a time may seem to possess the merit of conservatism, such a course certainly is open to the criticism that it does not permit, on the part of the public an intelligent judgment upon the value of such improvement. The community as a whole can hardly be expected to be familiar with the topographical and other conditions within and about the city, or with all or even a considerable portion of locality within the city, or in its immediate vicinity, that possess great natural beauty. The value of selections for public purposes, their most satisfactory distribution, and the dependence of one improvement upon another, cannot be appreciated without a general plan, and without a full discussion of the considerations that have had a voice in the preparation of such a plan.

"We have therefore thought it best to prepare a plan embodying all improvements which, in our opinion, should be undertaken in the near future.

* * * * *

"We realize that we ought to call attention to the following important guiding facts that we have constantly had before us.

"That we are charged with the duty of developing a plan that shall not only meet present, but future wants.

"That to undertake important work in a half-hearted manner is the poorest economy, and that it is far better to plan comprehensively and broadly and proceed with actual construction leisurely, than to attempt economy in the original plans."

This report outlined a general plan of improvement for the entire city and with only minor changes these plans have been carried out, during the twelve years of active work, by the commissioners under the guidance of the landscape architect.

A perusal of the report shows clearly an appreciation of the possibilities, in Kansas City, of development in landscape architecture and as well a remarkable prophecy as to the advantages to accrue to the city from expenditures in this direction. Extended extracts will best tell the story of this early work:

"Lying amidst singularly beautiful surroundings, possessing an irregular and diversified topography that would lend itself readily to improvement under the hand of the landscape architect, and abounding within her

own limits in charming and, not infrequently, beautiful spots, our city has not only so far failed to make use of these advantages, but, on the contrary, the desire on the part of the owners of land to quickly bring their lands into market has resulted in destroying much of the natural beauty of our city.

“There is not within the city a single reservation for public use. Localities and land that possess natural beauty of a high order, and there are many such within the city, points that command rare and distant views into and beyond the great and fertile valley of the Missouri, are in the hands of private individuals; handsome cliffs and bluffs, interesting and charming ravines characteristic of the country about us, and which under the treatment of the skillful landscape architect would be susceptible of inexpensive conversion into most valuable public reservations, because, by preserving in them features of great natural beauty, they would, in a measure, blend the artificial structure of the city with the natural beauty of its site, and at the same time would supply recreation grounds, are now themselves disfigured by shanties and worthless structures, and in turn exercise a depressing effect upon the value of adjoining lands, better suited than they for private uses.

“There has been in our city thus far no public concession to esthetic considerations. We are but just beginning to realize that by beautifying our city, making our city beautiful to the eye, and a delightful place of residence, abounding in provisions that add to the enjoyment of life, we not only will do our duty to our citizens, but we shall create among our people warm attachments to the city, and promote civic pride, thereby supplementing and emphasizing our business advantages and increasing their power to draw business and population. In the location of our city, with reference to one of the largest and most prosperous agricultural sections of this country, or, for that matter, of the world, in the large number of important railways serving us, in our already large supply of important business houses, and in our banks we possess forces that ought to, and in all probability will, make this a great commercial manufacturing and financial place; but there are greater possibilities in store for our city. We have it in our power to make her the metropolis of that vast and fertile region, the great Southwest, which at no distant future is sure to become the home of a large and prosperous population; but to accomplish this result, we must offer more than business advantages.

“To become the metropolis, that is the center, of a large and prosperous territory that contains a large population, the city must supply to a degree materially exceeding other rival cities, all the results of modern progress and of modern civilization. The city must be the sum total of the thought and the activities of the people residing within the territory which the city



MAIN DRIVE—PENN VALLEY PARK.



PENN VALLEY PARK FROM 13TH STREET AND BROADWAY.

aspires to dominate. The city must be as well the social center, if she desires to become, without successful rival, the business center.

"The wholesale dry goods business has shown remarkable strength and growth within the last two years, and yet wholesale dry goods men assert that if we had one or two more wholesale hat and cap houses, one or two more clothing houses, and millinery houses, the dry goods business would thereby be much assisted. In other words, by providing additional business attraction, we would enhance the prosperity of business enterprises that we already possess.

"Our Commercial Club, whose earnest and loyal efforts in behalf of the city every good citizen appreciates, has brought to our city from time to time, people from towns and cities with which our merchants desire to trade, endeavoring, by cultivating pleasant social relations with towns and cities naturally tributary to us, to advance the business interests and to enlarge the business territory of our city. If, in addition to showing our visitors business advantages and facilities, we could in the future show a beautiful city, show in our open squares, our boulevards and parks that we pay due attention to the comfort and happiness of our people and possess rare opportunities of enjoyment, who can doubt that we would not only largely increase the respect for the enterprise of our city, but that by possessing a city head and shoulders above all other cities for a great distance about us, in beauty, a city in which it would be pleasant and agreeable to live, we would add a powerful attraction that would never cease to draw our neighbors, and with them would bring their trade. Our city would then truly be the metropolis where everything is better than at home, and where many would come each year to spend some days in the enjoyment of its social and other pleasures.

"The conditions of modern life make it possible for many to give great importance to the advantages other than business advantages, in the choice of their permanent place of residence a man who has been successful in the building up of a business in a small town, and after he has thoroughly organized his business, can often direct its affairs advantageously from a commercial center, not too far distant, and as, with the increase of wealth, his desire to enjoy life grows, he will be very apt to change his residence in favor of a beautiful city, where he can enjoy more pleasure and greater comfort than at his old home. From such men is made up the capitalist class of cities, that class to whose experience, ability and means the building up of a city is always largely due. A capitalist in the broadest sense is a man, not only of money, but possessed at the same time of experience, sagacity and knowledge. Such men are necessarily the result of slow growth and the restricted territory of an embryo metropolis is too narrow to raise much

of a crop. These men must be drawn from without. They must be drawn from without. They must be furnished inducements to change their place of residence. Capital from without is hard to attract and goes always by preference into lands and buildings of a reasonable secure value. To local capital falls the task to inaugurate, promote and push new enterprises.

“However, it is not only the capitalist who is attracted by the beautiful city that assures a pleasant and broad life. The same attractions have their effect upon all classes, for there is probably no man or woman that does not prefer agreeable and pleasant surroundings to the reverse, and the more intelligent and cultivated, and therefore the more productive and useful the man, the higher his demands of life. The city that confines itself to providing business advantages only, cannot in the long run, in competition with other cities, maintain an eminent position, and certainly fails to make the fullest use of its opportunities.

“The material advantage of the city, although deserving of the greatest attention and consideration, does not supply the only justification for internal improvement and beautifying. There stands out boldly the claim also of those who are not able to select their place of residence, and whose opportunity to temper the daily recurring struggle for existence with a reasonable modicum of rational enjoyment and recreation depends upon the wisdom, not less than upon the humanity, of those who influence and direct the policy of the government of a city, and those that govern it. The duty to provide playgrounds for the children, recreation-grounds and parks for the great working body of a large city, cannot fail, and does not fail, of being admitted, and is acted upon, in every wisely governed and civilized community. To make the most of life is the highest duty of the individual, and to permit and advance its fullest development and enjoyment is clearly the first and greatest duty of every municipal corporation towards its citizens. Life in cities is an unnatural life. It has a tendency to stunt physical and moral growth. The monotony of brick and stone, of dust and dirt, the absence of the colors with which nature paints, the lack of a breath of fresh air, write despair on many a face and engrave it on many a heart. How is the poor man’s boy to grow into a cheerful, industrious and contented man, unless he can play where play alone is possible, that is, on the green turf and under waving trees, and can take with him into manhood the recollections of an innocent, joyous boyhood, instead of the impressions of dirty, white-faced and vicious gamins, and their and his acquaintance with immorality and vice.

“We believe our city has reached that point where, for every reason, the undertaking of internal embellishment and the providing of playgrounds and local pleasure-grounds, or local parks, should no longer be

neglected. The considerations which have been briefly sketched lead us to strongly recommend that the supplying of play-grounds and of local recreation and pleasure-grounds should receive the first and immediate attention. We also advise that there be no delay, in at least acquiring title to parcels of land now unoccupied, or occupied by temporary structures, lands that, in addition to serving the purpose of local recreation-grounds or parks would permit of retaining for all future time some of the characteristic features of our natural scenery, and would protect localities that possess especially fine views. There are many such opportunities in different localities of the city. The selection and improvement of such lands for public use, moreover, would make what are now drawbacks to adjacent territory, and injuriously affect the best use and therefore the value of adjoining property—in fact, what are now positive eyescores—elements of particular and characteristic beauty of our city. Such policy would not only make this a beautiful city, but would give the city a special character and beauty of its own.”

The charter amendments of 1895 provided the necessary methods for raising money for park purposes and the actual work of construction began. Independence avenue was rebuilt to conform to boulevard specifications. In 1896 and 1897, Gladstone boulevard was completed from grading to paving. In 1898 the work that has forever established the high character of the park system of Kansas City was inaugurated by the initial work upon the Paseo from Ninth street to Seventeenth street. The final work upon this beautiful parkway was done in the fall of 1899. Work upon the Cliff Drive in North Terrace park and Penn Valley park and Benton boulevard followed rapidly, and at the close of the fiscal year 1904 there had been constructed 16.44 miles of boulevards and park drives, and seventy-three acres of park lands had been brought under lawn conditions.

The four years following, 1905-06-07 and 1908, have been an unusually active term in construction work. With \$300,000 of the bond issue voted in 1904, and liberal appropriations from the General Fund and increasing revenue from the maintenance tax, development of roadways, and park acreage has been pushed with great vigor and the general equipment has been largely and judiciously expanded. The mileage of roadways during the above period has increased to 41.09 miles. The increase during this four years amounts to one and one-half as much as all former construction. Still greater progress has been made in the development of acreage into lawn conditions during this period. In 1904 there were seventy-three acres under control and at this time the amount is approximately 290 acres, making about a four fold increase. The annual maintenance charge of 1904 was \$92,253.11, and notwithstanding the great increase of mileage and acreage,

the maintenance of 1907 was only \$92,537.02 and the estimated amount for 1908 \$104,000. This improved condition in cost is attributable to a higher standard in the district supervision, more economical methods and a greater personal and active interest in the actual work of the department by the Board of Commissioners.

The system today is connected, completed and comprehensive for the territory covered, but must be yearly extended to meet changing conditions. The map herewith shown indicates how continuous and connected has been the work of tying to each other the various sections of the city. The two or three small parks that appear to be isolated will shortly, under plans now being formulated, become a part of the continuous and connected system.

Two years ago the city of Philadelphia, desirous of securing a considerable extension of her park and boulevard system, prepared a report for general distribution to aid in molding public sentiment favorably to the necessary expenditures. A joint committee from forty-eight city organizations prepared the report and illustrated the systems for twenty-two cities of the United States. To Kansas City was awarded second place for her comprehensive, connected and completed system. This report was very extensively circulated and has within the past year been published with the maps illustrating the same, in a most voluminous report prepared by the Metropolitan park commission of Providence, Rhode Island, upon the possibilities of similar work in their capital city and those adjacent thereto.

These are but illustrations of the numberless occasions of voluntary advertising that come to this western city through her activity and faith in park making. It is especially gratifying that such high rank should be accorded this city after only twelve years of work in this direction. The park and boulevard system now comprises:

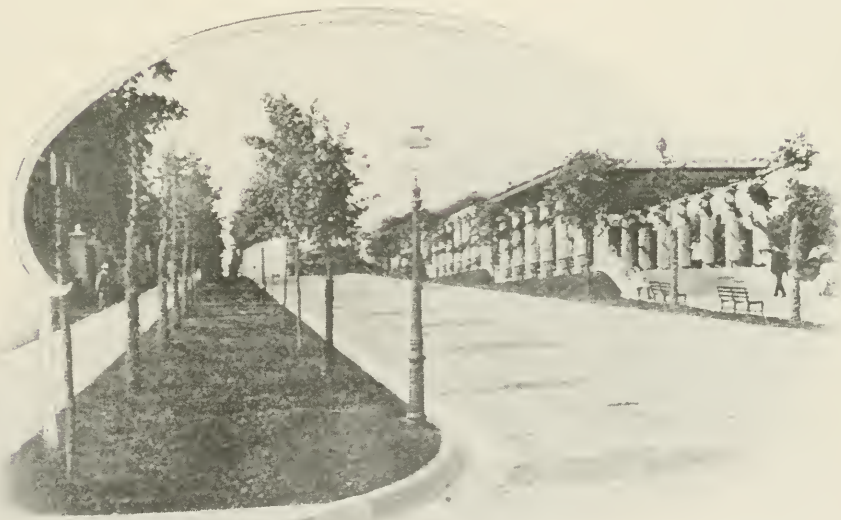
- 2,100 acres of parks.
- 41.09 miles of boulevards and park drives.
- 12.86 miles of boulevards and park drives in course of construction.
- 53.95, total mileage.

Park Acreage

Budd Park	25.95
Gillham Road Parkway	119.45
The Grove	12.21
Holmes Square	2.79
Independent Plaza	1.74
North Terrace Park	235.97



CANYON IN NORTH TERRACE PARK.



THE PERGOLA ON THE PASEO.

Observation Park	2.10
The Parade	20.99
The Paseo	54.24
Penn Valley Park	134.30
West Terrace Park	28.62
Swope Park	1,354.00

The cost of park and boulevard system to April 20, 1908, was as follows:

Acquisition of lands by continuation	\$4,783,403.20
Improvements	
Construction work of all kinds, roads, buildings, etc.	1,541,482.82
Maintenance	652,349.35
Special Tax bills	
Improvements on streets abutting park properties and not under control of park commission, also sewer construc- tion.	908,457.44
Miscellaneous Expense	
Salaries of officials, surveyors, police etc.	449,237.35
Total,	<hr/> \$8,344,930.16

The Board of Park commissioners, appointed under Article X of the City Charter, adopted February 27, 1892, were as follows:

1892-1894.	Robert Gillham,
August R. Meyer, President.	Charles Campbell (Resigned)
Wm. C. Glass,	S. B. Armour (Deceased)
S. B. Armour,	James K. Burnham,
Adriance Van Brunt,	William Barton.
Louis Hammerslough.	1899-1900.
1895-1896.	August R. Meyer, President.
August R. Meyer, President.	Adriance Van Brunt,
S. B. Armour,	William Barton,
Adriance Van Brunt,	James K. Burnham,
Charles Campbell,	Robert Gillham (Deceased)
Robert Gillham.	J. V. C. Karnes.
1897-1898.	1901-1904.
August R. Meyer, President.	J. J. Swofford, President.
Adriance Van Brunt,	J. F. Richards,

Patrick Moore,
Charles J. Schmelzer,
F. P. Neal.

1905-1907

and

1907-1909.

Franklin Hudson, President.

A. J. Dean,

Fred S. Doggett,

Geo. W. Fuller,

Robert L. Gregory (Resigned)

Geo. T. Hall.

The officials appointed by the Board of Park commissioners, were:

Secretary.

Adriance Van Brunt1892-1894

George E. Kessler1895-1902

John R. Ranson 1903

Alex. S. Rankin 1904

F. P. Gossard1905-1907

Counsel.

D. J. Haff1895-1900

R. E. Ball1901-1902

E. E. Yates1903-1904

John H. Thatcher 1905

Wm. A. Knotts1906-1907

Landscape Architect.

George E. Kessler1892-1907

Superintendent.

W. H. Dunn1904-1907

Dense populations are the forerunners of generous provisions for playgrounds and places for physical exercise. This fact is becoming a national and intensely interesting question. As never before the pleasure, inspiration, moral uplift and health giving quality of exercise in the open air is being realized by the city builders.

Rapid transportation has taken away the question of moderate distances in the cities and the men, women and children confined to industrial and commercial pursuits by longer or shorter hours find enjoyment and health in generous open spaces and especially the younger people where provision is made for physical exercise. Training the mind has so long been a public charge that all demands for extensions and improvements of school facilities are cheerfully acceded to. A healthy body makes a better mind and the charge for public care of physical development must be as much an accepted general expense as that of mental training. Every child from the slum districts who becomes interested in mental development, through that of physical in the playground, closes a door in the cells of the workhouse or jail and adds one more to the list of self respecting citizenship.

The completion of the Paseo in 1899 opened the parade as Kansas City's first playground. It has always held first place, in this respect, because of its size and central location. Admirably adapted for summer sports, it also becomes a fine open air skating rink during the short cold winter term. More than one-half its area is devoted to ball games, the remainder to swings, tennis court and general gymnastic apparatus.

Budd Park, a natural park, with little or no artificial development, covered by magnificent forest trees, has been from the time it was taken over by the city, a popular resort for mothers and children as a picnic and playground. Located quite a distance from any other park properties, without boulevard connection to the general system, it has been a very great boon to the extreme northeastern portion of the city. Plans are now being formulated with a view to making it a connected portion of the general park scheme.

Holmes Square, located in a densely settled community comprised of both white and colored citizens, has always been a popular neighborhood center, and until the summer of 1907 was treated as purely an open breathing space with green lawns, shrubbery and trees. At the above date, owing to the growing popularity of the playground idea, swings and other appliances were installed and probably more than two or three times the children are today seen in the square than heretofore. A contract has been let for an addition to the shelter building in this square to cost about \$12,000.00, which will provide a public comfort station and shower baths for both sexes as well as an auditorium and playground 40x60 that will be open as a children's play resort in winter time. The auditorium will also be utilized for free evening entertainments of various kinds, provided by the voluntary civic associations devoted to educational work, and the associations will find here a fine field in which to operate.

Penn Valley and North Terrace Park have been provided with playground apparatus and Spring Valley Park with a fine field for ball games. In these parks the full measure of development has not been met owing to a lack of funds to provide a custodian who might care for and direct the exercises of the children in an intelligent and entertaining manner. How to play is a subject for the director just the same as the teacher for mental training. It is undoubtedly a subject that will receive more general treatment in the future.

The national Playground association, which holds its second annual convention in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., during the coming month of November, 1908, is developing a remarkable sentiment for the more intelligent direction and establishment of the playground idea and there is little

doubt but that the influence of this association will be strongly felt in this community.

The state of California has been the leader in oiling her roads and for years has enjoyed their economy and pleasure. Fayette county, Kentucky, some eight years ago inaugurated the system of oiling on her eight miles of rock roads, and has continued it without interruption and with great profit to the tax payers in reduced maintenance charges.

The advantages of this treatment of roads, however, seem to have made but little headway and no effort was made to spread the information to other localities. In the latter part of the summer of 1906, a large portion of the boulevards and park drives in this city were oiled with material not satisfactory, but which proved to our citizens the great value such treatment would prove if only to allay the dust nuisance. The oil on the road during the winter of 1906-07 proved its further value as a protection against washing and the cutting of the roadways by heavy rains. So satisfactory was this experimental work that during the summer of 1907 a more satisfactory oil was obtained and a systematic and continuous application was made to all roadways under the control of the park commissioners. That other communities might profit by its now well established value in this city, bulletins were issued setting forth the full particulars of this work, and mailed to all park and city officials throughout the United States. The following extract from a report to the Board of Park commissioners by Mr. W. H. Dunn, superintendent, presents this subject in a thoroughly practical manner and is worthy of publicity in the permanent form of this work:

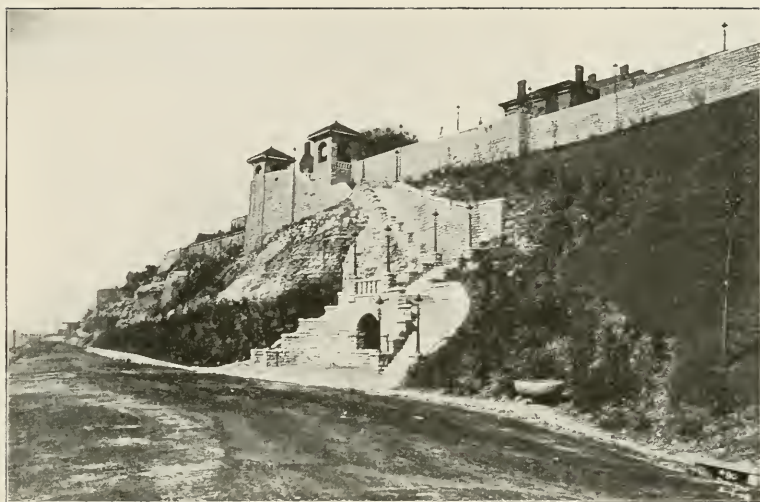
Our roads today are in excellent condition, have gone through the winter with less breaking up from freezing and thawing than usual, and without a particle of dust after having been once oiled, and without attention beyond the ordinary sweeping.

"Aside from its value as a dust preventive, the oiled road shows this interesting item of reduction in maintenance expense:

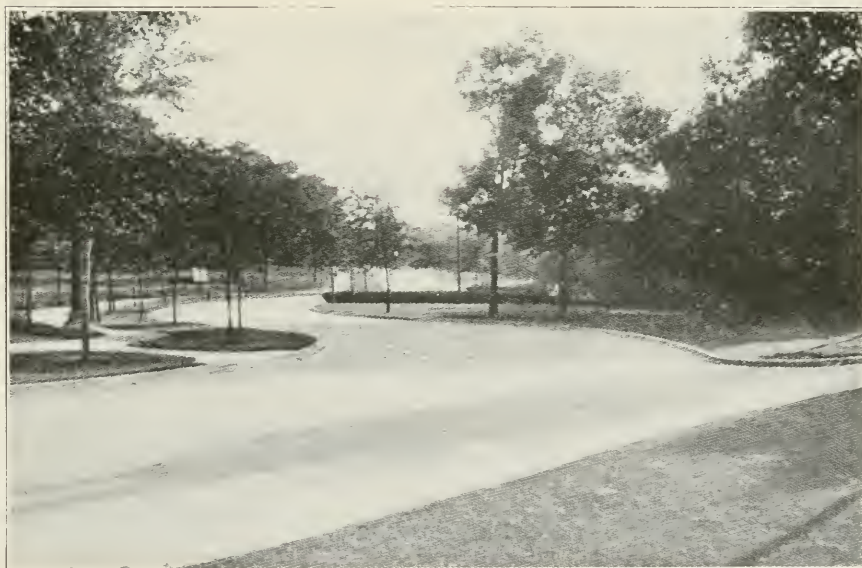
"Sprinkling driveways with water for the fiscal year ending April 15th, 1907, cost \$14,011.32, or an average of 2.4 cents per square yard. The area of pavement to have been sprinkled in 1907 (had not oil been applied) would have cost \$16,207.32.

"The total cost of oiling for the year was \$10,671.44, a direct saving in the one item of sprinkling of \$5,535.88, or 34 per cent.

"I believe with an occasional light application of oil through this season, we will still improve the wearing surface of our roads, and eventually obtain an ideal dustless pleasure drive.



KERSEY COATES TERRACE AFTER SECOND YEAR OF PARK WORK.



VALENTINE ROAD.

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

"The damage to wearing surface comes largely from attrition of the grit or dust on the roadway. Oil compacts this grit or dust, and immediately checks deterioration from this source, preventing any damaging effect from automobile travel.

"The road oil available for Kansas City is a paraffine base oil and becomes somewhat slippery when applied on steep grades, but is not noticeable on moderate grades. To overcome this objection, a mixture of commercial asphalt with residuum oil has been tried on The Paseo from Howard to Twenty-fourth streets, with excellent results, and further experiments will be made this year with this material and with an asphaltic oil from the Kentucky field; with this character of oil on grades exceeding 4 per cent, I feel sure we will have largely solved the dust problem in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

"I submit the following statement, somewhat in detail, covering the oiling operations for the past season with a plan of the unloading tanks and method of application.

"Two steel receiving tanks of 8,000 gallons capacity each were erected near our spur track on the Belt railway, as shown on plan. The railroad tracks at this point are at sufficient elevation to permit unloading tank cars by gravity. A four-inch pipe line connects the receiving tanks to a short upright pipe in the center of switch track, which is connected to the outlet in bottom of tank car by a short piece of adjustable six-inch hose, fastened with iron clamps around outside of pipes.

"A portable four-horse power boiler is erected, as shown, with three-fourth inch steam pipe running to each tank, which provides ample steam to heat the oil so it will run freely and remain warm until delivered on the street.

"This plant for unloading has worked very efficiently and cost, erected and all connected up, approximately \$750.00.

"It was to be not essential to heat the oil handled in hot weather, after the middle of June, and until the middle of September the oil ran freely, and no particular object was gained by heating.

"Adapting the ordinary street sprinkling cart for distributing oil on the street was a very simple matter, consisting of simply attaching a tin trough six inches in depth, and long enough to enclose the discharge valves, perforated with one-fourth inch holes about one and one-half inches apart. The oil allowed to come into this trough through the valves is then evenly distributed over the road. * * *

"The best results were obtained when the road was absolutely dry and hot.

"After sweeping the road as clean as possible with a rotary street broom, leaving the sweepings along the edge of the gutter to prevent the oil running on the cement work, the oil was applied over the entire surface and thoroughly spread with brooms, after which the sweepings from the gutter, with sufficient limestone screenings to form a light dressing were cast over the oiled surface and rolled down with a road roller. The object in using the screenings is to absorb such oil as does not penetrate into the road, and as soon as screenings are applied, the work is finished, and no further inconvenience to the public is encountered.

"Cost of oiling. The first application made during May and June, 1907, cost as follows:

Square yards of pavement oiled	375,415
Gallons of oil used	120,477
Total cost on road	\$5,559.83
Average gallons per square yard	0.32 gal.
Average cost per square yard	1 48-100 cents.

Second Application:

Square yards pavement oiled	635,145
Gallons oil used	156,888
Total cost on road	\$5,559.83
Average gallons per square yard	0.247
Average cost per square yard	\$0.00805

Total operations for the Year.

Two applications on 375,415 square yards cost....	\$8,581.92
One application on 259,730 square yards cost....	2,089.52

Total cost for year	\$10,671.44
Total numbers of square yards oiled (two applications on most of it)	635,145
Equivalent to one application on	1,010,560 sq. yds.
At an average cost per square yard for oiling of...	\$0.01055

The quality of oil used was a residium of 20 to 21 gravity, Baume, obtained from the Independent Refinery companies, at Chanute, Kansas.

Total amount of oil used, 33 cars, or 277,365 gallons.

Average amount of oil per square yard, .274 gallon.

Average price paid for oil on track, \$0.0184 per gallon or 77½ cents per barrel of 42 gallons.

"The above record covers all cost of labor, supplies and oil, but does not include the cost of the unloading plant."

No park system can be operated with economy unless provided with nurseries and propagating houses of suitable size to afford an abundant

supply of trees, shrubs, flowers and plants. In 1906, to a well established nursery in Swope park, was added three large propagating houses and the following year two additional were built. The capacity is now sufficient to supply abundantly flowers and foliage plants for the entire system and permits the maintenance of a number of formal floral designs in the park system. The following statements show the extent of this branch of park work in the spring of 1908:

During the past year 150,000 new cuttings were planted and there are 128,000 trees and shrubs in healthy growing condition. The stock delivered during the fiscal year to the various park properties is as follows:

	Trees	Shrubs	Value at Ruling Price
Delivered in City Parks	3,285	25,311	\$9,612.75
Planted in Swope Park	185	3,137	969.25
Total	3,470	28,448	10,582.00

Operating expense labor, 19071,152.00
 Average value of, \$1.00 each for trees.
 Average value of, 25 cents each for shrubs.

Propagating House.

	Number at 5c each	Average value of
Plants of all varieties delivered to city parks.....	34,179	\$1,708.95
Planted in Swope Park	86,662	4,333.10
Total	120,841	\$6,042.05

Operating expense, labor and supplies, 1907,\$2,637.53
 Number of plants now in pots, ready to be planted.....110,000

These plants are grown in large pots, are finer plants and will cover a greater area than the 120,000 plants grown last year.

The piping of natural gas from the southern Kansas gas fields to Kansas City has been a source of great economy to the park department, as well as to the city generally. The low price of \$12.00 per year for street lights has made it possible to place them with generous frequency upon the boulevards and park drives. In many localities where electric lights had been in use, the gas lights have been substituted, a lamp every seventy-five feet, and it has proven a decided improvement, the natural gas with Welsbach burners providing a strong, steady, white light and giving a uniform illumination along the roadways. Over two thousand

lamps now furnish the lighting for the park drives and additions will be made before the close of the fiscal year.

Lighting the North Cliff Drive has been a specially noticeable feature, the continuous, closely placed lights upon the sides of the bluffs sharply defining the three miles of this winding roadway. They produce a decidedly scenic effect plainly visible to the many out-going and incoming trains upon both sides of the Missouri river valley.

Swope Park has a fine shelter building of a size in keeping with the park, built of native stone, with broad verandas on all sides. The outlook from the east is especially attractive in a broad meadow expanse upon which a public golf course has been made, the valley of the Blue river and the wooded hills on the eastern limits of the park, two miles distant. In the immediate foreground is the sunken garden with a flower display of exceptional beauty each season. In this park there are also a restaurant building, a large storehouse and barn, a fine residence for the foreman, large green houses and two additional shelter buildings.

During the present year (1908) the work on two fine lakes has been rapidly carried forward and the first now contains about fourteen acres of water and when filled to the overflow will cover some twenty acres. The second and main lake, to be fed from this first, is adjacent to the extensive athletic grounds to be established in the coming year. The larger lake will cover some forty acres and will no doubt become a popular resort for boating, and with the athletic grounds form a most attractive section of this large and beautiful park.

The North Terrace Park has a foreman's residence, storehouse and a beautiful shelter building and grand stand known as the The Colonnade just completed in the present fiscal year at a cost of \$32,000. It is built on the side of the bluffs in a most sightly location overlooking the North Cliff Drive and the valley of the Missouri river. It is connected by a broad flight of stone steps with the driveway some forty feet below the building. The outlook from The Colonnade embraces one of the finest landscape views about the city, north, east, and west portions of the city the valley of the Missouri river and the hills of Clay county to the north, make it an exceedingly picturesque and attractive location.

The Paseo, with a fine fountain at Tenth street and adjacent to it the Pergola and the more pretentious fountain at Fifteenth street, is the better finished of all Park properties. The rest place at Twelfth street and the Paseo, the public bath with swimming pool on the parade, the reproduction of the Kansas City Casino, from the St. Louis World's fair, on the



THE PARADE, THE PUBLIC PLAYGROUND AT 15TH STREET
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southern boundary of the parade, for the home of Battery B of the Missouri National Guard, the foreman's residence in Troost Park overlooking the fine lake in that property, are all features of The Paseo.

The observation towers, massive stone walls and stone stairway at Tenth street and Kersey Coates Terrace, have completely changed the character of this location and make it an unusual point of interest, as it overlooks the jobbing, packing and railroad properties located in the valley at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri rivers.

Upon Gillham Parkway is located a fine storehouse and yard for the Westport Park district.

At Twenty-third street and Gillham Roadway, directly facing upon the park land is the magnificent new City hospital which has cost the city upwards of half a million dollars. On its high and slightly location it is a distinctive feature of this portion of the city.

Plans are now drawn and during the coming fiscal year a general central storehouse of large proportions constructed of native stone will be built on The Paseo at the crossing of the Belt Line tracks and Twentieth street where switching facilities can be obtained for handling all supplies in car load lots.

For more than two years there has been talk of a zoological garden in Kansas City. Some good natured ridicule greeted the first talk of this improvement, but as the efforts became more determined and the public were made to realize that the movement was an earnest one, opposition disappeared and gradually came general approval of the plan. In the apportionment of the general funds of the city for 1908, the park commission requested the Common council to set aside \$15,000.00 for the construction of the first bird and animal building. Plans were drawn and the estimates received upon the same showed that an additional sum must be provided. The City Comptroller, Mr. Gus Pearson, who has from the inception of this idea, being the pronounced champion of this splendid improvement of the general public, placed before the City council the necessity of a further appropriation and urged that it be made. Appreciating that a proper beginning should be made, the additional money was promptly voted and the work is now under way, and before the opening of the next fiscal year the zoological gardens of Kansas City will be an established fact. Ample grounds for a large collection of buildings has been set aside in Swope Park and the location is admirably adapted for the purpose.

The Kansas City Spirit will not falter in this desirable work, and other suitable buildings will be rapidly constructed until the plans of the zoological association are fully realized.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ART MOVEMENTS IN KANSAS CITY.

The varied and far reaching effects of the English Exposition of 1851 would be most difficult to estimate, but one result is easily determined by the sudden illumination experienced in all foreign countries where manufactures are important industries. Almost overnight nations awakened to the fact that art is not a mere fantasy without consequence, a sort of recreation of the *bon ton* which interests only people of fashion and amateurs who make collections; men began to see in art not the privilege of a class, but something human, universal, practical, concerning the pleasure, well-being and advancement of the whole people. The relation of art to industry was the prime lesson of England's first exposition. It gave vital force to the fact that whenever art is applied to the simplest, commonest product of labor, then will come, order, intelligence, grace and increased value. A knowledge of drawing, perspective, projection color, design, composition, modelling, mechanical drawing and architecture are needed in degree by woodworkers of all kinds, masons, painters, engravers, printers, carriage makers, tinnern, molders and workmen in a host of other trades and occupations. To the capitalist, employer and merchant, and to their employees, this knowledge is of the greatest importance if their product is to find ready sale.

Foreign countries immediately took the initiative in attempts to transform workmen into skilled craftsmen whose products could compete with the artistic creations of the French factories. Under government patronage, schools of design, such as the Kensington art school, and technical institutions of all sorts were established abroad. But the United States was in the birth throes of its great inventions, and art was hampered by our frenzied zeal to put the machine in place of the man. It was left for the Centennial of 1876 to rouse the people at large to the lesson which England learned in 1851. No governmental fostering assisted the gropers after artistic culture in this land. The movement was left to private initiative and, as a result, small art schools sprang up all over the country.

Kansas City felt the influence and fortunately learned the lesson on its broad lines, as is clearly shown, not only by the character of its first art association, but by the early introduction of drawing into our public schools. Its cosmopolitan population embraced many who had brought with them from older centers, the traditions of the cultural and practical value of art training, and needed only to be aroused by some definite plan.

About 1885, a group of artists who had rooms in the Deardorf building on the southeast corner of Eleventh and Main streets, at that time the studio

quarters for the city, furnished the impulse which led to the earliest art organization. Mr. Fred Richardson, long connected with the Fine Arts Institute of Chicago, suggested the formation of a sketch club to consist of laymen and artists, meeting from house to house, to talk over art matters in general, and to judge pictures made by the members in illustration of a subject previously given out. The first available roll of membership is for May, 1886, and includes Lawrence S. Brumidi, Lillian Crawford, J. L. Fitzgibbons, Emma Richardson (later Mrs. Cherry of Denver), Luella Sims, Fred Richardson, Miss Nellie McCrary (now Mrs. Henry McCune), artists; Misses Ada Pratt and Mamie Woods, Messrs. C. E. Hasbrook, J. V. C. Karnes, S. B. Ladd, Morrison Mumford, D. R. Porter, Homer Reed, C. C. Ripley, W. M. Smith, W. H. Winants, M. B. Wright, with their wives and Mr. John Van Brunt and Mr. Tauchen. An exhibition of the work of the artist members was given in the Deardorf building in the spring of 1887, the first of its kind in Kansas City. While it contained no works of great merit, it was largely attended and served to crystallize public interest.

Mr. C. C. Ripley immediately suggested that the time was ripe for a Kansas City school of design, with its necessary accompaniment of an art collection. Men of means and influence were willing to entertain the idea though it seemed almost a dream at that time when the city was in the rough; when the winning of fortunes, not their spending, was engaging the attention and employing the energies of the men who best appreciated the value of artistic culture. But it has been characteristic of Kansas City from the beginning that its men of action have been dreamers of dreams that come true; and in the fall of 1887, after a vigorous canvass by E. H. Allen, C. C. Ripley and Edwin R. Weeks, twelve men had each agreed to pay one hundred dollars for each of the three succeeding years, as a maintenance fund for the school, and a purchasing sum of \$2,065.00 had been raised for equipment. The twelve men were Charles L. Dobson, Homer Reed, Charles C. Ripley, Geo. F. Winter, M. B. Wright, Edward H. Allen, William M. Smith, Jefferson Brumback, Charles F. Morse, Edwin R. Weeks, Charles O. Tichenor and W. A. M. Vaughn.

On the 18th day of July, 1887, the Kansas City Art Association and School of Design was incorporated, the articles of association being signed by Jefferson Brumback, Edward H. Allen, Theodore S. Case, Charles L. Dobson, Homer Reed, C. C. Ripley, Wm. M. Smith, Edwin R. Weeks, Wm. H. Winants, T. V. Bryant, Thos. B. Bullene, C. F. Morse and Henry D. Ashley. The articles state that the purpose of the association "is to conduct a school for instruction in drawing, painting, modelling and designing, and the construction and maintenance of buildings suitable for such purposes." The first officers were President, E. H. Allen; Vice president, Mrs. M. B. Wright; Secretary, C. C.

Ripley, and Treasurer, Homer Reed. "A complete set of models and casts consisting of statuary, reliefs, architectural and anatomical fragments and drawing solids," one hundred and sixty-four in all, was purchased from the government agencies of Great Britain, together with one hundred and eighty-five fine autotypes and photographs of noted statuary and paintings. Under the direction of Mr. Ripley, these were installed in five rooms on the fourth floor of the Bayard building, 1214 Main street. They formed an unusual collection for an initiatory effort, and the surprise and satisfaction of the public, when the rooms were thrown open for inspection, constituted an asset which carried the undertaking through many troublous times. People seemed to feel that the Art Association had proved itself and was worthy of support.

The School of Fine Arts and a free night school for instruction in mechanical and architectural drawing, modelling and the elements of design were opened on January 2, 1888. The director of the school was Lawrence S. Brumidi of the National Academy of Rome, and the faculty consisted of Miss Lillian Crawford of the Cincinnati school of design, F. L. Fitzgibbon of the National Academy of New York and Miss M. R. Griffin of Spread's academy of Chicago. Thereafter the directors were successively: Elmer Boyd Smith who had studied in Paris; J. Franklin Steacy who had spent three years in Paris under Gerome and Bougereau, and had been supervisor of the art schools of western Massachusetts; and Alfred Houghton Clark of the Boston school. In the spring of 1892, the school had grown both in attendance and scope to such an extent that a curator was necessary, and Mrs. Helen Parsons was appointed in this capacity. The year closed with one hundred and fourteen pupils in attendance. The academic work in drawing and color had been varied by the costume sketching, composition, pen and ink, wash, still life in oil, pastel and water color, and outdoor sketching from nature. Interest in the classes was so great that a summer session of six weeks was opened.

The list of members of the association now numbered two hundred and forty-four. As a result of a new canvass for a maintenance fund, made by E. H. Allen, C. C. Ripley, E. R. Weeks and Henry Van Brunt, fifty dollars was pledged for each of the next three years by each of the following gentlemen: K. B. Armour, J. V. C. Karnes, W. R. Nelson, E. R. Weeks, C. F. Morse, E. H. Allen, C. L. Dobson, C. O. Tichenor, T. B. Bullene, L. R. Moore, L. T. Moore, W. E. Emery, Jefferson Brumback, Thos. H. Swope, August R. Meyer, W. B. Clarke, Witten McDonald, James L. Lombard, George Nettleton, Lindley Coates, Robert Keith, Keith and Perry, W. B. Thayer, B. F. Jones, E. L. Martin, John C. Gage, Nathan Scarritt estate, Edward H. Webster, Tiernan and Havens, and Wm. M. Smith.

In the spring of 1892, G. Van Millett, Wm. Weber and Adolf Döring, all recently returned from their studies in Europe, formed the Western Art League. Their rooms were equipped with some casts and many of the drawings and copies made by the teachers while abroad. In a brief period, this school was absorbed by the Art Association, which moved its equipment to the upper story of 1012-1014 Walnut street. Mr. Alfred Houghton Clark continued as director and Mr. Weber, Mr. Millet, Mrs. Louis Koehler, who now has an international reputation as a worker in the applied arts, and Mrs. Edith Whitehead Sheridan, now carrying on a highly successful business in interior decoration, in Chicago, were added to the faculty. The school was becoming widely known as offering facilities for good preparatory work. Patronage came from every neighboring state, and matters began to assume an air of order and permanence. The association now possessed several good oil paintings, one given by the artist Bierstadt. The Daphne club, composed of young women who, under the guidance of Mrs. Flavel B. Tiffany, had long studied the history of art, gave a good copy of del Sarto's St. John, and the people began to be willing to loan to the school really worthy material. The George C. Bingham collection of pictures was hung in its studio.

From the first, the intention of the school's promoters had been to make it appeal to all classes of people, and the sketch club plan of meeting from house to house for talks on art was followed in a modified form in order to interest a large number of citizens. The exhibitions both of school work and of collections brought from other cities, were well attended. Indeed, in these early years, there were a number of exhibitions far excelling any since given. A very large and excellent collection was shown at the first exposition of the National Exposition Company at Thirteenth street and Kansas avenue. Unfortunately the financial embarrassment of the exposition management caused much delay in returning the pictures, some of them being held here for months. This gave our city so bad a reputation among artists that it was thereafter almost impossible to persuade painters to exhibit here. The growing demand for fire proof exhibition rooms also hindered the securing of pictures to such an extent that the association finally gave up efforts in this direction.

Kansas City had a practical demonstration of the need of a fire proof art building on the night of January 12, 1893, when the entire equipment of the association was destroyed by fire. The year of 1893 was one of financial depression, and many who were willing were not able to contribute toward the replacement of the loss. The treasury was not empty, however, and for two years the school was continued in a limited way in the Baird building at Sixth and Wyandotte, and the Pepper building, on the northwest corner of Ninth and Locust streets, in the hope that, with better times, money might

be forthcoming for the old basis of work. In 1894 the school was abandoned for the time being and the treasurer, J. S. Downing, was instructed by the board of directors to put the money on hand at interest.

Many of those who worked so strenuously in those early years, giving not only money but valuable time in a unique effort to raise the standard of culture, have passed over the border, but the good they accomplished is apparent in many directions. No painters of world wide note received inspiration in the school. Bingham and Barse studied elsewhere before its time. But all trades requiring a knowledge of the graphic arts have able representatives from its lists of pupils, men and women who have distinguished themselves in their particular line of work, and this was distinctly the purpose of its founders. Among the school's Kansas City pupils are the teachers of free-hand drawing in our high schools, Miss Floy Campbell, Miss Alice Murphy and Miss Sarah Heyl; and the director of domestic art in the Manual Training High School, Miss Josephine Casey. In the applied arts, Mrs. Lora Dickenson Jones does designing and book binding, and Mrs. Lura Ward Fuller's ceramic work is beginning to have national notice. Mrs. Eugenia Fish Glaman, the well known painter of Chicago, and Frederic J. Mulhaupt of New York, both studied in the old Kansas City school of design. Many of its pupils have won distinction as illustrators. Among these are T. K. Hanna and Bayard Jones of New York, George Walters of Chicago, Gus O. Shaughnessy and Mrs. Maud McNitt Walker, whose husband, Ryan Walker, formerly a reporter on the Kansas City Times, is also an illustrator. One of the best known scenic painters of the United States, Kelley Hann, was a pupil in 1892.

Mr. E. A. Huppert opened a private school in the Bayard building, 1214 Main street, which was later incorporated and was carried on for several years with Mr. Huppert as director. He resigned this position to become supervisor of art in the public schools.

Mr. William R. Nelson, one of the supporters of the Art Association, early conceived the idea of establishing in the city a collection of reproductions of the old masters, for purposes of study. During an extended trip abroad, he engaged the services of the best copyists, many of them painters of distinction, for the reproduction of the greatest pictures of the old masters of the Italian, Spanish, Dutch and Flemish schools. Even the frames, when original, were reproduced. These paintings, together with an extensive collection of large carbon prints and a number of well selected casts, he presented as a gift to the people of Kansas City in 1896.

Under the direction of C. C. Ripley, as president of the Art association, these works were placed in a gallery on West Ninth street, provided by the association. The collection was opened to the public on February 28, 1897,

as the "Western Gallery of Art," a name chosen by the donor. The following year it was moved to the new Public library building. Later it was thought advisable to transfer the collection to the school district of Kansas City and in January, 1902, this was done, the entire control being vested in the Board of Education. From time to time Mr. Nelson has added to the gallery, and it now contains sixty paintings, and forty-seven objects in terra cotta, bronze or marble.

Placed in the galleries of the Public Library, the collection is seen by hundreds of men, women and children who would never visit it in another location, and it performs a valuable service for the many students who can never see the originals. The connoisseur may sneer at copies because he does not need them, but there can be no question of the value of these pictures as an education to the public at large. Hundreds of business men, club women, pupils in the history and art departments of our public schools, have enlarged their horizon by a study of them, gaining new ideas of the meaning of art to older nations and realizing from them more vividly the manners and customs of our elder brothers across the way. The city owes a debt to Mr. Nelson which it has not yet fully recognized.

In 1896, the artists of the city, under the leadership of G. Van Millett, organized the Paint Club, with a view to conducting exhibitions of paintings. The first roll of active members included George Sass, president; E. A. Huppert, secretary; G. V. Millett, A. H. Clark, Floy Campbell, Clifton B. Sloan, Wm. Weber, Frank Bell, Helene De Launay and Alice Murphy; and the sustaining members were W. R. Nelson, J. V. C. Karnes, Elma J. Webster, T. W. Johnston, Jr., Frank Brumback, Gertrude Woolf and Carrie Volker. Through Mr. Millett's acquaintance with artists all over the country a large number were interested in the undertaking, and the exhibitions were good. The Board of Education looked upon the work as educational and gave the use of rooms in the Library building, which made it convenient for a great number of persons to see the pictures. In 1900, the club was reorganized as the Art Club with G. V. Millett as president. An agreement was made with out of town artists to buy one picture each year, the local work being excepted. Four canvases were thus acquired and now hang in the Public Library: one water color by W. Forsyth, entitled *Spring*, and three oil paintings—*Martique*, by Frank Vincent Du Mond, *Indiana Village*, by J. C. Steele, and *Still Life*, by Wm. M. Chase. Strangely enough the club rejected a street scene by Connoyer.

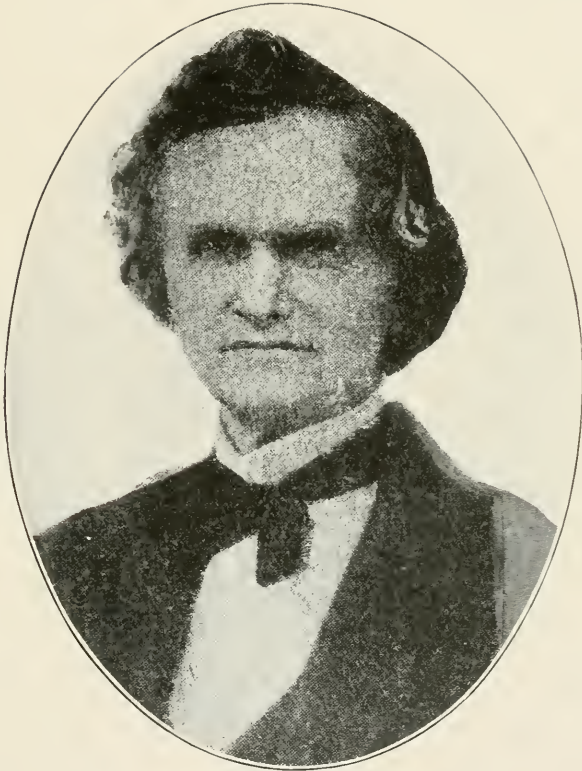
Worn out by their efforts and discouraged by lack of support on the part of the public, the club abandoned the exhibitions in 1904, and it fell to the craft-workers to pass along the torch.

In 1896, the local china decorators organized a society under the name of the "Keramic Club," whose purpose was the study of the general subject of ceramic art, including exhibitions. Mrs. Wm. G. Baird was the first president. This club has always been energetic and enthusiastic, and has given many creditable exhibitions. A few years later members who wished to do specialized work formed the Koehler Club for technical study.

In 1904, the craft workers decided upon more definite work on a broader scale and at a meeting held in May, at the Baltimore hotel, Mrs. Noble Fuller, Mrs. George Matthews, Mrs. Mary Linton Bookwalter, Mrs. A. J. McDonald, Mr. Alfred Gregory and Mr. Clifton Sloan were chosen as a committee on organization, with Mrs. Fuller as chairman. It is interesting to note in passing that Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. McDonald had been pupils in the school of design carried on by the Art Association. On January 20, 1905, a formal organization was accomplished under the name of "The Arts and Crafts Society of Kansas City," for the purpose of conducting exhibitions of the work of the various handicrafts. Edward T. Wilder was elected president; Frederic Lyman, first vice-president; Mrs. Noble Fuller, second vice-president; Mrs. Mark Gerard, recording secretary; Miss Minnie Ward, corresponding secretary and Mrs. F. P. Burnap, treasurer. The charter members numbered forty. With the exception of a few who have gone abroad for study, or have taken positions elsewhere, they constitute the present working force. The associate membership numbers one hundred and twenty-five. The society is composed of earnest and interested craftsmen who see in the movement not only opportunities for individual study but the far reaching possibilities of raising the craft-work of the city to the dignity of creative artistic production. It has established a basis of cordial co-operation with the manual training departments of the public schools and other institutions where craft-work is used educationally. Every active member is expected to produce something each year, and the exhibits of this work are in demand in cities all over the country. The best hand-craftsmen of the United States from Maine to California, send their work to the local exhibitions of the Kansas City society, seven of which have already been held. A salesroom was maintained for a year and a half, but has been discontinued for the present. The next step will probably be the establishment of shops where metal work, wood carving and other crafts can be taught.

In 1906 a new movement for the establishment of a public art school and museum was begun. An organization under the name of "The Fine Arts Institute" has been chartered with J. C. Ford as president.

All art movements in Kansas City are hampered by the lack of a large collection of works covering all classes of applied arts as well as of those purely decorative in character, which can be used for purposes of study and inspira-



GEN. GEORGE C. BINGHAM.

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tion by the large number of students of art in our public and private schools and studios. Much good technical work is accomplished, for example, in our high schools, but creative imagination is clearly lacking. The artists realize the inspirational value of the works of great masters not only in painting but in architecture, sculpture, decorative designing for fabrics, metals, porcelains, in fact in all the arts and crafts which add to both the pleasure and profit of life. These works can be found only in a great collection, housed in a fire proof building. Until such a collection is provided in Kansas City, much of the money used in our efforts to train the eyes and hands of boys and girls to produce practical work of artistic value is not furnishing the fullest returns on the investment. Already there is renewed agitation for such a building and collection, and doubtless the "Kansas City spirit" will provide them. As taxpayers, the public already does its share in free education, and it may justly be anticipated that private gift will return to the city in a fine arts institute some measure of the wealth amassed under its protection.

Kansas City claims as her own a few artists with something more than a local reputation, Bingham, Millett and Barse among them. J. L. Fitzgibbons and John Patrick, the painter of the salon picture "Brutalité," are also resident artists.

George C. Bingham was born in Augusta county, Virginia, March 20, 1811, yet so large a part of his life was spent within the borders of Missouri and so closely was he identified with her social, political and intellectual, as well as artistic life, as to be justly classed among her most eminent citizens.

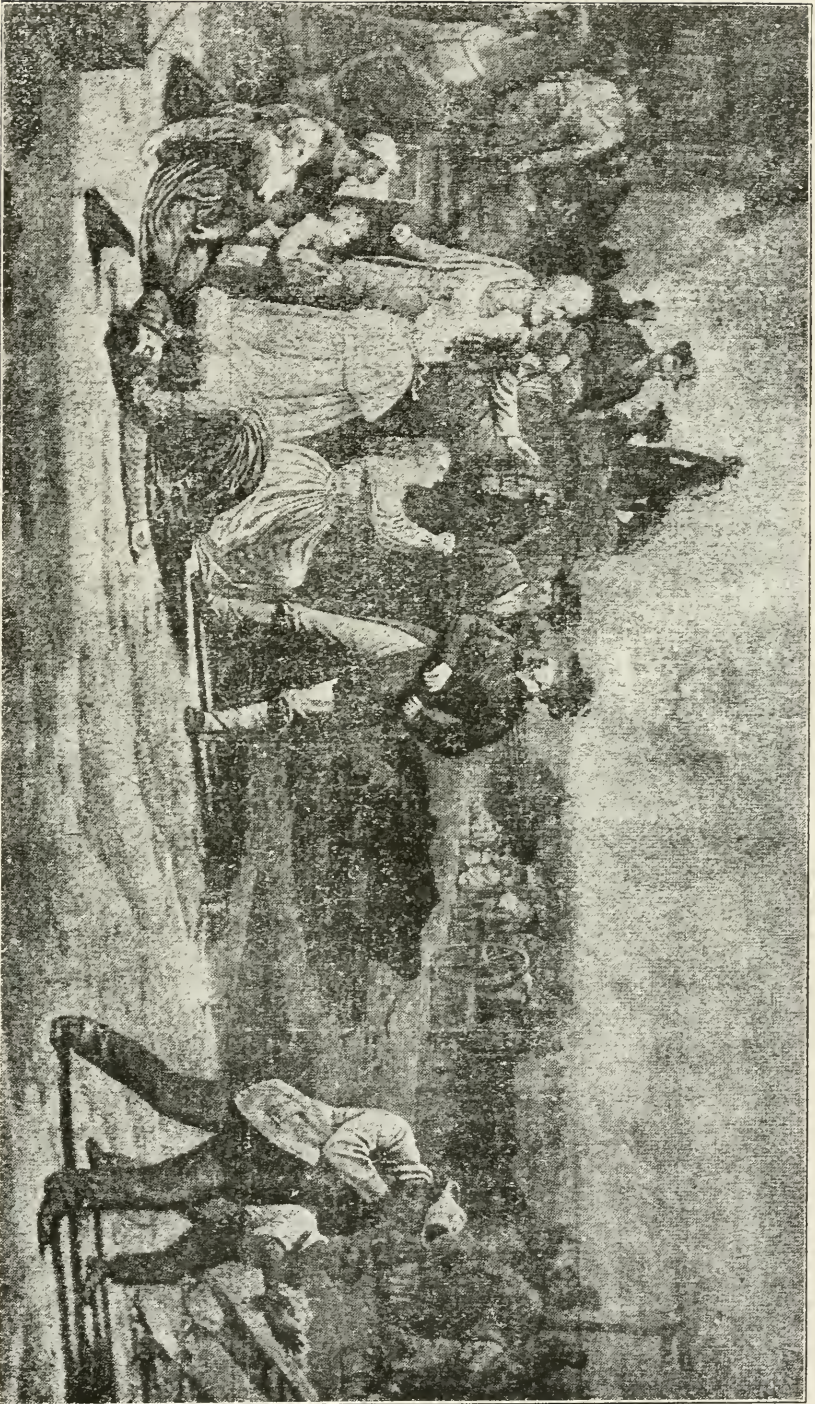
He left home at the age of sixteen to become an apprentice to a cabinet maker in the town of Boonville, as a stepping stone to the legal profession for which he hoped to educate himself. As soon as his apprenticeship terminated he began his studies for that purpose. A roving portrait painter, however, visiting Boonville at that time, diverted his interest into new channels, and the study of the law was abandoned for that of art. He had early manifested a talent for drawing, and the work of this painter fired his ambition and determined his future career. With even this small advantage, and limited instruction, his first efforts in the new field were so encouraging and remunerative that he was able to make his way East. When twenty-six years old he entered the school of The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia; three years later he opened a studio at Washington, D. C., where he remained five years. During this time he painted the portraits of a number of distinguished statesmen and citizens of the National capital, including that of ex-President John Quincy Adams, at that time a member of Congress, and of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home," and established his reputation as a portrait painter.

In 1845 he returned to the house of his mother in Saline county, Missouri, and was for a time drawn into politics, and elected to represent that county in the State Legislature. At the expiration of his term of service there he turned once more to the practice of his art. No longer confining himself to portraiture he began a series of paintings, illustrating the life and customs of the Southwest, upon which his fame is chiefly founded and will permanently rest. The first of this series, "The Jolly Flatboatmen," was immediately selected by the Art Union of New York as especially representative of American art and life, and reproduced as its annual engraving and distributed among its members, giving it a wide and deserved popularity. This subject was treated by him many times, with modifications of size and number of figures and differing accessories, but always with breezy out-of-door freshness, and a true spirit of abandon on the part of the "brawny sons of toil," enjoying their leisure hours in music and dancing, while their primitive craft is carrying them swiftly down the current of some great Western river. This was followed by what might be classified as the "campaign pictures," depicting scenes and incidents with which association with state politics made the statesman-artist entirely familiar and which the artist treated with corresponding fidelity to truth in every detail—"Stump Speaking," "The County Election," "Result of Election," and others of similar subject and character—several of Col. Bingham's pictures which were made familiar by steel engravings by John Sartain, the great Philadelphia engraver, and published in Paris as well as America.

One of the most celebrated of this group, "Stump Speaking," has been described as "representing the local politician with eager attitude and countenance aglow with confidence, speaking literally from the stump to the country folk who have gathered from all sections to hear his view of the situation and his reasons for believing himself to be the only logical candidate." The same skill is shown in introducing a large number of figures, a motley throng of merchants, farmers, laborers, small boys and dogs, grouped with great animation, but without confusion, and with many interesting details, representing the stores and taverns of the Main street of a country town of that day with so much reality and such a touch of humor as to bear comparison with some of the Kermess pictures by the little masters of Holland.

The success thus attained created ambition for wider knowledge and further study. Mr. Bingham went abroad with his family, in 1856, visiting London, Paris, Berlin and remaining three years at Dusseldorf in the study and practice of his profession.

Later Mr. Bingham returned to America and to his home in Kansas City where he lived until the close of the war. His home in Kansas City having been destroyed, he moved to the quaint old town of Independence, east, ten



GENERAL BINGHAM'S FAMOUS PAINTING, "MARTIAL LAW," OR THE EXECUTION OF "GENERAL ORDER NO. 11," NOW THE PROPERTY OF GEORGE BINGHAM ROLLINS, OF COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.

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miles from Kansas City. It was there in 1866 that he painted his picture, first entitled "Martial Law," subsequently better known under the name of "Order No. 11," perhaps the most noted, certainly the most dramatic, of his paintings.

Mr. Bingham's final public service to the state as adjutant general under Governor Harding, gave him the title of "General" which has since been associated with his name. His last educational labor was performed as superintendent of the art department of the State University and Stephens college at Columbia, Missouri, going from his home in Kansas City at stated times for that purpose, until the end of his life. This city and Independence had been his home most of the time from the close of the war, here he passed away after a brief illness, July 7, 1879, and there he was laid to rest.

However later day critics may differ in regard to the excellence of the technical methods and artistic practice in this country, at that early day, as illustrated in the work of this Western artist, there can be no disagreement as to the great historical value of works which represent with such fidelity and truth, scenes and events peculiar to the Southwest and especially characteristic of our own state at that time. The very fact that the life and types thus vividly portrayed are passing away, emphasizes the importance of preserving a faithful record for coming generations, and makes it a matter of interest to those now living, to trace, so far as possible, the present location of his more important works.

It seems fitting that Kansas City should have her share of General Bingham's work, as much of it was accomplished here, during the later years of his life, and here it was that the final public sale of his paintings was held. Perhaps no clearer impression could be obtained of his versatility than by referring to the inventory of the collection, including originals, replicas and studies, as printed at the time—"Order No. 11," "Palmleaf Shade," "The Result of the Election," "The Puzzled Witness," "The Jolly Flatboatmen," "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Landscape View," "Landscape View in Colorado," "Flock of Turkeys," "Bunch of Letters," "Moonlight View," "Feeding the Cows," "The Bathing Girl," with portraits of the artist and members of his own and other well known families.

"The Puzzled Witness," one of the few interiors with figures, belongs to Judge Gibson; "The Result of the Election," to Mr. James W. S. Peters; "Palmleaf Shade," to Mrs. L. M. Miller. In the Kansas City Public Library the self-portrait of the artist, given by Mr. Thomas H. Mastin, hangs in room E, on the first floor of the building, while in the reference room, upstairs, has recently been placed a portrait, loaned to the Library as an example of the art of the state at that early day.

During Mr. Bingham's residence in Washington Mr. John Howard Payne was a frequent visitor to the studio of the artist, often sitting for hours

watching the painter. As a result Mr. Bingham painted, in water colors, in the attitude he had so often seen him, Mr. Payne's portrait. It was one of Mr. Bingham's best portraits. When Mrs. Bingham died this beautiful picture of Mr. Payne was bequeathed to Mrs. J. V. C. Karnes, who still cherishes it.

Others, including family portraits, are in possession of relatives and personal friends of the artist, making in all more than twenty-five canvases in this city.

Many of the paintings which adorn the capitol of Missouri at Jefferson City are the work of his hand, either as copies or originals from life. Full-length portraits of Washington, Jefferson and Clay, and life-size equestrian portraits of General Jackson and Lyon, are also there as a result of a special order given by the state.

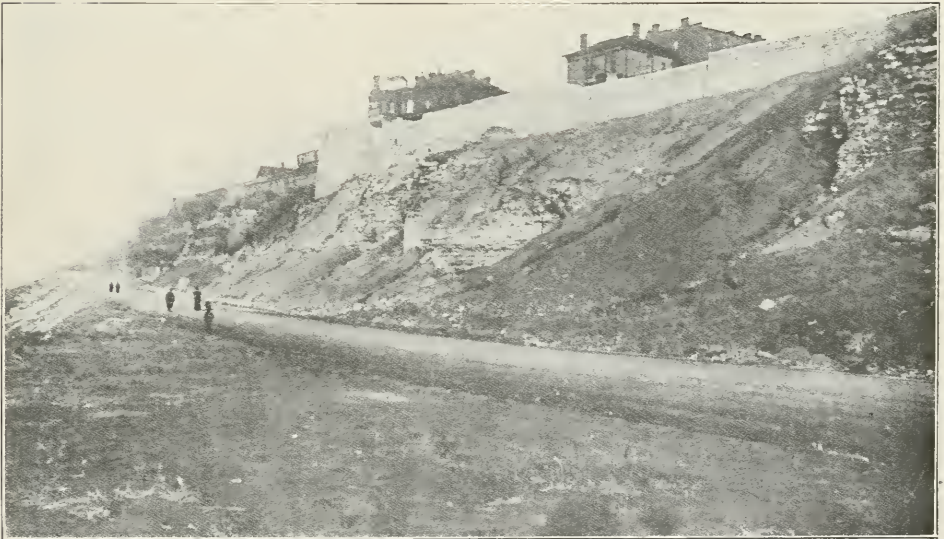
St. Louis is fortunate in having some of the more important works. Mr. Bingham painted for the Mercantile Library full length portraits of Baron von Humboldt and General Frank P. Blair, and the Library now owns six more of his paintings. George and Martha Washington, from the originals by Stewart, "The County Election," "Stump Speaking," "The Result of the Election," and "The Jolly Flatboatmen," the latter an entirely different picture from that of the same name owned by the New York Art Union. The Mercantile Library also owns the original sketch of each character in these paintings. These studies are in pencil, India ink or crayon, and are mounted and bound in book form. They, with the last six paintings, were presented to the Library by the Hon. John G. Beach of St. Louis.

Columbia was General Bingham's home for a time, and there he painted a number of portraits of eminent citizens for the State University, which were unfortunately destroyed in the disastrous fire of 1892. A list of these has been kindly furnished by Mr. C. B. Rollins, of Columbia: "A bust portrait of Dr. Anthony W. Rollins, founder of the Rollins Aid Fund; a life-size, full length portrait of the late James S. Rollins, known as 'Pater Universitatis Missouriensis'; a bust portrait of the late Dr. John H. Lathrop, the first president of the University; bust portraits of Drs. Hudson and Shannon, presidents of the University." Mr. Rollins also states that the original of "Order No. 11" is the property of Mr. George Bingham Rollins, a namesake of General Bingham.

At the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in the gallery of the Retrospective Exhibit of American Art were four paintings by George C. Bingham, owned and lent by the Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis, and entered in the official catalogue as "Stump Speaking," "Election" (painted in 1854), "Election Returns," "Jolly Flatboatmen." Among less than one hundred canvases by some sixty artists of the last half of the eighteenth and



KERSEY COATES TERRACE, BEFORE GRADING.



KERSEY COATES TERRACE, AFTER GRADING.

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first half of the nineteenth century, including the best work of such men as John Singleton Copley, Benjamin West, Gilbert Stuart, Washington Allston, Charles, James and Rembrandt Peale, and others less familiar, they attracted the attention of students and critics, as thoroughly Western in subject and spirit. As the art critic of the Boston Transcript expressed it—"The paintings of American life west of the Alleghanies, prior to 1860 were and are so few as to be of uncommon historical importance as national and local documents. Here was a painter who had evidently lived among the scenes and people he represented, and knew and loved them. He had done what no other painter had done, and sufficiently well as to be entitled to an honorable place in the pantheon of American artists. In the peculiar province of illustrative pictorial art to which these paintings belong he was the pioneer and discoverer." With this frank verdict of the East, we of the West may surely claim and hope that when the history of the art of our state, indeed, that of the entire West shall be adequately written, there will be recorded as the earliest to achieve success and gain distinction in his special field of artistic expression, and among the first in rank for force and sincerity—the name of George C. Bingham.

G. Van Millett is distinctly a Kansas City product, having cast his lot as a worker in the place of his birth. He finds inspiration in local color and Missouri subjects, which makes his work acceptable for good positions in the important exhibitions of this country. His "Missouri Mother" was selected as worthy of reproduction in all sizes among the Copley prints. He was a student at the Cincinnati school of Design and the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Munich, where he was a pupil of Raup, Gysis and Loefftz, and won honorable mention. While he does portrait and landscape work, he is never quite in his "heart's delight" except when painting some homely domestic interior, tinged with the tender feelings of fireside life. Mr. Millett is also an active member of the Society of Western Artists.

George R. Barse was born in 1861, in Detroit, but as he spent his boyhood in Kansas City and was educated in its public schools, we naturally claim his success as our own. He was a student at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the Academe Julien; a pupil of Cabanel, Boulanger and Lefebvre; and received the first prize of the National Academy of Design in 1895, and the Shaw Fund prize in 1898. In 1896 he was commissioned by the United States government to paint eight panels in a corridor of the Congressional library. Mr. Barse is distinctly a figure painter, and his work is decorative in character.

A museum for Kansas City was opened in 1897 in the Public Library building by securing the loan of and combining a large number of rare and interesting private collections, as follows:

The M. C. Long collection, representing the stone age of America; containing some of the finest specimens of stone implements in the West.

The Sidney J. Hare collection of fossils, containing rare geological specimens, including type crinoids found in Kansas City of which duplications are unknown.

The Mrs. Hal Gaylord collection containing oriental costumes, Indian relics, utensils and implements from Borneo and Sumatra, with fine specimens of Pueblo pottery and Pima basket work.

The Esquimo collection of Walter Davis, consisting of domestic utensils and implements of warfare from Alaska and the North-west.

The W. H. Winants collection of historic American and foreign medals.

The Mrs. Clarke Salmon collection of exquisite oriental relics, rare and beautiful tapestry and ceramic specimens of great interest.

Other collections are a very fine lot of mineral fossils and crystals by Otto Hatry; a number of shells, minerals and agates, by William Askew; Birds eggs by E. P. Holbert; Crimean war relics by William A. Roxby; Civil war relics by Dr. Willis P. King.

Also the famous Daniel B. Dyer collection, accumulated by him during a residence of fifteen years with the Indians, including the Lava Bed Modocs, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe, and since that time other objects of interest have been secured from all over the world, for in making his collections Mr. Dyer has not confined his researches to the limits of Indian reservations, but has enlarged his kingdom to the far corners of the earth. Hence there are found in this collection many most curious objects of great interest, from the isolated islands of the sea and from explorations in Old Mexico and South America, from the wilds of Africa, and Alaska, from China, Japan and from Turkey.

There are also ancient fire arms hundreds of years old, arms from the Revolutionary, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, creating in the aggregate 15,000 objects, the largest and most interesting private collection ever gathered, including specimens in Anthropology, Archaeology and natural history, with many rare specimens for scientific study. Representing all phases of the life of aboriginal Indians, including various historic relics such as a silver Peace Pipe, presented by General Harrison on behalf of the United States to the Shawnee Indians in 1814, and a silver medal with the inscription George Washington, President 1795.

A few of the most valuable objects are an Elk tooth dress decorated with fifteen hundred eye teeth of the Elk, representing the slaughter of 750 Elk; and a scalp shirt decorated with 750 human scalps; the war trap-

pings of Yellow Bear, the right-hand man of the famous Nez Perce Chief Joseph.

The Dyer collection was awarded medals and diplomas at the Kansas City Exposition in 1886, the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, the Augusta, Georgia, Exposition in 1894, and the Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1895, after which it was returned to Kansas City and loaned to one of the public schools, but the Board of Education, recognizing its value as an educational medium, provided two rooms in the southwest corner of the Library building that all the school children could enjoy it; the space was not found sufficient for its proper display and later it was moved to the northwest room, and this proved the beginning of the present Museum.

In 1904, Colonel Dyer presented his collection to Kansas City and the Board of Education as a proper and fitting recognition of the generosity of the giver named the Museum "The Daniel B. Dyer Museum." This gift with contributions from many other individuals, resulted in a remarkable collection which first formed the substantial and permanent nucleus for a public museum; and to-day these original exhibits have been supplemented with numerous articles from generous people who are taking an earnest interest in the museum, until there is in the Library building one of the finest and rarest collections in this country, illustrating to a marked degree the value of such an institution in a community.

Of the one hundred and seventy public spirited citizens who have assisted since the foundation was so firmly established, no one deserves more credit than Mr. Edward Butts who has contributed thirteen well filled cases of prehistoric articles which are invaluable.

Captain Traber Norman has added a most valuable collection of arms personally secured while in the Philippine country during the Spanish-American war.

Mrs. Guy C. M. Godfrey's contribution consists of relics from the Philippine Islands collected by her late husband who served his country as assistant surgeon United States Army.

The Kansas City Star has also generously given a large and interesting collection secured by the Thirty-second Infantry U. S. Volunteers while in the Philippine country.

The K. W. Aldrich collection contains many beautiful objects from China and Japan.

The John Morley and the Herbert J. Snodgrass collections contain a large variety of rare and interesting eggs, from all parts of the country, while O. C. Sheley confines his collection to the eggs of Jackson county, except a set of Golden eagle eggs from New Mexico.

The museum is indebted to Dr. A. H. Cordier for several beautiful specimens of mounted elk, caribou and moose heads.

Mrs. Chester A. Snider has also given a very desirable collection of mounted animal heads and birds.

The Kansas City Stock Yards Company presented a mounted buffalo, one of the largest and finest specimens.

The museum is indebted to so large a number of people that it will be impossible in this connection to give all credit by personal mention.

Here are found clews to lost ages, relics of unknown races, specimens from the Mound builders, strange tablets, hieroglyphics, prehistoric pottery, garments, clothing, blankets, skins, war bonnets, moccasins, bows and arrows, war clubs, boats, hunting and fishing implements, pipes, ancient utensils, presenting the primitive beginning of man and of races long since forgotten. Persons interested in the early history of America find here an opportunity to examine a great mass of valuable material; sufficient for a liberal education if they will but successfully master the objects before them.

The student finds many examples of the rude arts and customs and traces the development from aboriginal life in a low state of barbarism to a primitive and semi-civilized people. Although in some cases all efforts of the scientist to solve the use to which certain objects were put, has been in vain.

Several enthusiastic experts and collectors of note, who have visited this museum pronounce it for size and variety one of the best to illustrate the object for which museums are maintained.

A museum is designed as a record of the progress of the ages; and to show the people who live, what and who were their predecessors. No problem connected with one's education is of deeper interest and as communities recognize this fact, public museums are established.

The Daniel B. Dyer Museum needs a new and more commodious habitation; there is not space to properly display the objects now in the building, to say nothing of the future growth of the institution.

The museum is under the control of the Board of Education, with Mrs. Amelia Jacobs, as curator.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The first clubs were women's clubs,—so the sociologists tell us. Away back there in the "dim, red dawn of man"



MRS. J. C. HORTON.

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“* * * * when the Prehistoric spring
Made the piled Biscayan ice-pack split and shove;
And the troll and gnome and dwerg, and the Gods of Cliff and Berg
Were about me and beneath me and above.”

the women folks first foregathered into what the sociologists call “groups,” the original nuclei of social order and control. It fell to their lot to do this because the men were too busy fighting with one another. Here in these prehistoric “groups” were crudely germinated Sympathy, Sociability and Justice—the three fundamentals of social order; and the first work of the first woman’s club, or group, was to win over to their cause the more peaceful and home loving men, not necessarily, we may suppose, the “mollycoddles,” but the sensible ones who the soonest found out that there was more in life than fighting.

Times have changed since the Neolithic age, but human nature is the same old human nature, and while splendid sky-scraping clubhouses have displaced the caves, and while the primitive elements of Sympathy, Sociability and Justice, have expanded into the beautiful domains of Art and Ethics and Government, women’s clubs are still doing the work of their earlier sisters,—projecting their group-forces into the struggle for existence and seeking by their influences to make the men do less fighting for that existence and to work in harmony with the ideals of the “good, the true, and the beautiful.” This may sound a little fanciful and fairy-story-like, but in its just analysis it will be found to be a fact, just the same.

Kansas City, in its marvelous development as a social center, owes much to its women and to the work of her organizations. A history of Kansas City would indeed be a barren chronicle without an account of the splendid spirit with which its women have, from the earliest period of its development, taken up their share in the establishment and expansion of its social and governmental activities.

The municipal household is the true unit in the solution of the problem of municipal government which in the last decade has received such a wonderful impulse of thought and action, and great things are to-day being accomplished in the art of city building. The house beautiful and the city beautiful, the house cleanly and the city cleanly go hand in hand in their development. The credit for the unceasing and intelligent effort that has made Kansas City world-famous as a commercial center belongs primarily to the progressive business men who have wrought with splendid spirit for this result. But side by side with its commercial development, not lagging a pace, the ethical, the philanthropic, the artistic functioning of the municipal development of Kansas City has moved to results no less wonderful than

those achieved in the commercial line, and in this work the women of Kansas City, through their various organizations, have been pre-eminent factors.

The first woman's club, so far as the public records disclose, organized by Kansas City women, was the *Women's Christian Association*. This was in the year 1870. Of course, long before and continuing up to that time, there were many literary and social groupings which, no doubt, made an impress upon the social life of their day, but which have left no records by which their history and purposes may be traced. Their seed, however, we may be sure, was not lost in air, but found lodgment and flower and fruitage in the hearts of the mothers of early days—some of them still remaining, the grandmothers of to-day—sweetening their lives and the lives of others through associations that must make the tenderest pictures memory weaves for them.

The organization of this first Women's Christian Association was primarily the result of the efforts of two devout Quaker women who came over the line from Kansas and interested Mrs. J. W. L. Slavens in the philanthropic questions of the day. A meeting was called at the Christian church and Mrs. Mary Branham becoming greatly interested talked the matter over earnestly with her friends and decided to form a society for the good work. In January, 1870, the organization was perfected, Mrs. E. E. Branham was elected president; Mrs. St. Clair, treasurer; Mrs. Kersey Coates, secretary; Mrs. John Doggett, corresponding secretary. The charter states that the purpose of the organization was purely philanthropic.

At an early date the association rented the building at the corner of Eleventh and McGee streets and opened a home for unfortunate women and young children. Quoting from the journal of Mrs. Coates: "Relying upon faith in the virtue of our cause and believing that those who trust in the Lord and invoke His aid in every good word and work will be sustained, we went forth with bold hearts and willing hands to carry out our ideas of practical Christianity. Our home became the recipient of all classes of distressed humanity, especially did unfortunate children pour in upon us." It was thus that the Children's Home came into existence.

The work was carried on for ten years in rented quarters, when it became evident that a permanent home might be effected, the association then agitated the needs of this home. Mrs. Coates was made chairman of a purchasing committee, who finally settled upon a site at 1115 Charlotte street. The home was opened in April, 1883. It was the aim and ambition of the association to make it, indeed, a home for orphan children, many of these noble workers have passed on but the fruits of their labors still remain, a greater monument than chiseled marble.

The real foundation of the women's club work in Kansas and Missouri was the *Social Science Club* of Kansas and Western Missouri; this was before the days of women's clubs and federations and was the first great stimulus that aroused the activity in literary research and various lines of culture—that might be termed the Renaissance of the West. It was really a federation of clubs which met semi-annually, calling together a large number of representative women from the leading towns of the Missouri valley; these women carried the inspiration of the new movement into their homes where many smaller circles and classes were formed, thus establishing a high intellectual standard for women's organizations that has been maintained to the present day in the numerous, prosperous literary and culture clubs of our city. Quoting from Mrs. Homer Reed's memorial to her mother, Mrs. Kersey Coates: "Like its early promoters, the Social Science Club has been remarkable for a progressive spirit, yet it has ever sought to conserve the best elements of the past; its methods have been refined and refining, yet never exclusive or super critical; its aims have been elevated and elevating, yet it dealt simply and with the common everyday affairs of life; exacting the severest practical good sense in every detail of its organization, yet encouraging literary excellence and even delighting in the flights of fancy. It has found a home in the wealthiest and most polished circles, yet has adhered to strict democratic principles. Keenly interested in the great public questions of the day, yet never following them into doubtful associations or sacrificing for them the pleasures of a peaceful hearthstone; it has maintained a certain dignity and propriety which offered no attraction to the aggressive type of the new woman and which disarms adverse criticism from whatever source. Such was according to the chronicles the early Social Science Club and such its offspring remains to-day, for such were the great characters who made it what it was. Mrs. Cushing, of Leavenworth, Kansas, was president for several years, a woman of great force and capability and one of the greatest philanthropists in the West. At the fifteenth annual meeting held in Leavenworth in May, 1895, the great federation decided to separate by a state line into two parts, the Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri became the Kansas Social Science Federation, and that same year was established the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs. The first annual meeting of the Missouri Federation was held in Kansas City in January, 1897; Mrs. John Allen, of St. Louis, was first president; the meeting was held in Lyceum Hall on West Ninth street.

Prominent among the early organizations was the *Friends in Council*, the pioneer woman's club of Kansas City. The first club of this series was organized in 1869 at Quincy, Ill., by twenty-two ladies, for mutual improvement. This club was formed at the suggestion of Bronson Alcott and his

daughter, Louisa M. Aleott, who came to Quincy to lecture and inaugurate a literary club. Some members of this early association moved to Lawrence and here organized what might be termed another chapter—another Friends in Council. Miss Leonard, a teacher in the University, took up the good work and kept the intellectual lamp burning.

Some years later several of the Lawrence women moved to Kansas City, among them Mrs. J. C. Horton, who organized, in the fall of 1880, another chapter in Missouri, or the first Friends in Council club in Kansas City, it being the seventh club of the same character and bearing the same name thus formed in the United States. The club was composed principally of Kansas City women and the Lawrence founders. The charter members were: Mrs. J. C. Horton, Mrs. P. D. Ridenour, Mrs. Harlow Baker, Mrs. S. M. Simpson, Mrs. M. B. Wright, and Mrs. Mary Hanford Ford. The object of the club was purely for literary culture. The course of study which is continued to the present day was the history of early civilizations, their literature, philanthropy, and art. The membership was and still is limited to twenty-five. A record of their meetings reveals some interesting and instructive papers upon the subjects studied, showing a character of research and study which is highly creditable to the members. Among the oldest members who are still active workers we find the names of Mrs. M. B. Wright, Mrs. M. H. Ford, Mrs. J. V. C. Karnes, and Mrs. E. H. Allen.

There are some ten or twelve of these organizations in as many states of the Union, and all possess the same reputation for progressive and extensive study and culture

The '81 Club.—The Kansas City club movement came west with the "star of empire." The Friends in Council organized in 1880, being the western link of a chain of clubs that had spanned half a continent. The western woman saw in this an opportunity to supply a much felt need. Far removed from public libraries, lecture bureaus, and the many advantages enjoyed in older states, the inspiration supplied by a woman's club was heartily welcomed. The pioneer woman, like her husband, was not lacking in energy. Young wives, mothers and housekeepers,—many heroic women had joined the army of empire builders and had come, with their husbands to carve out for themselves and their children a home in the unbroken forest and wide prairies of the west. And what builders they were, our city today attests. Who cannot say that those years when first they started into life's long race, still hold with unfailling sway life's sweetest memories. For to the hopeful, busy heart, "life is luxury and friendship, truth."

The Friends in Council were followed the next year by a similar organization. Two admirable women with rare intellectual attainments and gracious personality, fitted out this little craft and started it on a journey that has

given pleasure and profit to many. Twelve ladies met at the home of Mrs. E. H. Allen in October, 1881,—Mrs. Kersey Coates, to whose energy and ability was due the formation of the club, was chosen president, with Mrs. Allen, director. For the want of a better name the club was called the Tuesday Afternoon Class, but later, as it grew in age and importance, the year of organization was commemorated by calling it the "'81 Club." In twenty-seven years there has not been one failure to meet, or to prepare a paper or topic. The club meets every Tuesday afternoon from October to May and the program for each year is arranged by two ladies, the subject being selected by the whole class. The president and other officers are chosen each year alphabetically, thus giving each member an opportunity to become familiar with parliamentary rules. While the club has not tried to scale any dizzy heights in literature, it has done much good work in a quiet, unostentatious, thorough and harmonious manner. By study, the members have traveled through most of the countries where the foot of white man has left its print. The scope of study has been wide and varied. Each year one country is selected for the work and its people, laws, literature, art, architecture and schools are reviewed. The next year another takes its place. Thus the twenty-seven years of the club have been replete with many riches from the world's history and the lives of its members have been broadened and developed. Current topics taken up have kept the members in touch with the minor incidents of every day life and the very greatest benefit reaped is that the mothers have been led to become assistants and co-workers with their own children in their education. And what could be a more delightful task for a mother.

Today only four of the original members are active in the club. They are Madame Chapman, Mrs. Ermine Case, Mrs. Mary Morgan and Mrs. J. K. Cravens. Some have removed to other cities or dropped out for various reasons. Some have been crowned with immortality, among these the beloved first president, Mrs. Kersey Coates, whose cultivated mind and dignity of character were an inspiration. Such women as Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Coates are a benediction to anyone fortunate enough to have known them and they leave an impress of the highest type of womanhood on this city. The club has never affiliated with any other organization, but the members meet in their own homes. In looking back over a quarter of a century of work, it can be felt that the club has broadened lives and given its members rare opportunity for intellectual growth, leading them through wider fields of knowledge. The friendships formed in these years of companionship have built an "equal yoke of love," in bearing which the members count themselves "in nothing else more happy."

History Club of 1882.—One of the most prominent and efficient workers in the early days of women's clubs was Mrs. Kersey Coates, a woman of rare

culture and refinement, splendid force of character and a kind and lovable nature that made her a vigilant worker in many philanthropies. In the midst of her charitable efforts, she often spoke of missing and longing for the advantages of her early home in Pennsylvania. The formation of the Friends in Council seemed to offer the necessary inspiration.

Soon after this in the winter of 1882, Mrs. Kersey Coates invited several chosen friends to luncheon to consider the formation of a study class. After a discussion of the subject, it was decided "to associate themselves together for the purpose of mental improvement and the pursuit of a systematized course of study." Green's History of the English People was the first subject agreed upon for study. Mrs. Judge Black, Dr. Dibble, Mrs. Nelson Cobb, Miss Sarah Steele and Mrs. D. H. Porter were among the charter members. Very few of the original members are now in Kansas City though the club is still vigorous. Mrs. Susan B. Cobb, who was one of the earliest members, is still active as well as honorary and a continual inspiration to the younger members. A long list of honorary members is found in the Year book,—names of ladies who have been active in literary circles at different times in this and other cities.

Tuesday Morning Study Class.—The first Chautauqua circle in Kansas City was organized in 1883 by Mrs. Laura Waterman, who had moved to Kansas City from Chicago. The club followed the Chautauqua course of study faithfully for a few years and then became a Greek and Roman History class, later a Shakespeare class and finally the Tuesday Morning Study class. Among the charter members we find the names of Mrs. Enda Anderson, Mrs. Henry N. Ess, Mrs. Virginia Lee, Mrs. E. L. Scarritt, Mrs. Dr. Matthews, Miss Minnie Matthews, Mrs. Laura Eberle, Mrs. Roland Winch, Mrs. M. S. Burr and Mrs. Julia Simpson. It is one of the prosperous clubs of the present day and has twenty members.

The "*Alternate Tuesday club*" was organized in 1884 by Mrs. Robert Mitchell and composed chiefly of neighbors and friends living in the vicinity of Jefferson and Ninth streets. Mrs. Mitchell was the leader. The first year, American authors and their works were studied; the next, the administrations of our Presidents with events occurring during their terms. Later, English, German and Italian literature were taken up in turn. Two years were spent in studying Shakespeare; then, "Cities," "Woman," "Men and Events," "Living Issues," "Russia," "The Netherlands," "India," "Arts and Crafts," "Egypt," "China and Japan," and this coming year "Mexico." Three of the charter members are still connected with the club. The meetings have always been held at homes of members.

The spirit which promoted the organization of the *Every Other Week club* was imported from across the line. Mrs. L. S. Raymond, formerly of

Atchison, Kas., and an active club worker there, invited a few friends to meet at her home, 1636 Wyandotte street in October, 1887. Led by Mrs. Raymond, they decided upon the formation of a club for mutual aid in study and upon the completion of the organization, elected Miss Ida Tew president. The charter members were Mrs. L. S. Raymond, Miss Ida Tew, Mrs. Fred Comstock, Mrs. Isaac d'Isay, Miss Laura d'Isay, Mrs. T. Lee Adams, Mrs. G. C. Medbury, Miss Julia Sutermeister, and Mrs. J. N. Russell. The name, Every Other Week club, was suggested by the late Mrs. S. A. Morse, the mother of Mrs. d'Isay, and for many years a resident of this city.

This has been and still is simply a study club with a range of subjects that include history, literature, travel and art, with a constantly increasing interest in current events. For some years the Every Other Week club was affiliated with the Kansas City Council of clubs, taking especial interest in the work of establishing children's play grounds. Its members were among the many club women who sewed day after day for the flood sufferers of 1903 in the rooms of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Manufacturers' and Merchants' association. The by-laws limit the membership. The twelve who constitute the club at present share in the work of the state federation of which the Every Other Week club is a charter member.

The *Bancroft club* of Kansas City had its beginning at a social gathering on April 8, 1888, when four mutual friends talked of starting a Reading club. Others were called in and the idea began to take shape at once. They decided to meet the next week at the home of Mrs. T. B. Kinney, and at this primary meeting there were present twelve ladies, each one of the four having invited two friends to be present. They were Mrs. T. B. Kinney, Mrs. L. Traber, Mrs. Victor Bagley, Mrs. Nathan Webster, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Elizabeth Borland, Mrs. D. K. Smith, Mrs. C. F. Hutchings, Mrs. F. E. Nettleton, Mrs. Geo. Bolen, Mrs. Downing and Mrs. L. B. Sutliff. A constitution and by-laws were drawn up and action taken upon them. They were duly signed by each of these twelve ladies and at this first meeting an election of officers was held, resulting in the election of Mrs. C. F. Hutchings, president; Mrs. J. B. Sutliff, vice president; and Mrs. De Crisap, secretary and treasurer.

The organization was named "The Bancroft Literary club" in honor of the great American historian, George Bancroft. Later on the word "literary" was dropped and the name became simply "The Bancroft club," an outburst of two decades ago, the purpose and object being to develop and enhance woman's interest in the world of history, literature, science and art and to keep in touch with the generation closely following in its path. The club movement born in the last half of the nineteenth century has strengthened and broadened woman's influence and environments until a true woman's club stands for social and civic reform as well as for self improvement, and

is interested in every phase of public good. The "Anti-cigarette," "Child labor" and "Pure food" laws have been the direct result of the agitation of women's clubs. Twenty years ago, when the Bancroft was organized, this movement was in its infancy although there was a club called "Sorosis" in New York City and a chain of "Friends in Council" clubs. Some of these date back over forty-five years ago and it is also known that a Miss Hannah Adams of Medfield, Mass., founded a reading club as much as a century ago.

In 1892 the printed program was adopted, with the work laid out in it for the ensuing year. At this time the club demanded a method of work assuring the best results and the little booklet with its many mottoes directing the mind to the central thought of each lesson became an important factor. The program has ever since been a great help as the line of study has been along many different avenues of research, discovery, travel, history, art, literature, science and invention. The studies are pursued and outlined thus: English history and English literature; American history and literature; Art centers of Europe and America; Egypt and current events; Modern Fiction; Shakespeare and current events; the World of To-day; a journey around the World. The progress of the Bancroft club has been earnest and useful, studious and pleasant.

The two past decades may be called the "conversational era." The encyclopedic essay has given way to the conversational discussion, improving the art of talking, for a fact stated will sink deeper than a fact written. The Bancroft was never more prosperous; twenty years of good, substantial study and kindly friendships with many pleasant entertainments, lectures, receptions, afternoons, dinners and teas, twenty years of meeting each other in their own homes except when the club was invited to meet at the Midland during three of its earliest years. The membership has always been twenty-five. The Bancroft is a member of the State Federation of Woman's clubs, also of the National Federation of Woman's clubs, and has always sent delegates to the "National Biennials." The club has five active charter members who are: Mrs. Traber, Mrs. Hutchings, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Nettleton and Mrs. Sutliff; and one honorary charter member, Mrs. Elizabeth Borland.

The Woman's Reading club was one of the earliest literary organizations in the city, dating back to 1890. Its primary object was self-culture and its first study was English history. It has taken up various other subjects during the eighteen years of its existence and is still in a flourishing condition. It has always come to the front in all cases of emergency, in matters pertaining to the betterment of the poor and in civic improvement. It was the club that first introduced federation in the city. Feeling that an interchange of ideas in regard to club work might prove beneficial, the president, Mrs. Julia M. Johnson, through her secretary, Mrs. E. L. Chambliss,

sent invitations to every club in the city to send its president and two delegates to a meeting to report upon the work, object, etc., of each club. Probably ten clubs responded to this invitation and this was a gala day in the history of the Woman's Reading club. In a room in the New Ridge building, this first federation of clubs was held.

This day also marked an era in Kansas City history. The Hon. Edward H. Allen had been asked to address the assembled clubs, and he chose for his subject something new for that period, "Municipal House-keeping." He is perhaps the first citizen to suggest that a city should be kept as a house is kept. This grand old man, who told the people how to aid in the improvement of the city, is held in sacred and loving memory. To-day the early suggestions of our honored citizen are being carried out and the seed sown on that day is the plant now flourishing and growing to wondrous proportions. The club women have been foremost in all that pertains to civic betterment. It was a grand work formulated by Mr. Allen who has left among his many good works the knowledge that he of all the citizens of Kansas City was the first to show the beauties of "Municipal Housekeeping." This meeting of clubs has grown from that date into a State federation of over four thousand women and a National federation of eight hundred thousand women. And what cannot eight hundred thousand women do when they make up their minds to do it. Club union has been productive of great good to both city and state and the future holds great promise for its further benefits.

The Kansas City Athenaeum. In the fall of 1893 Mrs. Laura Everingham Scammon, then the president of the Social Science club of Missouri and Kansas, which was to hold its last meeting in the spring, conceived the idea of a larger women's club in Kansas City to take the place of the Social Science club. She asked Miss Frances Logan, Dr. Martha C. Dibble, Mrs. Geo. Brinkman, Mrs. Mortimer Weil, Mrs. Fred Griffin and Mrs. E. R. Weeks to meet from time to time to read Plato and talk over ways and means for such organization. These meetings continued for several months until finally a constitution was drafted by Dr. Dibble which ultimately became the first constitution of the Athenaeum. While the Social Science club was holding its last meeting in May, 1894, in the Unitarian church, West Tenth street, Dr. Dibble suggested it would be a most opportune time to make a call for a new club during the session. Mrs. E. R. Weeks was asked to write and read it. At the first meeting fifty-eight signed a pledge to organize. Among the active workers at the present day we find a few names of charter members: Mrs. Henry N. Ess, Miss Sara Steele, Dr. Nannie Stephens, Mrs. Brundage, Dr. A. B. Peet, Mrs. Julia M. Johnson.

In the call for the new club, Mrs. Weeks said: "To the Women of Kansas City: Thirteen years ago Kansas City women needed a literary club. They needed the stimulus of associated work, the discipline of more accurate study, of analytical thought, of sustained discussion. In these thirteen years numberless clubs have sprung into existence. How can we measure the good they have done? Their influence has been far reaching, their effects beyond compare. But have they not in the main accomplished their work? Have they not for us lost their usefulness as developers and fallen into a most delightful literary dissipation. Has not the time gone by when we should work only in isolated groups. Has not the time come when Kansas City needs the women's clubs? When she needs the combined influence of the knowledge, the mental culture and the discipline that have come from these thirteen years of work in literary clubs? Has not the time come when it behooves us to stand shoulder to shoulder in the uplifting of the mental, moral and physical status of our city? Could we not as component parts of one organization, whether clubs or individuals, broaden and deepen our intellectual work and accomplish much, when individually we have been weak? Believing that your answer will be in the affirmative, we, the undersigned, agree to unite our efforts toward the establishment of such an organization, confident that by your united influence in the scale of public opinion you may cause the Art Association to rise from the ashes and become what the future of our city demands, with a home and a museum befitting the work it has to do for our public, that you may as wives, mothers and citizens secure for our children a better developed and more cultured educational influence in our public schools, that you may relieve society from the present imputation of insincerity and ostentation, that you may help to secure for the little ones a city in which the fresh air spaces and the beauties of nature shall form a component part, and that through your energies you may cause to rise a beautiful building adapted to the peculiar demands which the club work of women has developed in our midst, a place where sister clubs may find a home and which shall say to our brothers that while appreciating our first and highest duties as those of wife and mother, we must believe that these are best sustained by the accompanying services to ourselves and our sex."

It was not surprising that there was so great a response to this eloquent call and that as a result the Kansas City Athenaeum of today has a membership of 400 active, energetic, cultured women striving still for these ends. The Constitution reads: The purpose of the club is to promote mutual sympathy and united effort for intellectual development, the improvement of social conditions and the higher civilization of humanity.

The Athenaeum has eight working departments with a large enrollment in each. The Social Ethics, Practical works and Sunshine workers have made their influence felt in every line of civic improvement where woman's hand was needed. Through their visits and interest in the county home they have caused the old building to be abandoned and a beautiful new edifice is now in process of construction. In the current events they have studied the topics of today in an intensive and masterful way, and have brought lecturers of note and importance to advance their studies. Each department has a record of earnest and efficient work in the branches studied. The eight working departments are: Art, Current Events, Education, Literature, Music, Philosophy and Science, History and Travel and Social Ethics. The general meeting ground for all departments, with officers and leaders selected from all the departments, is the Home department. Whatever the special line of study, it is the aim of the club to make the home, correct living, and the highest home-making the greatest work for all women.

The Athenaeum is the Women's University of Kansas City. A university in that fine mediaeval sense which typified a center, a forum for the assembly of sincere searchers for the truth, the devotees of culture and human progress. It stands among women's clubs in Kansas City like a great central spirit, radiating thought, and protecting, elevating and perpetually encouraging every other organization through which the women of Kansas City have been and are now seeking to make their influence felt in the world's work.

By its energy it has "whipped up" lagging movements for the public good; by its enterprise it has pointed out the way for those in authority to accomplish needed reforms; and by its dignity and poise, it has done much to silence the sneers which have always been leveled by cheap *humanists* at women's clubs, and to win the substantial respect and approval of the best citizens of the community. In fact its achievements along this line have been little less than marvelous. To enumerate: The Athenaeum was instrumental in having a matron placed in the jail; the Athenaeum caused the separation of petty offenders from criminals; the Athenaeum was the first to establish the milk inspection law which ultimately led to the enforcement of the pure food law; the Athenaeum was the promoter of the kindergarten in our public schools. It was through the efforts of the Athenaeum that beautiful classic pictures were placed in many of our public school buildings, principally the Central High school, for the purpose of cultivating the appreciation of art. The Athenaeum took an active part in creating a demand for Manual Training in our high schools. The Athenaeum was the first voice in our city to advocate children's play grounds and the Vaca-

tion School originated with the Athenaeum and proved so successful that that Board of Education followed up the movement. The Athenaeum was the influence that brought the Juvenile court idea into Kansas City. All this has been accomplished because the Athenaeum has made no false assumptions, because it has undertaken every good work not with any radical ideas of what it deemed the peculiar *prerogative* or privilege of women, not with any fanatical purpose of establishing any peculiar propaganda for women only, but because it has taken a broader view of its field and has sought not only to inaugurate reforms but to co-operate with anybody else that the club found putting his shoulder to the wheel in a sincere effort to move it out of the ruts.

The social affairs of the club are always charming and enjoyable. The annual breakfast is one of the greatest social events of Kansas City, and is always a joyous assembly of wit, repartee, talent and artistic culture. The Athenaeum is today one of the most powerful and potent factors in the welfare and progress of Kansas City. As songs without words are often sweetest, so deeds without praise may be the worthiest. The Athenaeum has gained this power through silent, earnest effort, and will sustain it by the same harmonious co-operative and gentle spirit. The Athenaeum is a member of the State and National Federation, with a strong representation in the Council of Clubs.

Central Study Club. In September, 1893, a few women met at the home of Mrs. George H. English for the purpose of reading and discussing the Congress of Religion. There was no president, and in fact no leader, but the ladies read alternately from the two large volumes. The charter members of the club were Mrs. G. H. English, Mrs. C. M. Brodkens, Mrs. Herbert Lee, Mrs. Henry Schultze, Mrs. Elizabeth Minckwitz, Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Mrs. E. D. Phillips, Mrs. Carrie Lewis, Mrs. Mary Denny, Mrs. B. Koken-doffer, Mrs. A. H. Cordian, Mrs. J. H. Stephens and Mrs. Shiler Pettet, the membership being limited to fifteen. This was not a formal club. The members all thought at once, talked at once and they called themselves the "Impromptu club." In 1899 they began to take themselves more seriously, and changed the name from Impromptu club to "Aspasian league."

The club studied American history and literature and had a year-book printed. Since that time the course of study has taken the members through Italy and they have stood on the different shores of the Mediterranean sea where once the four great empires of the world flourished. One year was spent with English authors, and German history from the earliest times has been thoroughly studied. The club members have taken up French history beginning with the time of the Gauls and Romans, and have given some attention to China, following the history of that country down to the

war with Japan. The club is now (1908) entering its second year of study in Grecian history and literature. Out of the Impromptu club has evolved a serious, purposeful club, with all social features eliminated.

In 1896 the club joined the State Federation of clubs, being one of the charter members of that organization. The president, Mrs. Jacque L. Morgan, also is the president of the Federation of clubs for the second district in the Missouri Federation of clubs. Mrs. Morgan has always been the center and the magnet of this delightful coterie of women. Her unique character, scintillating wit and sense of humor makes her always the central figure of the Central Study club.

The New Century Club. Among the most prominent and influential of the literary clubs of Kansas City is the New Century club. It was organized January 7th, 1895. It was incorporated December 12, 1895, and was one of the charter members of the Missouri State Federation of clubs when it was organized in 1896. The New Century united with the General Federation of Women's clubs March, 1895.

The object of the New Century club is intellectual and ethical culture and the promotion of a sympathy that will broaden and elevate. Its motto is, "Slumber not in the tents of your fathers. The world is advancing. Advance with it."

The officers of this club are: President, Mrs. John C. Merine, who was first elected in 1895 and has been unanimously re-elected every year since; vice-president, Mrs. Edward H. Stiles, who has had the same experience of re-election and appreciation as the president; second vice-president, Miss Bertha Stiles; recording secretary, Miss Flora Turner; corresponding secretary, Miss Minnie Merine; treasurer, Mrs. A. R. Moss; and auditor, Mrs. J. M. Ridge, who has held that office for ten years.

The meetings of the club are held on the first and third Mondays of each month at 2 o'clock p. m., beginning in October and closing in May. For five years they were held in the Midland hotel; later at the Kupper, and now at the Densmore. The social reunions are held at the homes of its members, and they prove delightful affairs—a very "Feast of reason and flow of soul."

Within its membership are professional musicians, readers, writers and social leaders. For nine years the study was largely Shakespearian, with every fourth meeting given to current events and current literature. Then followed art and history and now the Bayview course is found to be very interesting and instructive, beside relieving the program committee of much arduous work.

The New Century is not a paper club. It retired the essay and introduced oral exercises, except upon rare occasions. Its theory is that club

life should prepare for the larger life socially and otherwise. That culture is the attribute of those who speak spontaneously of what they have learned of their best intellectual and emotional inspiration; that erudition alone is not education. Culture and expression are synonymous terms. Humanity rises in the social scale in proportion to its powers of translating its mental processes into language, thereby enabling it to communicate its best thought to fellowman. Conversation is the art of arts.

The New Century Club has ever been generous in responding to appeals for aid to other and distant clubs and in entertaining club conventions. A Dakota club once sought its aid for creating a library and \$25.00 worth of new books were forwarded free of transportation to the Dakota club by the New Century. The club is interested in settlement work. Mrs. A. R. Moss, Miss Bertha Stiles and Mrs. Benton are on the board of the Franklin Institute.

The active membership is limited to twenty-five. More than two negative votes prevent admission to membership. Reed's parliamentary rules are adopted. The president of this club was the first lady to awaken a sentiment here in favor of federated societies, doing this by her articles in the daily papers; and was the first and second president of a Federation of Philanthropic societies under the supervision of women, numbering twelve hundred members. Much good was accomplished during its existence.

The *Clionian club* was organized with twelve members, in 1894, by the late Mrs. Kate Ford, whose enthusiasm was the master spirit until her death. The object was to read and have a social time. In 1895, when state organization was being advocated by Mrs. Scammon and others, this club adopted a constitution and its name, and in January, 1896, became a charter member of the State federation. A regular course of study in History and Literature, beginning with American, then taking up English, French and others, was adopted and found both entertaining and profitable. Recently the constitution was revised and the membership increased to sixteen. Congeniality and good fellowship are the club's best assets.

The leading Jewish literary, philanthropic and social organization in Kansas City is the local branch of the *Council of Jewish Women*. Its inception dates from January 2, 1895. The charter members were: Mrs. L. S. Lieberman, Mrs. W. J. Berkowitz, Mrs. F. V. Kander, Mrs. Sol Block, Mrs. Samuel Shulman, Mrs. C. D. Axman, Mrs. Theo. Griff, Mrs. O. Flersheim, Mrs. Eli Cahn, Mrs. A. S. Woolf, Mrs. A. Hyman, Mrs. J. Mengas, Mrs. G. Bergman, Mrs. A. Deichman, Mrs. J. Rothgiesser, Mrs. E. Meinrath. The council immediately rose into prominence and took charge of various existing institutions. The first institutions created by the council, with Dr. Shulman's assistance, were the Night school which met four nights a week in the Temple

school rooms, and the Mission school for the children of non-members which assembled every Saturday afternoon in the vestry rooms of the Temple. The Night school was later moved to the Federation building on Fifteenth street when the B'nai Brith assumed charge of it.

The work of the Jewish council needs no comment; the course of study pursued and the line of work carried out are of the highest and most improved order. Those who helped to make it so are too numerous to be here enumerated. In the special local work in addition to that already mentioned can be cited the aid rendered the soldiers of Missouri during the Spanish-American war, and their efforts toward a Federated Board, which movement was successfully realized.

The *Portia club* held its first meeting in January, 1897. The real date of organization, however, was January 1, 1895, when it was known as the Century club. Mrs. John A. Hale of Kansas City, Kas., was the first president after reorganization. The topics outlined were from the life and plays of Shakespeare, except the four business meetings of the year which were devoted to miscellaneous subjects. In the last few years a gradual change has taken place, only eight meetings being given to Shakespeare and eight to other popular subjects. The year-book for 1908-9 shows a departure from the old way of assigning subjects and is more analytical in style. The club is limited to thirty members and meets on the first and third Mondays of the month from October to June, in the parlor of the Baltimore hotel. The motto is "To think is to live." The club is a charter member of the State federation and also a member of the General Federation of women's clubs. Mrs. Harry G. Kyle is president. Among the earliest members were Mrs. M. L. Spellman, Mrs. T. Pinkston, Miss Jean Adkinson, Miss Anna L. Chesney, Mrs. John A. Hale, Mrs. Lloyd Spellman, Mrs. W. O. Lunt, Mrs. E. C. Lewis, Mrs. Harry E. Colvin, Mrs. James McKinney, Mrs. George Medbury, Mrs. W. S. Madison, Mrs. James Frost and Mrs. Hartzell Fisher.

The *History and Literature club* was organized as a social club in 1898. At the second meeting, however, it was decided to take up a course of study, the president suggesting each week's work. Mrs. Charles Canon was president and the charter members were: Mrs. C. D. Sylvester, Mrs. Cyrus Slater, Mrs. Harry Slater, Mrs. Sturges, and Mrs. Albert Turney. During the second, third and fourth years American history was studied. Then followed two years of English history and two of French history. In 1907-08 Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" and "Julius Caesar" were studied, and the course for 1908-09 includes "Richard III" and "Taming of the Shrew." In 1903 the club joined the Missouri State federation and in 1905 it became a member of the General federation, continuing membership until 1907, when it withdrew. It is still actively engaged in State and district club

work and is also a member of the council of clubs. Mrs. C. A. Denny is president; Mrs. M. E. Whitehouse, vice-president; Mrs. G. W. Hillias, secretary, and Mrs. M. E. Robinson, treasurer. Mrs. C. D. Sylvester is the only member who has been in the club during its entire existence.

The *Longan Study* club was organized in 1900 and named in honor of Mrs. G. B. Longan, author of "Parliamentary Rules Made Easy," and who is a director of the club. The object of the club as outlined in its constitution is the "promotion of intellectual culture, mutual helpfulness and the study of parliamentary law." The club is pre-eminently a "study" club. Of the eight years since its organization, two have been devoted to United States history, two to the history of various countries and one to Egyptian history. While history has been the principal study, parliamentary law has been taught, studied and practiced. The club was incorporated under the laws of the state of Missouri in 1902 and at present ranks third in membership among the women's clubs of Kansas City. Mrs. H. J. Bone is the president (1908), having served in that capacity for six years. Other officers of the club are Mrs. J. L. Hearn, first vice-president; Mrs. M. J. Lane, second vice-president; Mrs. Geo. D. Vaughn, recording secretary; Mrs. Wm. H. White, treasurer, Mrs. Ida M. Parrott, critic, and Mrs. G. B. Longan, parliamentarian.

Women's Dining Club. In February, 1908, a group of women, each occupied with the demands of her own professional calling, met in a social way and in response to the expressed desire of one of their number, discovered a great need in Kansas City—that of an organization for women employed—an organization that might furnish recreation, instruction and mutual benefit. The men of Kansas City had found their need in a similar way answered fully by the Knife and Fork club. What could the women do in the same line?

By invitation eight or ten of the same women who had met so fortunately on that February afternoon gathered on Sunday, March 1, in the study of the Rev. Mary E. Andrews, pastor of the Universalist church, and the foundation of the Women's Dining club was laid. Within a week thirty women, business and professional, had become members of a club that was to meet once a month, dine and listen to speakers provided for the occasion. The date of the first dinner was set for Monday, March 23, at the Coates House. No name was selected then and not for many weeks afterward. The officers chosen were: Miss Mary E. Andrews, president; Miss Floy Campbell, secretary; Miss Eleanor McGee, treasurer. The board of directors included the officers and Miss Clara Kellogg, Miss Beebe Thompson, Miss Geneve Lichtenwalter, Miss Alice Murphy, Miss Gertrude Greene, Dr. Genevieve Evans and Miss Ida Clarke. The officers and the board of directors

and the following women included the charter members: Dr. Elinor Balfe, Mrs. May A. Bell, Miss Cordelia Brown, Miss Cora Campbell, Miss Katherine Baxter, Mrs. Cora Lyman, Miss Elenore Miller, Mrs. Agnes Odell, Miss Elizabeth Phillips, Dr. Carolyn Putnam, Miss E. Blanche Reineke, Mrs. O. M. Van Dorston and Miss Laura Walker. The first dinner was attended by fifty-eight members and "not a man was there." In the words of the press it held "all the good points of the masculine dinner, with more wit, a thousand times more beauty and none of the faults." Successive dinners followed on Mondays, April 27, May 26 and June 29, each with some attractive feature of amusement or instruction. Monday evening May 26, was the occasion of the first "state" dinner when Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo gave an address on "The folly of minding one's own business."

On September 1, the club had a membership of seventy-seven residents and two non-residents,—seventy-seven women drawn together for mutual benefit and pleasure and organized for a monthly evening to dine, to hear a bit of talk, to give and take a bit of cheer and to know one another for something more than the occupant of one small corner of the world. A look down the membership list is interesting. The majority are in the whirl of the day's work—doctors, teachers, writers, musicians, artists, newspaper women, accountants, and secretaries in nearly every business—it is a record of womanly achievement in Kansas City.

The purposes of the organization are outlined in the first paragraph of the club's constitution—"to associate, at a monthly dinner, representative women of the various professions and business interests of Kansas City, to engage in discussions of current events, fine arts, literature, science, sociology, politics, economics and history; to increase the acquaintance of each member of the organization by bringing all into friendly, social intercourse; to create a feeling of good fellowship and unselfish, non-partisan, non-sectarian public spirit that will make for the advancement of the highest interests of our city." Even without this dignified declaration of a definite purpose, the club could have naught but an excellent influence. It will bring the members into closer touch, busy women of the work-a-day world though they be—it will establish friendships and sympathies, promote wider understanding between those who might otherwise never have been touched, and bring about mental changes and recognitions that cannot help but make for good.

The officers for the ensuing year are Miss Mary E. Andrews, president; Miss Gertrude Greene, vice-president; Miss Floy Campbell, secretary; Miss Eleanor McGee, treasurer. The present board of directors includes Miss Clara Kellogg, Mrs. J. T. Chafin, Miss E. Blanche Reineke, Miss Geneve Lichtenwalter, Dr. Genevieve Evans, Miss Ida Clarke, and the officers.

An organization that already has taken a prominent place in the club life of Kansas City is the *Women's Athletic club*. Scarcely six months ago the first efforts were begun to make for the women of the city a club house where classes in athletics could be held where the proper physical instruction could be furnished for these grown indolent by indulgence or slothful in exercise by too many demands in the business life.

A few women who have carried for years the hope of realizing such a plan banded themselves together and called a meeting of others interested in the same plan. This meeting took place May 26 and the first steps were made toward the successful club that now counts a membership of over four hundred. On June 26, in the Long building was held the first regular meeting of the advisory board, the patronesses and the board of directors. These were present, Mrs. S. E. Stranathan, Mrs. Fred O. Cunningham, Mrs. C. A. Heckert, Mrs. Viola Dale McMurray, Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss Anna Gilday, Miss Frances Wilson, Miss Clarissa Dickson, Miss Mary Lambert and Miss Eleanor McGee, comprising the board of directors: Mrs. Sidney Allen and Mrs. Robert J. Mason represented the patronesses of the club: while Mr. Thomas H. Reynolds, Mr. Percy Budd and Mr. E. D. Kipp gave suggestions and advice reaped from their work in the interest of the Kansas City Athletic club. Ex-mayor Beardsley encouraged the movement and gave valuable advice.

With this meeting the charter members and officers began an earnest campaign for members. At each successive meeting of the board encouraging reports told of the growing interest among the women and within a short time the list had registered a hundred names. In the face of discouragement a building was secured and the former house of the Fine Arts club in the Owen building, 1024 Walnut street, was opened as the headquarters of the new organization. The rooms have become known in the city and through the state as a down town home, where the same advantages and privileges can be enjoyed by the women that are afforded men in their clubs. Classes in gymnastics and general physical instruction are held in the morning, afternoon and evening. A tea room gives refreshment to scores of members and their guests. A rest room supplies the need of members who seek a quiet moment's relaxation. Showers and baths, dressing rooms and lockers, the gymnasium, a reading room, a writing room and an attractive parlor have shown their limited accommodation for such a membership and a new building is now the consideration before the club officers.

The official staff of the club is comprised of Mrs. S. E. Stranathan, president; Miss Anna Gilday, vice president; Mrs. Fred O. Cunningham, secretary; Miss Viola D. McMurray, superintendent of instruction and general director: with Miss Grace Fryer, Miss Clarissa Dickson, Miss Eleanor

E. McGee, Miss Mary E. Andrews and Mrs. C. A. Heckert to complete the board of governors. The patronesses include Mrs. Edward P. Pratt, Mrs. J. H. Austin, Mrs. Robert J. Mason, Mrs. J. McD. Trimble, Mrs. E. W. Smith, Mrs. W. B. Richards, Mrs. Sidney Allen, Mrs. J. T. Bird, Mrs. George A. Barton, Mrs. Fred Whiting and Miss Louise Massey. An advisory board is composed of Mr. Thomas H. Reynolds, Mr. George Creel, Mr. Frank Walsh and Mr. William Lyons.

The Council of Clubs organized April 4, 1901, Mrs. John Gage, temporary chairman, fourteen clubs were represented and elected the following officers: Mrs. Ess, president, from the Athenaeum; Mrs. M. A. Thomas, class '82; Mrs. Kate Pierson, secretary, Woman's Reading club; Mrs. M. J. Payne, treasurer, New Century club. The present officers are Mrs. E. L. Chambless, president; Mrs. Frenkel, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Peet, 2d vice-president; Mrs. Wm. Quast, 3d vice-president; Mrs. Thos. McBride, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Stevens, treasurer.

During the seven years of its existence the following ladies have been president: Mrs. Ess, 1901-3; Mrs. Woodstock, 1903-4; Mrs. Beham, 1904-5; Mrs. J. S. Morgan, 1905-6; Mrs. Lieberman was elected but resigned. Mrs. Wm. Quast, 1906-7; Mrs. E. L. Chambless, 1907-8.

The objects of interest to the Council have been in creating and maintaining for several vacations a play-ground in Shelly park; creating an aid fund during the flood of 1903 for the benefit of the flood sufferers, and now the launching of a girls' hotel where working girls may be cared for at very moderate terms.

Quoting from the constitution which best reveals the purpose and work of the Council: "This association is formed to bring the various clubs and societies which are interested in the social, intellectual, physical and moral advancement of Kansas City into closer and more effective communication as a means of prosecuting public work of common interest.

"Any society in Kansas City, the nature of which is satisfactory to the executive committee of the Council, may become a member of the Council by its own vote and the payment of one dollar into the treasury, but no society shall thereby lose its independence in aim or method, or be committed to any principle or method of any other society in the Council."

The Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs is divided into eight districts according to the Congressional district divisions. Kansas City is the center of the second district. All of the federated clubs in this district are Kansas City clubs with the exception of one from Carrollton, Missouri.

The annual meeting of the second district clubs is held in Kansas City and is always a most interesting and instructive affair, both intellectually and socially. The program consists of a report of the standing committees

which reveals splendid efforts and forceful activity in the lines of work allotted to each. The annual luncheon is always a pleasant, cheerful, social hour, where the visiting guests from all parts of the state are welcomed and entertained. The state President always favors the assembly with an address, and the reunion is an event looked forward to by every club member in Missouri. Mrs. Jacque Morgan is president of the second district. Her genial wit and the hearty appreciation she accords to co-workers in the district, have endeared her to every member of the Second District Assembly.

The standing committees of the second district are: the Art committee, district chairman, Mrs. L. B. Nutter; the Forestry committee, chairman, Mrs. Harlan Spengler; Legislative committee, chairman, Miss Anna C. Gilday; Literature, chairman, Mrs. C. B. Spencer; Philanthropy, chairman, Mrs. Judge Kyle; Press committee, chairman, Mrs. J. P. Bradshaw; Educational committee, chairman, Mrs. E. R. Weeks; Home Economics, chairman, Mrs. W. Q. Church, and the Bureau of Reciprocity, with Mrs. P. F. Peet as chairman.

The Federated Clubs of Kansas City are:

Alternate Tuesday club.—Study: China and Japan. President, Mrs. James W. Murray; secretary, Mrs. Eugene Clark. Membership 20.

Athenaeum.—Department club. President, Mrs. Wilber L. Bell; secretary, Miss Anna C. Gilday; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fred Traber. Membership 390.

Bancroft club.—Travels, ports, peoples, places. President, Mrs. H. A. Brower; secretary, Mrs. J. R. Mills. Membership 25.

Central Study club.—Grecian literature and history. President and general director, Mrs. J. L. Morgan. Membership 16.

Ctionian club.—Study: Germany. President, Mrs. J. H. Hunter; secretary, Mrs. N. M. Miller. Membership 15.

Council of Jewish Women.—Study: Bible and philanthropy. President, Mrs. Paul Kessel; secretary, Mrs. J. Davidson. Membership 250.

Every Other Week club.—Subject: Italian cities. President, Mrs. M. H. DeVault; secretary, Mrs. T. F. Hayes. Membership 12.

History and Literature club.—Subject: Shakespeare. President, Mrs. C. S. Denny; secretary, Mrs. J. N. Kidd. Membership 20.

Keramic club.—Applied design and art. President, Mrs. Gertrude Todd; secretary, Miss Anna C. Johnson. Membership 69.

New Century club.—Bay View course. President, Mrs. John C. Merine; secretary, Miss Minnie Merine. Membership 20.

Portia club.—Shakespeare and miscellaneous. President, Mrs. H. G. Kyle; secretary, Mrs. R. E. Kearney. Membership 21.

Ruskin club.—French history. President, Mrs. C. W. McKown; secretary, Mrs. C. V. Reed. Membership 14.

South Prospect club.—Bay View course. President, Mrs. O. H. Schramm; secretary, Mrs. C. S. Burns. Membership 14.

Tuesday Morning Study class.—Spain. President, Mrs. F. F. Todd; secretary, Mrs. W. S. Cowherd. Membership 20.

Women of the Humane Society.—Humane education. President, Mrs. Henry N. Ess; secretary, Mrs. R. J. McCarty. Membership 150.

Woman's Reading club.—Mythology. President, Mrs. W. M. Dunning; secretary, Mrs. C. G. Pinckard. Membership 16.

The Club life of women, in its present expression, has long passed the stage of apology or defense. Time was when the cynic had his sneer and the jester his fling at the utilitarianism of Women's Clubs, but that was of a day long gone. It is a time now not only of rapid thinking, but of equally rapid action, and so swiftly has been the forward movement of women as a potent force in sociological development, that her present position seems to have been as imperceptibly acquired as it is securely established. The Woman's Club no matter what the scope or trend of its purpose, is a necessary stone in the social arch, and one which has, by the beauty, the art, the aestheticism of its ornamentation, as well as the utility of its form and substance, wrought a wonderful influence upon the thoughts and purposes of the other makers of the stones that compose the arch.

* And while Women's Clubs have grown in strength and usefulness, the "Club Woman," as a type which once threatened to develop from an over-zealous devotion to form rather than to matter, to the non-essentials, rather than the essentials, of organization, has disappeared, and, be it said, to the greater good of the cause. The "Club Woman" now is a Home Woman. She has come to understand that the lintel of her own house is the first step into her world of usefulness. And while this seems a trite enough saying it is a fact that never before has the Home idea—the development of the Municipal Household, as the unit of government, along every line of improvement, artistic, scientific, sanitary, ethical—received such an impetus and enjoyed such an expansion as it has within the past few years in America.

Long regarded by foreigners as inhabiting an enervating women's paradise, because of the supreme indulgence that the faith and courtesy of American men have accorded to women, the latter have passed unspoiled through an era of lotos-eating, drifting, indolence of public spirit, into a "safe and sane" period of usefulness and hearty co-operation with men in the world's work. If there be still a four hundred or a six hundred who find their pleasure in that

“land

“In which it seemed always afternoon,

* * * * *

“A land where all things seemed the same,”

there are millions who prefer the new dawn that has arisen for their sex and who are abroad and daring to follow wherever men go and to do whatever men do, for the benefit of men, with sure feet, with clear brains and educated, helpful hands.

Nor is this the language of mere rhapsody or enthusiasm. Cold statistics mark the growth of women's clubs in America and the newspapers of the country record the activity of their members. In the far west, in the newly awakening states and territories, the remotest village paper records the tendency of women, even in the hard conditions of frontier life, to foregather in the interests of intellectual profit and higher social development. The mammoth periodicals that emanate from the eastern centers, the women's magazines, wherein the thought of the world of women and the acts of the world of women are circulated so widely that the dweller in Jintown may ascend to the same ethereal atmosphere enjoyed by her sisters in Boston, and catch the wireless messages of the world's progress. These have been powerful influences in hastening on a solidarity of women's activities, the movement towards which is keeping full pace with the progress of the race along other paths of evolution.

The Women's Clubs are now the intermediaries, as it were, between the plane of the home and the planes of the business and the political world. The political idea which was once supposed to be one of the dominating influences of women's public organizations, has long ceased to count as an energizing factor, that is to say, the political idea as expressed in mere desire for recognition, glory, privilege,—but in the broader field of ideal government, the impressment of the “eternal feminine” sense of right, and justice and beauty and harmony upon the home, upon the city, upon the State, and upon the Nation, is now the high purpose that is being daily made more effective in the operations of women's clubs throughout the nation.

The forums and the counting houses and the market places of men are no longer alien worlds to women. Its former secrets have become the topics of conjugal discussion, in the home circle, and men have learned to feel that “The Doll's House” in America is no longer the vogue, and that the wife who keeps in touch with the world through her own club media is capable of opinion and advice and warning and comfort that are not only helpful to him, but fast becoming essential and necessary. By this new spirit of reciprocity man has lost none of his virility nor woman her tenderness. It is not accomplishing a curtailment of love, of romance, of courtesy, of honor or regard between the two. On the contrary it is drawing them closer and

closer together and will continue to do so until they become in such intimate intellectual rapport, standing shoulder to shoulder in the world's struggle, that they will become in sooth and in fact, as well as poetically, "useless one without the other."

CHAPTER XXIX.

SOCIAL LIFE.

Perhaps no city in the world can show a more rapid development, a greater change in its people, its life and customs than can Kansas City—sometimes known as the "French settlement," Kawsmouth, Kansas, and Town of Kansas, and later Kansas City, with its Indian, French, Mexican, Spanish and American inhabitants. In 1908 there are only about half a dozen persons living who rocked the cradle of this young giant that soon put on the seven league boots and stepped across the Apalachian mountains to the Atlantic ocean, and across the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean. Among them are: W. Henry Chick, Joseph S. Chick, James Hunter and Mrs. Cyprian Chouteau.

To discuss the social development of Kansas City is to discuss the separate phases and epochs brought about by constantly changing conditions—from tepees, bark huts, log cabins and sun-dried brick mansions to stone and cement apartment houses; and from Indian ponies, ox-carts, prairie schooners, stage coaches, packet boats and steam cars to automobiles. These transformations took place in this community from 1808 to 1908; a century with its ten mile-stones marked with privation, endurance, evolution, ambition, enterprise, catastrophe and achievement. A golden mile-stone, like the *Milliarum Aurum* in the Roman forum, might be set up to show that all roads—be they Indian trails, wagon roads, water ways or railroads—lead to a new Rome. On that golden mile-stone a golden book might be laid, and after the manner of the Venetians, there might be inscribed therein the names of those daring founders, energetic builders, and brave fighters whose abiding faith developed the little trading post into one of the great cities of the world.

Although known to French trappers, explorers and adventurers, the vicinity of Kansas City, so far as history tells, was not visited by white men until Daniel Morgan Boone came about 1787. This son of the celebrated Kentucky pioneer trapped for twelve winters on the Big and Little Blue rivers, and he pronounced them the best beaver streams he had yet discov-

ered. The first white woman known to have settled near the Kaw's mouth was Madam Grand Louis, who came with her husband, Louis Bartholet, from St. Charles, Missouri, in 1800. Francois Chouteau brought his family with him when he established a trading-post near the mouth of the Kaw river in 1821; and in 1829 James H. McGee bought land, followed by Gabriel Prudhomme, who purchased land in 1831 that afterwards became the original townsite of Kansas City.

The first white settlement in Jackson county was made in 1808 at Fort Osage on a site twenty miles east of Kansas City. George C. Sibley, government factor at the fort, built a home in 1818 that became noted for its hospitality. Mrs. Sibley is said to have owned the first piano brought to Jackson county. Abraham McClelland built a log mansion at Fort Osage in 1822.

In the olden times it was said that Independence was a town of good breeding and that Westport was a town of good fellowship. Kansas City had both and by adding enterprise formed the celebrated "Kansas City Spirit." Some of the prominent men of Independence before 1850 were Judge Russell Hicks, William McCoy, John McCoy, John Parker, Cornelius Davy, John Wilson, Samuel D. Lucas, J. B. Hovey, George Buchanan, Jacob Hallar, L. W. Boggs, Samuel C. Owen, Henry C. Childs, James Childs, Major William Gilpin, Samuel H. Woodson and Abraham Comingo. The law firm of Woodson, Comingo & Chrisman was one of the oldest, and their families were among the socially prominent.

Before church houses were built the people worshiped in private homes or in the groves. In 1827 the New Salem church, a few miles east of Independence, was organized, and in 1832 the Cumberland Presbyterian church was built in Independence, followed by the Christian church in 1835 and the Methodist church in 1837. A college for young women, established in the early forties by a Methodist minister, was well attended, and was considered one of the best schools of the west. Many Indian girls from Wyandotte, daughters of wealthy Wyandotte Indians, were among the pupils. Julia Armstrong, daughter of Silas Armstrong, a chief of the Wyandotte tribe, attended, and married in Independence.

Captain M. S. Burr, Martin Parker, Meade Woodson, Brook Kerley, James Beckman, Captain Schuyler Lowe and John Smith were among the beaux in 1840. Among the belles were Miss Ann Eliza Kean, who at the age of sixteen married Jabez Smith, one of the largest planters and slave holders of the county, and after his death married John W. Polk. Miss Fannie Owen, daughter of Samuel C. Owen, a popular and beautiful girl, figured in one of the first romances and first tragedies of the town.



FASHIONS IN KANSAS CITY IN EARLY DAYS.

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Home-made tallow dipped candles shone brightly on young gallants in ruffled shirts and stoeks and upon fair maidens with glossy water-falls, delaine or tissue dresses, hoop skirts and family jewels. Dancing, however, was forbidden by the churches, and games called by the scoffers, "Presbyterian dances," were substituted. "Oh, Sister Phoebe," "Criddle Me Cran-kie," and "Marching down to old Quebec" were popular games, where young women and young men alternated standing in a ring and "circled to the left" instead of forming a hollow square and giving the right hand to the partner. At the home of Samuel C. Owen there were real "Episcopal dances;" sleighing parties were popular in winter and river excursions in the summer. A large party of young people, accompanied by some older persons—they were not called "chaperons" in those days—would take passage on one of the popular Missouri packets, and dance on the broad decks to the music of the darky fiddler. Good southern cooking and a jolly captain made the trip highly enjoyable.

Quilting bees took the place of the card parties of today. A "quiltin'" was mainly arranged for social occasion. Mothers and their daughters were invited to spend the day and sometimes arrived as early as nine o'clock, having driven ten miles in the family carriage if the roads were good, or ridden horseback, if muddy. Every well-to-do family had a family carriage and old darky driver, and every child his own riding horse. The quilt, which had been pieced by the hostess after one of the many popular patterns in Graham's Magazine or Godey's Lady book—the Rising Sun, Irish chain, the Wild Goose, the Basket pattern or the album—was stretched on a quilting frame around which all the women sat in rush bottom chairs to stitch together the top and the bottom and the cotton padding. With their carefully placed stitches, nice discriminations were also couched with the tongue, for there were pioneers *and* pioneers. The lines between those who owned slaves and those who did not was carefully drawn; there were those of family and position who brought from "home" courtly manners and elegancies, and those sturdy, good people whose forbears lived for many years the life of the frontier, enduring the hardships and pushing ever westward. Naturally a class distinction was drawn, though kindness and friendliness abounded. The *Western Star of Liberty*, Clay county, and the *St. Louis Republic* were the weekly newspapers, while the neighborhood news and gossips, new receipts and anecdotes were circulated by word of mouth. The hostess never got out her fine quilt for many hands to handle, but kept that for her spare moments, when the elaborate patterns, such as Prince of Wales feathers, flower pots filled with flowers, and elaborate geometrical designs, were stitched in, oftentimes occupying the spare moments of an entire year. At noon a dinner was served, after which work was continued in the after-

noon until four o'clock, when the husbands and beaux arrived. In pioneer times after there had been a log-rolling or a corn-shucking, the men would immediately form a court and "condemn" the quilt; it was uniformly found "guilty and hung," that is drawn up to the ceiling upon stout cords, leaving the floor clear for the dancing or a "kissing" game according to the religious tenets of the host. This was followed by a supper including pumpkin pie, peach pie, spice pie and buttermilk, after which there were more games—"backwoods fun of real enjoyment"—and about candle light the young men escorted the girls home, all singing together to the cross-roads:

"I'll see Nellie home,
I'll see Nellie home
From Aunt Dinah's quilting party,
I'll see Nellie home."

Colonel Samuel Ralston, from South Carolina, lived on the site of the home of the late Melville Hudson, near Englewood. He was noted for his fine carving at the table, being able to carve a turkey ready to serve without letting it fall apart. This he could do without soiling the cloth, of which he was very proud. Dr. Benoist Troost, who lived first in Independence and then in Kansas City, a Hollander of education, was very lively and entertaining. Mrs. Troost generally dressed in bright colors. She had a very gay disposition and sometimes was misunderstood by her sedate neighbors. Dr. David Waldo was a man of unusual education for that day; he spoke French and Spanish fluently. Captain John W. Reid, a lawyer and member of Congress, was distinguished for his courtly manners. His first wife was the widow Flournoy, and his second wife was Miss Sally McGraw, who was an intimate friend of his step-daughter, Miss Fanny Flournoy. Mrs. Sally McGraw Reid subsequently married T. B. Bullene in Kansas City. Charles Cowherd, who came from Kentucky and settled in the country near Lee's Summit, was a very wealthy man with a delightful family. One of his sons, William S. Cowherd, was Mayor of Kansas City and later a member of Congress, and is now, 1908, Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri.

In view of his candidacy, an amusing story may not be mal-apropos as told of Mr. Cowherd. When a young boy at the state university, he was invited by his chum, Tom T. Crittenden, to accompany him to Jefferson City to the inauguration of his father, T. T. Crittenden, sr., as Governor of Missouri. The boys were stored away in a garret room of the mansion and each carved his name and a few remarks on the bed slats. William Cowherd carved the words, "I'm coming back when I can stay longer."

The early homes of Kansas City, Independence and Westport were log houses, and some of them were standing in 1908 covered over by weather

boards, but to the trained eye, the general shape and sag of these houses, the small panes of glass, the outside chimney and not infrequently moss on the north wall attest the age of the house. These were followed by the brick houses, the brick being burned on the place or sent with the woodwork and hardware from St. Louis by packet. Many families, whether traveling to Independence by water or overland, brought old family furniture, silver and dishes. Mrs. J. C. Slover of Independence has, in perfect condition, a large pot of old willow ware, a tea set from which "dishes of tea" were served—colonial glass and silver carried by her ancestors, the Hamiltons, over the Wilderness Road from Virginia to Kentucky, and by the Howes from there by flatboat and overland to Missouri, without damage. The Woodson family also have silver and china brought originally from Virginia by their Ashby ancestors, and from Kentucky to Missouri by Colonel and Mrs. H. S. Woodson.

The road between Independence and Westport became known to fame in 1832, as the Santa Fe Trail, when this song was popular:

"I'll go to Santa Fe and make lots of money;
Then I'll kiss the pretty girls, sweet as any honey."

But the people of the two towns always called it the Westport and Independence road. There was a good deal of visiting among the people of the two towns and the people who had farms along the road. As travel was both difficult and expensive, the people of Jackson county contented themselves mainly with visiting each other. One entire family would go to visit another family for a week, although living but three or five miles apart.

The people of Jackson county were very much alike, and what was true of one neighborhood or family was true of all. Three-fourths of the people that came were from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, with the Virginians in the majority. Patriotism stirred the breasts of the county organizers, for 1826 was the semi-centennial of the American independence, and Andrew Jackson was campaigning for the Presidency to which he was elected. Hence the name of Jackson county and its county seat, Independence. Across the river on the north, the Kentuckians who settled there had already named their county seat Liberty and the county Clay, for Henry Clay, to whom Missouri has ever been grateful for his services when the state was admitted to the union in 1821. It has been told of an old slave who, after unloading one of the boats at Wayne City Landing, looked across the river and prophetically said, "Libartee's on de one han', an' Independence on t'other, an' Freedom am a'comin' down de road."

The first settlers of the county came direct from the above mentioned mother states by flat boats and by wagon, or up from St. Louis, St. Charles, Warren, Culloway, Boone and Howard county over the Boone's Lick Road to Old Franklin and from there over the Santa Fe Trail, or all the way

from St. Louis to Wayne City by packet; frequently a family would stop and raise a crop before proceeding further westward, and some remained several years before the "gad-fly" of adventure had again stung them into following the honey bee, the forerunner of civilization. It is told of one pioneer that he never let his chickens roost, for as often as a wagon bound for the West stopped at his cabin, he either drove away in it or followed it that night. The prairie calls its own with a voice as alluring as ever a sailor heard from the sea. A commingling of the sounds of the deep forest, the calls of the strange birds, the howling of wolves and coyotes, the rushing of rivers and the yells of Indians formed the seductive note of the Lorelei of the plains that called men from hearth and home to the pot of gold at the Santa Fe end of the rainbow.

The three settlements of chief interest were at Independence in 1823, at Westport in 1833 and at Kawsmouth or Kansas City in 1838, the dates representing the organization of several towns, the actual earliest settlements being several years previous in each case. The pioneers who came with families came to stay; they bought land from the Osage Indians, or entered it prior to 1840 at \$1.25 an acre. There were always willing hands to help raise the log cabin, a crop was put in and the children started to the log school house, frequently a mile away in the deep woods. Church services were at first held under the trees. Every family had its own hominy block; the men dressed in buckskin and wore coon skin caps, the women calico dresses and slat bonnets, and life began in earnest. Those who followed the pioneers found the life less arduous. They brought their habits and customs from "home," back in "ole Virginny" or "Kaintuck," along with the family mahogany, silver, feather beds, horses and slaves. They planted the Tree of Heaven and the locust, found wild roses in profusion, and cultivated the Prairie Queen. Papaws and hazlenut bushes formed a thick underbrush. Jackson county has always been a land of plenty. Its wealth was in the lands and in the slaves. The slaves took great pride in having been "bawn in de fambly," a certain kind of caste existing between the "bawn niggah" and the "boughten niggah."

Family life was on the patriarchal as contrasted with the individual life of today: the husband, father and master was the head of the family and directed its affairs of heart, mind and estate, from his wife down to the last spinster relative and orphaned children under his care. He was called "Colonel," sometimes earned by signal service to his country, but generally by common consent and courtesy, doubtless owing to the fact that a man was of colonel caliber who could direct several hundred slaves in the planting of several hundred acres, and who was at the same time a pillar of the church and of the school, a devoted father and husband. He never way-

ered from the Democratic party, was an orthodox church member, and sat on the men's side of the church, honored his debts, and had a few bed-rock principles from which he never wavered. Repudiation of debts was never tolerated either in this county or state. The colonel's life was full of honors, loved by his family, admired by his neighbors, passing down an honorable name to his children. Many families of Jackson county have lived here to the fifth generation, firmly believing, "A good name is better than precious ointment; and the day of Death than the day of one's Birth."

When the Missouri planter was called Colonel, his wife certainly deserved the rank of General; for it is no small matter to be mistress of the chamber, queen of the parlor, director of the kitchen and loom house, and ruler over the negro quarters. While her brothers and sons were taking college degrees, she stayed at home and was mistress of the whole situation. Her children were the jewels in her crown, and her neighbors and relatives her devoted friends, for whom hospitality and entertainment and good cheer abounded.

The whole country-side attended camp meetings. All the women belonged to the aid societies of the churches. And county fairs—today in the old homes throughout the county may be seen the silver cups, water pitchers and goblets that were taken as premiums on cattle at the county fairs by the old planters, and the women's quilts, handwoven bedspreads or "counterpins," and the rag carpets that took the premium in the Floral Hall.

Almost every family had its Bingham portraits, the family carriage, the family jewelry and the family burying ground. Southern hospitality is proverbial and well so, for it extended its arms to the neighbors who had come visiting for a few days, gave six feet of ground in the family burial ground to poor relatives, improvident neighbors, or the stranger within the gates.

The ante-bellum days are generally conceded the happiest period in American history, yet in Jackson county there was no gas nor city water, no electricity, no sewers, sidewalks nor pavements, no railroads and no newspaper until 1850.

The following letters give a feeling of the old days of Westport when friends and neighbors did not "covet" but "borrowed" the ox or the ass and "totod" each other's letters. These two letters, written by Mrs. Findlay from Westport to her daughter, Margaret C. Findlay, afterwards Mrs. William S. Chick, who was visiting her brother at Lone Jack, reveal by a word or two the great changes that have transpired in Jackson county during the past fifty years:

West Port, August 14, 1840.

Dear Margaret:

Mr. Chick is going down in the morning and I thought you would expect me to write. I do not wish to hurry you home, but leave it entirely to yourself. Wm. says he will ride a horse, which you can return on, if you chuse, as he has a mule down there. . . .

I have just put my punje skirt in the frame and should like very much to have *you three girls* to help quilt it out. Should there be any fine coloured cambrick in James' store that will do to line my cloke, I wish you would ask him to send me ten yard in this place. I am not very particular about the colour and do not care that it should be very dark, though I wish something rather grave: if you do not like to chuse for me, send some samples and I can write to you to bring it when you come. I wish you to send me a pair of good kid shoes with heels: you can judge of the size by your own foot: you know they must be quite small for you. The new goods is expected every hour and when they come, I shall have a great deal of sewing to do for Charles. Tell James I set up Wednesday night waiting for him until every one in town had gone to bed. I shall expect to have a letter from some one of my children every week. with a lively interest in everything that concerns each and all of you, I am your affectionate mother,

Give my love to Sarah.

H. C. D. Findlay.

To

Miss Margaret C. Findlay

Lone Jack

Jackson Co.

Mo.

Politeness of

Mr. Wm. Chick.

West Port, August 27th, 1840.

My Dear Daughter

It is now bed time and I have not had a moment which I could command to write you a few lines since I concluded to send for you at this time and the reason I was not before determined is that I had some expectation of coming for you myself. Charles had promised to take me down tomorrow or Monday provided he could get off. Mr. Vanbibber was sent for two days after you left to see his brother who was not expected to live but a few days: and has not returned yet . . . Mrs. Parks is sick the new goods has been here some eight or ten days; so that I have been obliged to give up my visit for the present reluctantly be assured, for I never was so near going before as Mr. Sympson has said we should have his carriage. I am yet in hopes Charles will be able to take me down some

time next week and would not have sent for you but as H. Harris is going to be married on tuesday I thought you would wish to be at home and I was glad of any opportunity of hearing from Lone Jack as I am a good deal uneasy about all you from hearing of the neighborhood so sickly; we have had some sickness in this settlement.

Mr. Phelps died thursday and a Mr. Clarkson on Blue the same day and Mr. John Long also: John and Harriet Gist are very sick. . . . give my love to Juliet and tel her if I should get to see her I will bring her a bottle of catchup and a few preserves. Mrs. McDowel sends her a mellow apple if I should not forget to send it. Your brother has gone to Park's since supper to try and get a horse to send for you. The cambrick will not do. tel James and Juliet to write to us by mail the letters will get here some time. Mr. and Mrs. Lykins both sick. Mrs. Jack and little black child sick. Mr. Hunter has moved to Mr. Sympson's place and Mr. Sympson to Mr. Hunter's home. With the expectation of seeing you and my other children soon I bid you all good night. Affectionately your mother

H. D. C. Findlay.

Miss M. C. Findlay

Lone Jack

Politeness of H. Chick.

The principal hotel of Westport was called the Harris House hotel and was kept by Mr. John Harris. This hotel, which is still standing, was the center of the town. It stood on the corner of Main street and Main Cross street, now Westport avenue and Penn street. It was famed far and wide for its generous hospitality and southern cooking; every traveler of note who was not privately entertained stayed at the Harris House hotel, as well as the outfitters, the wagon masters and government sutlers and factors: General Fremont, Senator Benton, Washington Irving and Horace Greeley are known to have stayed there; Senator Benton spoke of a drive through the western part of the country in which he said his horses' hoofs were stained red with the juices of the wild strawberry, and he further spoke of the richness and beauty of the surrounding country. General Fremont left his wife at the Harris House hotel for months at a time, while he made his expeditions in the far west.

There were no dances given at this hotel, as Mrs. Harris did not approve; she brought up her large family of daughters "by hand"—taught them to hem and embroider fine cambrie and to be discreet and modest after the fashion of gentlewomen. A family of slaves were the servants of the hotel. Aunt Minerva and her husband, Mark, were the cooks. Mark would "roach" up his hair, put on a white apron and soft slippers and fly into the dining room, where he turned into head waiter. He presided over

the meat table and earved venison, wild turkey, three year old home cured ham, or a whole roast pig with a flourish and distinction that made him famous.

Colonel Al. G. Boone, a relative of Daniel Boone of Kentucky, was a great entertainer, and after the custom of the times kept open house where many of the distinguished visitors stayed weeks at a time. Mr. Wm. R. Bernard and his brother, Joab Bernard, were among the most prominent men of the town. Mr. Wm. Bernard kept a general store two doors east of the Harris hotel, and from an old note-book the following articles were noticed, listed from time to time, to be bought on the next trip East. The wide range from sewing birds to bowie knives evidences the domesticity of the women and the valor of the men of old Westport.

Spring of 1855, mule harness, muskito bars, good suspenders, Jane's hair oil, bullet ladles, gum comb and hair pins, puffs combs, sewing birds, black silk vests, portmonies, bowie knives, purple calico, Linsey, Jacknott flouncing, French worked shirts, white merino and delaine, ivory tablets and card cases, brandy, saleratus and tea, morocco and seal trunks, bonnet for Mrs. Harris, not black. The expense account is also given for the trip—it amounted to \$178.90; from Westport to Lexington, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston and home again. The largest amounts were the ticket from St. Louis to Baltimore amounting to \$28.50 and the expense at New York, \$16.50. No merchant of today could equal that.

Mr. Bernard often told of his first social call in Westport: As a young man, about 1848, he and Colonel Handy, both dressed in white linen suits, started on Sunday afternoon up the hill where the Allen school now stands, to call upon Miss Munday, whose charms so weighed upon the mind of Colonel Handy that he missed his footing and fell into the tanning vat, which misfortune necessitated his retirement, and Mr. Bernard made the call alone.

A letter to Mr. Joab Bernard, in 1856, is of interest:

Baltimore, July 7, 1856.

Dear Brother:

I wrote to you on the twenty-second of June, informing you of the death of Sister Comfort and have got no answer from you yet. Does it take the mail so long to go where you live—George E. Odell went to Iowa in three days. He left there on Sunday morning and got home on Wednesday evening and how much farther are you off from here than he was. I long to see you all—I wish you never had gone out there

Norah Worthington.

To Joab Bernard:

N. B.—Please write as soon as you get this.

Mr. Joab Bernard had a daughter, Mamie, whose marriage and courtship was one of the romances of Westport. Epifaño Aguirre of Sonora, Mexico, was a familiar figure in the town. He traveled back and forth over the Santa Fe Trail in his own as well as his brother's vast interests. Although he could not speak English, and Mamie Bernard could not speak Spanish, they fell in love with each other, with the assistance of Mr. Jesse Polk as an interpreter, and were later married. When Senor Aguirre was ready to start back to Mexico, he had his twenty-six wagons loaded, every yoke of oxen decorated with white satin ribbons, every retainer, teamster, ox goader and packer decorated with a white satin rosette: a beautiful lady's riding horse with white satin bridle and a magnificent silver studded Mexican saddle, and presented the whole thing to his sixteen-year-old bride as his bridal gift. But Mamie, with true feminine feelings, had changed her mind; Mexico was a long way from home and friends, and she disliked giving up the mother tongue. To be a bride in a strange country, unable to converse with her husband, daunted this daughter of a pioneer, and she wept so bitterly and was so unhappy that Aguirre said he would do anything in the world to make her happy. A sudden thought came to her—if only some companion could go along—"some one she had been raised with." She said, "Take Stevie." "Stevie," her childhood friend and neighbor, now known, outside of Westport, as Senator Stephen B. Elkins, had just graduated from the Missouri university and was teaching school in Mr. Nathan Searritt's school in the Methodist church and reading law on his mother's side porch between times.

Aguirre at once sought out Stevie, asked him to go to Mexico, to live in his house and promised every benefit that his own and his brother's position and wealth in Mexico commanded, and Stevie accepted. Together, Stevie and Mamie learned Spanish and as Stevie acquired the language more readily, he gave Mamie's orders to her servants, and after six months' time was able to defend a client in Spanish before a Mexican judge. Mamie Bernard's shrinking from the unknown and wanting a companion of her own race and language upon the long journey and in a strange country was the knock of opportunity at the door of the Elkins' log house. "Stevie" responded and got his start from the wild country where ability easily and quickly forged to the front. Epifaño Aguirre was killed by the Indians on the Trail a few years after his marriage; and his wife died two years ago. She made herself authority on folk-lore and Indian relics of New Mexico, and was appointed by the governor as commissioner to the St. Louis exposition. She took her exhibit there and was invited to visit Senator and Mrs. Elkins at Washington, D. C., but the change of altitude affected her so severely that she returned to New Mexico and died. The

Aguirres had three children: Pedro, Bernard and Stephen Aguirre, who were sent back to Westport to be educated and lived at the home of Mr. Wm. Bernard.

Among the old families identified with Westport were those of John Harris, Joab and Wm. Bernard. Duke Simpson, Jacob Ragan, Edward Price, Price Kellar, J. M. Hunter, James and Charles Findlay, Rev. Isaac McCoy, John C. McCoy, John Wornall, Wm. Bent, Dr. Johnston Lykins, Rev. Thos. Johnson, Dr. Hereford, A. G. Boone, Robert Patterson and Louis Vogel. Among the picturesque characters of national fame frequently to be met in Westport were Kit Carson, Jim Bridger and F. X. Aubrey.

The following is taken from J. C. McCoy's scrapbook: "Capt. John Sutter, at whose mill race first gold was discovered in 1848, was for some years a resident of Westport and left there a few years before with one riding horse, one pack horse and a mounted companion."

Kansas City has had a short but interesting history. While it does not reach back to French and Spanish possession and to memories of the Revolution as does that of St. Louis; yet the site of Kansas City was mentioned by the early French writers, was approached as near as the present Bonner Springs by Coronado, and in 1804 Lewis and Clark, while standing on the bluff and gazing at the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, recognized this place as a natural trading post, and mentioned it in their diary, which was afterward published by order of President Jefferson. While the French and Spanish flags never waved over the town of Kansas, there were many French and Spanish inhabitants. The French settlement was under the bluffs, near the present Union Station. Some of the French families were: Major Dripps, who drove a two-wheel cart; the Prudhommes, whose estate became the town site; the Philaberts; the Etues; the Guinottes from Belgium; the Chouteaus, a proud old French family that came direct from France to St. Louis and whose sons established the first trading post near the present city. Chouteau's Landing antedated Kaw's Mouth, or Kansas, or "Westport Landing." Others were LaLiberte and Louis Bartholet, "Grand Louis," as he was called from his size and in distinction from "Little Louis," another famous character, and "Old Pino," who lived to be 110 years old.

Mr. John Calvin McCoy was intimately associated with the earliest history of Westport and Kansas City. He might easily be called the city father, if not the founder of Kansas City. He wrote for the *Kansas City Journal* his recollections of the earliest days of the city and from the files of the *Journal* (which is a complete history of Kansas City after the newspaper was established about 1850), and the scrapbook of Mr. McCoy, much information may be gathered. Mr. McCoy made the following list of the

earliest settlers of Kansas City, and the date of their arrival: Mrs. Berenice Chouteau, 1821; Capt. Pierre M. Chouteau, 1821; Mrs. Mary Phillibert Boone, 1821; Mrs. Sarah Bales, 1825; Wm. Mulkey, 1825; Harrison Johnson, 1825; A. B. H. McGee, 1827; Mrs. Amelia Steen, 1827; Mobillon W. McGee, 1827; Mrs. Ellen Campbell, 1827; James H. McGee, 1827; David Burge, 182--; John C. McCoy, 1830; Rev. Isaac McCoy, 1830.

Others that came later and became identified with the city were: William Bales, Kersey Coates, Joseph Guinotte, M. J. Payne, Nehemiah Holmes, Nathan Scarritt, Daniel Stone, Richard T. Van Horn, Thomas Smart, Thomas S. Ridge, Thomas Ransom, William Miles Chick, J. S. Chick, and Henry Chick, John Campbell, Col. C. E. Kearney, T. S. James, Dr. T. B. Lester, Father Donnelly, Father Dalton, Thomas R. Swope, James Porter, Jesse Porter, and Jacob Ragan. The following families have lived here to the fifth generation: the Chicks, Porters, McCoy's, Bales, Stones and Smarts.

The following extract from the McCoy scrapbook, under date of 1879, may settle some mooted points in the early history of Kansas City:

"In 1825, there was only one point west of Big Blue where white people lived; it was the trading post of Colonel F. G. Chouteau on S. bank of Mo. R. below city. An Indian trail or path crossed the river at that point passing S. of the long canon of the river bluffs which heads near residence of D. O. Smart, thence by old Johnson homestead (Judge Bales'), crossing Turkey creek at present ford on Belton road to high prairie S. where a Sauk Indian village was situated on the Sam'l. Hays farm.

"Robt. (1825) Pattison settled at the Vogel place bet. Westport and State line and was first Justice of the peace above the Blue. Other party was John Johnson, wife and six sons: Sam'l., Elliott, and Robert married and had families; Charles, James and John, single; and one dau., Sarah (Mrs. Judge Bales)."

On the levee stores and warehouses were built and a few homes back on the hills. The town company was organized November 14, 1838, and it bought the town site from the estate of Gabriel Prudhomme, paying for the same \$4,220. W. L. Sublette, Moses G. Wilson, John Calvin McCoy, William Gillis, Fry P. MeeGe, Abraham Fonda, W. M. Chick, Oliver Caldwell, George W. Tate, Jacob Ragan, William Collins, James Smart, Samuel C. Owens and Russell Hicks formed the company. These fortunate men, it is said, met in the woods east of the town, and, sitting on a red moss-covered log, discussed the future and the great city that each foresaw.

Owing to a disagreement among the city fathers about naming the town, nothing was accomplished until 1845. Abraham Fonda wanted the town named for him. It is said that on early lists of names of first settlers each man wrote his occupation after his name, but owing to Mr. Fonda's

superior education and having no particular calling, he always wrote: "Abraham Fonda, Gentleman." It is also said that the town was named in Mrs. Johnston Lykins' parlor: that she begged of the other ladies present not to name it Kansas, as whatever glory might come to it would reflect to the good of the state of Kansas and not to the state of Missouri. The truth of this is somewhat confused, owing to the fact that there was not a state of Kansas at that time. There was the Kansas river and the Indian country which meant, vaguely, everything west.

Bent and St. Vrain landed the first big cargo of merchandise at Kansas City in 1845 and from that date, that shipment of goods, and the reorganization of the town company, the town became alive. The goods were billed to the Chick warehouse and days were spent loading it on wagons for Santa Fe. The first home built on the high bluff on Walnut street between Second and Pearl streets was built by William Miles Chick. Nearby John Calvin McCoy built the first brick house put up within the corporate limits of the town. (James McGee's brick house in the country, now Nineteenth and Main streets, and the Robert Johnson brick house near Westport, antedated the McCoy house.) Mrs. Isaac McCoy built nearby, and with the William Jarboe, John Campbell and Jesse Riddlesbarger houses formed a congenial neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Chick, noted for their hospitality and Virginian customs, entertained the distinguished visitors, there being no adequate tavern or hotel. Senator Benton, General Fremont and Washington Irving were guests. Mr. Chick's granddaughter, Mrs. Emma Findlay Chick Moore, tells a story of how Gen. Fremont saved her life in 1847. Gen. Fremont was visiting Mr. Chick and little Emma was having a birthday tea party in her grandmother's parlor. She had invited her cousins, Lee Chick, Spencer McCoy, Nellie and Juliet McCoy, Clay Polk and Henry Chick, and was using her fine gilt edge doll china. With childish bravado she tried to swallow a teacup and was almost strangled when Gen. Fremont rushed to the rescue and, putting his fingers down the child's throat, extracted the cup. Mrs. Benton and Mrs. Fremont often sent the Chick children presents from California in

The Old days,

The Golden days,

The Days of '49.

The Chick family owned, in 1848, the first cook stove used in Kansas City and in the spring of 1855 had the first Singer sewing machine west of St. Louis.

The first church fair given in Kansas City was arranged by Mrs. George C. Bingham, Mrs. T. M. James, Mrs. Sam Machette, Mrs. William Barclay, Mrs. H. S. Millett and Mrs. J. S. Chick. It was given on the S. S. Chambers

in the winter of 1857-58, which, owing to the river being frozen over, was lying at the levee for the winter. The ladies obtained permission for its use from the captain, Alexander Gilham. Miss Mattie Shouse and Miss Bettie Stone were among the young ladies who sold tickets at 25c. apiece. The supper and various home-made articles that were sold helped to swell the receipts, which netted a magnificent sum for the Methodist church at Fifth and Wyandotte streets.

From the *Kansas City Daily Western Journal of Commerce*, Vol. 1, No. 1, June 15, 1858, the following facts were obtained: Hockaday & Hall advertised the Santa Fe and New Mexico Stage line to leave Independence on the first and fifteenth of each month and the price during the summer months was \$125, and the winter months \$150. J. & P. Shannon, dry goods importers, corner Main and Front streets, advertised French and Eng. jaconets, French challies, lace mantellas, parasols, fans, kid and fillet gloves, cotton and silk hosiery. Special attention was called to Ladies' Bonnet and Millinery department, latest Paris styles. Orders from France delivered in thirty days. Hotel arrivals: Eldridge House, West Levee, J. M. Vogel, Rocky Mts., June 17, 1858.

July 4th was first celebrated in Kansas City in 1858. Colonel McGee offered the grove in McGee's addition. 3,000 people attended, 500 of whom, the paper states, were wives and daughters. Banta's Band furnished the music. The celebration commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning and ended with a ball that night at the Metropolitan hotel. Colonel McGee bought a buffalo for the barbecue, which got away a few days before. Excited neighbors gave chase and captured the buffalo after a chase of a mile or more. The following ladies were appointed to solicit subscriptions for the celebration: Mrs. A. J. Martin, Miss Gertie McGee, Mrs. Dr. Maughs, Mrs. Dr. Lester, Mrs. Amelia Evans, Mrs. J. Ransom, Miss Beattie and Mrs. D. W. Boutie.

The best and most popular residence district was on the bluffs overlooking the river in Clay county, north of Third street and between Market street (now Grand avenue) and Wyandotte street. The wealth and aristocracy were here concentrated. The remaining inhabitants were scattered upon the adjacent hills and ridges southward to Missouri avenue, principally along the east side of Grand avenue, which settlement was called "Stringtown," perhaps from its irregularity and length without breadth. The families of Southern sympathy lived for the most part on the east side of the town, and the Union families on the west. The name given about 1850 to the west side of the town was "Quality Hill" or "Silk Stocking Ridge," which was between Broadway and Jefferson streets, from Ninth to Eleventh streets. The neighborhood was composed of the following families: Baylis,

Theo. Case, Col. Waterman, Kersey Coates, Dr. Lykins and Mrs. Lampkin, whose brother, Bayard Taylor, visited her there.

The old streets of Kansas City were named for the early citizens and there were many Indian names. Most of these have been changed, which is a distinct loss in flavor to the town. Of the old, that which is good should be preserved. Two of the pioneer houses of Kansas City, still standing and owned by the descendants of the original owners, are the James Porter homestead, built in 1832, and the Joseph Guinotte homestead, built in 1850.

The Porter home, in the country, now Twenty-seventh and Tracy streets, was the scene of gaiety and frolic by the succeeding generations and, while unoccupied now, is kept in repair as a precious heritage for the fifth generation of Porters. The Guinotte home on the high bluff overlooking the Missouri river, near Third street and Troost avenue, was made ready by Joseph Guinotte for his fiancé, Aimée Brichaut, who came from Brussels to marry her lover in America. Mlle. Brichaut, coming from the finished old city of Brussels to the raw little settlement on the Missouri river, found a new world indeed. She soon adapted herself to the new conditions, learned the English language and became one of the best loved women of the community. The Guinotte homestead, still owned by the family, stands as forlorn as a lone monument in an abandoned cemetery. The city has grown away from it and it stands aloof on its bluff still overlooking the river, filled with echoes of the past. Madame Guinotte died about a year ago.

The first Charity ball on record was given by the citizens at the Court House, November 18, 1858, and tickets sold for \$1.50. A second Charity ball on record was on November 26th, 1858, and a notice was inserted in the *Daily Journal of Commerce* and signed by the Mayor, Milton J. Payne, calling on the citizens to attend. It also stated: "Persons who choose may go in character, as several of the young men are anxious to have a Fancy Dress Ball."

Mrs. Cyprian Chouteau tells of a French Ball in McDowell's Hall at Fifth and Main streets, that took place just previous to the Civil war. All the French society attended. Cakes, creams and wines were served and gaiety was at its height, when suddenly the musicians struck up the Marseillaise. Everyone stopped and sang it with tears streaming down their faces.

On the evening of July 4, 1869, while a ball was in progress at Lockridge hall, a panic seized the guests, the occasion being a terrible thunder storm accompanied by a high wind and torrents of rain. Lockridge hall was on the second floor of a large brick building at the southeast corner of Fifth and Main streets. It was built and owned by Thomas J. Lockridge. When struck by the storm, it was thought that the building was about to collapse. It, however, sustained a severe shock and was partially unroofed,

but it did not fall. No serious damage was done to the occupants. It would not be expected that Kansas City people of today would select the torrid temperature of the evening of "The Fourth" as a time for holding a Grand ball. Banta's Band furnished the music.

Many of the old-time dances of the town were given on board steamboats lying at the levee here on dark nights on the St. Louisward trip of the boats when prudence necessitated that the pilots attempt not to run down stream in the dark. The boat carried its own orchestra—colored musicians. Among the steamers were the *Morning Star*, *Polar Star*, *Kate Howard*, *Ben Lewis*, *Twilight*, *Tropic*, *Sovereign*, *D. A. January*, *Hesperion*, *Silver Heels*, *Meteor*, *Monongehela*, *A. B. Chambers* and *J. H. Lucas*—palatial passenger boats. Hospitality reigned, no admission fee being charged. Some of the old-time steamboat captains who were hosts at these festive occasions participated in by Kansas Cityans of long ago were: Thomas H. Brierly, John Shaw, Joseph Kinney, John La Barge, Joseph La Barge, Patrick Yore, Charles X. Baker, Sr., Benjamin Glime, William Edds, Alexander Gillham, William Baker and P. M. Chouteau and Andrew Wineland.

Col. R. T. VanHorn and Mrs. VanHorn came to Kansas City about 1850. They lived at first on the levee and afterwards in a brick cottage between Eleventh and Twelfth streets on Walnut street. Col. VanHorn became one of the moving spirits of the young town, and advocated, through the *Western Journal of Commerce* of which he was the editor and part owner, many measures of advantage to the people. Although Col. and Mrs. VanHorn are now past eighty years of age, their interest in civic affairs has never flagged.

Kansas City has much to be proud of in its present citizenship and its past citizenship. No scandals of public or private nature blot its escutcheon, and a clean record is presented to the future citizenship.

In 1804 Lewis and Clark recognized in this point a natural trading post. Major William Gilpin and Senator Benton made prophecies about the future greatness of the little town that were laughed at in 1850, but have now come true. The prophecy of to-day is that Kansas City will become one of the great cities of the United States,—but she is already that,—she is one of the cities of the world.

Many of the little old warehouses on the levee built about 1840 are still standing. They speak of the past more eloquently than can tongue or pen, for along that levee the greatness of Kansas City commenced. The people from everywhere, going everywhere, although they traveled slowly, carried with them the story of the energy, ability and pluck of Kansas City men and the charm and refinement of Kansas City women. Kansas City has become a "Good Place to Live In,"—and will be a better one.

As the town advanced old church societies were superseded by social organizations. The Craig Rifles, named for Capt. H. H. Craig, was organized in 1877. The officers were J. N. Dubois, Captain; E. V. Wilkes, 1st Lieut.; John Conover, 2d Lieut.; and John A. Duncan, 3d Lieut. W. B. Thayer organized the band. Chester A. Snider was drum-major and Dr. M. A. Bogie was surgeon. All of the young dandies of the town belonged to the Craig Rifles and their annual January ball was given in the Merchants' Exchange hall at Fifth and Delaware streets. The company was disbanded in 1884, with John A. Duncan, captain. The non-commissioned officers of the original company were: Sergeants, William Peak, W. H. Winants, T. A. Wright, H. B. Ezekiel, E. W. Smith; color sergeant, T. B. Bullene; corporals, E. G. Moore, Watson J. Ferry, W. H. Craddock, A. H. Mann, R. T. Van-Horn, W. J. Connelly, H. S. Ranson, W. C. Jameson. Among the lists of privates were: Gen. Milton Moore, Gardiner Lathrop, E. L. Scarritt, D. P. Thomson, T. B. Bullene, Arthur Cowan, B. C. Christopher, W. N. McDearmon, Alex. McKenzie, C. C. Ripley, E. E. Richardson, A. A. Whipple.

The Priests of Pallas ball and the Charity ball, given by the young ladies of the Mattie Rhodes Day Nursery, of which Miss Mary G. Karnes is the leading spirit, are interesting annual events of to-day at which the representative business men with their wives and the leading society women with their husbands, lend their presence.

Country life has again become fashionable and many families of the city whose ancestors lived on the surrounding farms in the pioneer days, have gone back to their ancestral lands that lie mainly west of the Blue river and south of Westport, and magnificent country homes have been built. Several country clubs in the south part of town mark a phase of modern social life where "Liberty" and "Freedom of Speech" have taken on a new meaning, the antithesis of that which stirred the breasts of men and women under the old regime. The social life of Kansas City has not crystallized into a society like that to be found in the cities of older states as in Baltimore and Richmond, and Charlestown which has a flavor, with established precedent and custom instituted by the colonial dames that entertained General Washington and General LaFayette. There is as yet no recognized leader here,—no Beau Brummels nor reigning belles to issue social edicts that receive any cognizance.

The history of Kansas City, socially and commercially, embraces that of Independence, now a suburb of Kansas City, and of Westport, now a corporate part of the city. Independence and Westport were socially more important, but with the commercial development, many families from both places moved to Kansas City, which established a cordial relationship; and the society of the three places has long been as the society of one town. A

party at Mrs. S. H. Woodson's at Independence drew the Harris girls, Price Kellar and the Simpson boys from Westport, and the McCoy girls from Kansas City; or a party at the old Gillis House on the levee found all the eligible young men of Jackson county and the prettiest girls from Jackson and Clay counties as well. The "bonnet meeting" at Liberty, Clay county, held at Easter time was an annual event that called out the Leghorn bonnets for miles up and down both sides of the Missouri river.

The camp meetings at Shawnee Mission, three miles south of Westport, were annual Methodist events of such importance that entire families attended. Shawnee Mission was the first mission to the Indians established by the government. It was a manual training school and was presided over by Rev. Thomas Johnson. Mrs. Johnson was greatly beloved by the Shawnee Indians, and at the birth of each of her children the chief men of the Shawnee tribe conducted a ceremonial about the cradle of the child, naming it and adopting it into their tribe. The kindly relationship between the Johnson family and the Indians, lasts to this day. Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Berenice Chouteau, one riding an ox and the other an Indian pony, often visited the sick Indians in their villages and comforted and ministered to them.

Kansas City is then a part of all that it has seen; the influences that developed it were as various as the intermingling colors of a kaleidoscope. Situated on the border line between civilization and the great unorganized territory, the Indian country, it became, from 1830 to 1850, the chief trading and outfitting point for that vast army of trappers, traders, adventurers and pioneers that paved the way for advancing civilization. The Indian reservations of the Wyandotte, Delaware, Fox, Sack, Shawnee, and other Indian tribes, were just across the state line to the west, and government payments of about \$4,000,000 were annually distributed and as promptly spent in this vicinity. Such close contact with the Indian character did not fail to leave its impress upon its people.

The Santa Fe trade, having been drawn from Franklin and Independence, gave the citizens and merchants, through the long trips of the caravans with merchandise to a foreign country, a broadened horizon and cosmopolitan views. Then came the Oregon trailers, with the converging numbers from the East, passing through the gateway of Kansas City and on to Oregon and Washington territories. They left their impression and influence here.

In 1837, General Richard Gentry raised a regiment of Missouri volunteers for the Florida war, and one company with Capt. James Childs in command was raised in Jackson county. This was the first Missouri regiment

to leave the borders of the state in the service of the United States government. They distinguished themselves at the decisive battle of Okechobee where their brave commander was killed and Capt. James Childs was seriously wounded. The stories and experiences of these returning Jackson county patriots from the Florida war, were not without their influence.

In 1847, General Doniphan raised the second regiment of the Missouri volunteers to go out of the state borders, for the Mexican war. So long was his march and so victorious his exploits, that he has been called the Xenophon of Missouri. And his companies, raised in the vicinity of Kansas City, on returning home, elated with their victories and broadened by what they had seen, stamped their influence on the city.

In 1849, the gold fever was raging and that vast herd of gold seekers, known as the "Forty-niners," passed through Kansas City, the Gate-way to the Golden West. Then came the "Pike's Peak-ers," the pioneer land seekers, the Texas cattlemen and the large western ranchmen who made their headquarters here for a number of years. Their influence on Kansas City developed it and it has now become the greatest stock market in the world.

The greatest cities of the world have been seaports on account of maritime trade, but Kansas City, singularly situated in the center of the United States and so long on the border of organized government, was from its earliest days the West Port through which the East outflowed into that Terra Incognita beyond. As "bread east upon the waters," all that flowed out, flowed back after many days or months or years. The French and Indian trappers, Spanish and Mexican traders, Oregon homesteaders and the "Forty-niners," and Texas cattlemen, all knew subconsciously that this place was destined to become the Great Central Market of the continent. Kansas City, too, has had its share of war.—the Mormon war; the fearful Border war, the beginning of the terrible conflict between freedom and slavery, Union and Secession, and the Civil war.

The arrival of the Pacific railroad and the building of the Hannibal bridge, due mainly to the efforts of Col. Kersey Coates and Col. R. T. Van-Horn, helped to arouse new and common interest and weld together the sundered community after the close of the Civil war. Then came the building of the Trans-continental railroads which Senator Benton had so long been advocating and which resulted in diverting the public attention from the maritime cities to the building up and developing of the great internal resources of the continent. With the coming of the railroads there came the decline in our great river commerce. Public attention, after forty years of disuse is again returning to the necessity of the improvement of the great rivers of the country, and the last action of the government deep water ways commission assures us that Kansas City will ere long see many steamboats

at the old levee again,—and the youth of tomorrow as of yesterday may enjoy dancing on steamer decks on the Rhine of America.

The Kansas City Spirit, evolved from so many sources and influences, is something that every stranger feels in the air. Some day a monument must be erected to it that will typify the soul of this West Port, this maritime city on the border of the great prairies so long navigated only by the Prairie schooners, this Gate City at the geographical heart of the continent. A monument to the Kansas City Spirit will be a monument to the city's Past, Present and Future, the place which has become the City Beautiful toward which all Pilgrims in search of Happiness and Content, progress.

With the same civil spirit and pride that characterized the Florentines and Venetians and which developed Florence and Venice into great and powerful centers for art, science and politics, Kansas City will attain her highest usefulness and will be recognized as one of the cities of the world.

ELIZABETH BUTLER GENTRY.

CHAPTER XXX.

KANSAS CITY IN PROPHECY.

Attempts to lift the veil and reveal the future are not peculiar to any age or nation. Ideas of prophecies are formed from the sacred writings and incline one to believe only in their authenticity; however in profane history may be found many utterances of prophetic lore and it awakens a keen interest to find in the annals of history prophecies undoubted in their fulfillment. The prophetic spirit is the poetry of life; a play of the imagination; again a logical deduction of a keen insight; again it is the basis of the desire itself, the region of our hopes and presentiments extends far beyond the limit of what we can know with certainty.

Nearly nineteen hundred years ago, Seneca, the celebrated Roman Stoic philosopher, predicted the discovery of America in a few poetic phrases. He said, "Ages will come in the fullness of years in which the ocean shall loose the chains of things and a mighty land shall lie open, and Typhoneus shall lay bare new realms; nor will there be an Ultima Thule."

Forecasts of wars with their results have been made most frequently, no doubt the insight of men of fine perceptions. The most notable was the utterance regarding the war for Independence and the declaration of freedom for the colonists, made by William Livingston, the famous "war governor" and the first governor of New Jersey, in 1776. Seven years before

the first mutterings of the American revolution, in 1768, Livingston gives a vivid word painting of things to come. He predicts in these words: "Liberty, religion and the sciences are on the wing to these shores. The finger of God points out a mighty empire to your sons. The land we possess is the gift of heaven to our fathers, and divine Providence seems to have decreed it to our latest posterity. The dawns in which the foundation of this mighty empire is to be laid by the establishment of a regular American constitution. All that has hitherto been done seems to be little besides the collection of materials for this glorious fabric. 'Tis time to put them together. The transfer of the European part of the family is so vast and our growth so swift that before seven years roll over our heads the first must be laid." Benjamin Franklin in his wisdom caught a gleam of the future when he wrote from England relative to the probable result of a war for Independence. These are his words, "New England alone can hold out for ages against this country, and if they are firm and united, seven years will win the day."

Thomas Jefferson certainly had visions of the fearful conflict brewing in his time and foreseen by him. A half century before our awful Civil strife with its attendant horrors, Jefferson warned his constituents when he said, "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people are to be free. * * * It is still in our power to direct the processes of emancipation and deportation in such slow degree as that the evil will wear off insensibly and their way be *pari passu* filled up with free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect held up." Many more instances might be cited of grave words foretelling by many years future happenings, which would make one ask, "How did they know—what mysteries knew they of—with whom were they in touch—with whom did they commune?"

To be interested in prophecies, it becomes necessary to know the individual who made the prophecy and to understand from his point of view why he predicted such a future. Thomas H. Benton was a famous man. He was one of the substantial statesmen of his period. For thirty years his presence was felt in the senate. Mr. Benton had a perception of things vital, which was as clear as the view of the mariner who, gazing across a calm-stilled sea, finds warning of a storm. His view was not bounded by calendar records, whose signs anyone might read, but pierced the mists of futurity and saw the effects which present causes would produce. His foresight was sufficiently keen as shown in a letter written to Alexander Kayser of St. Louis, dated March 12, 1856, at Washington, D. C., in which he said: "I have work enough marked out to occupy the remainder of my life, and

of a kind to be pleasant and profitable to me, if not beneficial to a future generation—which I think it may be. I propose to abridge the debates of Congress from 1789 to 1850—also to continue my history from 1850 to the day of my death. This is work enough for me, and of more dignity (to say nothing of anything else) than acting a part in a slavery agitation which is now the work of both parties, and which in my opinion is to end disastrously for the Union let which side will prevail. A new man unconnected with the agitation is what the country wants.”

At a meeting of the council of the town of Kansas, May 4, 1854, a committee composed of Dr. Johnston Lykins, Milton J. Payne and William G. Barclay, was appointed to receive and entertain Senator Thomas H. Benton. He came and his speech was a prophecy concerning the greatness of a city at the Kaw's mouth. Senator Benton's prophecy is interesting because it has been fulfilled.

“There, gentlemen, where the rocky bluff meets and turns aside the sweeping current of this mighty river; here where the Missouri, after running its southward course for nearly 2,000 miles, turns eastward to the Mississippi, a large commercial and manufacturing community will congregate, and less than a generation will see a great city on these hills.” Thus spoke a great prophet.

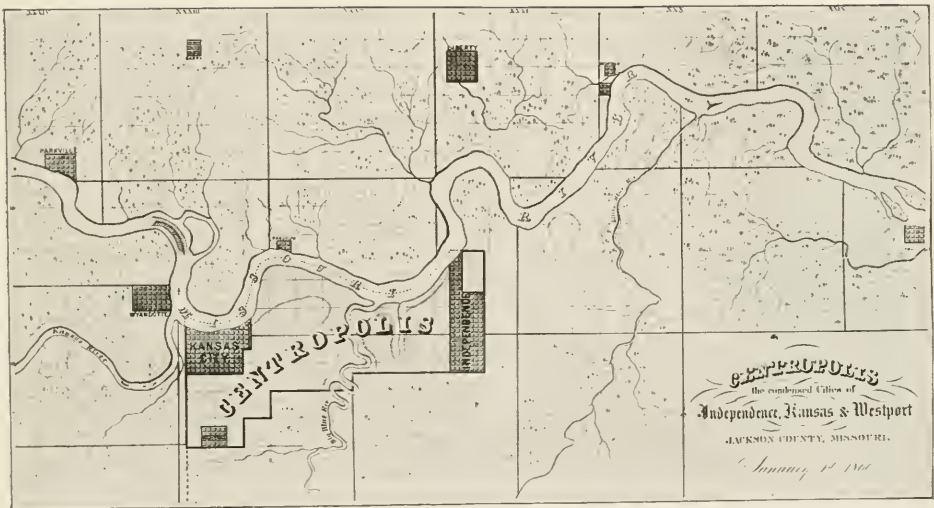
Again he tells us in his writings that over 20 years ago he stood upon a projecting rock where the town of Randolph is now built, and pointing to this place, remarked, “There is the point that is destined to become the largest city west of St. Louis.” Senator Benton was fully imbued with the masterful, overpowering spirit of the West. He was foremost of all other great statesmen in hastening the development of the region west of the Mississippi river; during the entire thirty years of his public career, he was regarded as pre-eminently the representative of the pioneer interests of the West. He was the first to demand pre-emptive right to actual settlers and the giving of homesteads to impoverished but industrious people. He was far in advance of the government in recognizing its obligations to the people, who have more than fulfilled the Senator's grandest dreams of advancement by forming a galaxy of states in the territory that he took under his especial protection when he first became a national law-maker. When he proposed postal routes by which to reach the far western possessions, he was ridiculed by the conservative statesmen of the East, but when he had suffered defeat after defeat he finally won. He first proposed the Pacific railway as a national necessity. He then was advanced in years, and it was not uncommon to hear intelligent senators and representatives of the East refer to the Pacific

railroad dream of Senator Benton as the project of "the old man gone in his head."

Senator Benton not only advocated a trans-continental railway and insisted that its construction was an inevitable and imperative duty sooner or later, but he recognized the best route for the Pacific railway. In one of his many speeches on the subject he declared that he had no faith in the views of the engineers who had been sent across the mountains at the different points to report upon the possibility of constructing highways. He said that the only engineer who did not lie was the buffalo, and the buffalo proved that the better climate was northward by coming south to graze in the summer and returning northward to winter.

In this Senator Benton was clearly right, although his visions were generally rejected at that time, and when finally a Pacific railroad was forced upon the government in the Civil war to prevent an independent empire from being established on the Pacific coast, the least desirable of the three routes was accepted—by Bridger pass to the Salt lake, and thence westward across the Sierra Nevada mountains, making the great line traverse a thousand miles on which there has never been a green field, and where the snows of the Sierras make railroading possible in winter only by scores of miles of snow sheds, while the Northern Pacific line is possible winter and summer, and is hundreds of miles nearer to the commerce of the East. Many have performed individual feats of heroism in aiding in the upbuilding of the unbroken line of commonwealths that now spans the continent from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, but no one man has accomplished a tithe of the great achievements of Thomas Hart Benton in educating the government to appreciate its great western possessions and in forcing the early advancement that has made that whole region develop into fruitfulness and plenty. In Senator Benton's time the Rocky mountains were considered an insuperable barrier to intercourse between the Atlantic ocean and the Pacific ocean. He would have startled the country and the world sixty years ago when he declared that the way to India was not across the Atlantic ocean but across the Pacific, had his utterance not been regarded as that of a blind, unreasoning enthusiast. This was his declaration: "There is the East; and there is India." This sentence once jeered as the utterance of a dreamer is now the single inscription on the beautiful bronze statue of Thomas H. Benton in Lafayette Park, St. Louis, Missouri.

William Gilpin, like Senator Benton, was a man of the West. Both with tongue and pen he foretold its destinies. Closely identified with John C. Fremont, Senator Benton, Lewis L. Linn and other men of note in the forming of Mississippi history, William Gilpin was among the foremost in his varied achievements during his long period of public service. Born of



WILLIAM GILPIN'S PROPHETIC MAP, 1859.

descendants of a noble family of England, in 1812, on the historic site of Brandywine, Gilpin was reared in refinement, among people of prominence and educated in England and in the university of Pennsylvania. Favored by President Jackson's influence, he entered West Point and was graduated in June, 1836. Immediately thereafter Gilpin was commissioned second lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, U. S. A. He begged for active service, and in 1838 was promoted to first lieutenant and sent to quell the Florida war. Resigning his commission at the close of the war, he went to St. Louis and became editor of the "Missouri Argus," but left there in 1840 on account of a personal article written by him, for which the owner of the Argus was killed. The project of constructing the Pacific railway received Gilpin's hearty support although it was regarded as a delusive undertaking. Gilpin was able to foresee the future development of the West. More than twenty states and territories have been formed in the West since Gilpin participated in the events which influenced the forming of the Rocky mountain states and territories. The commercial centers gradually are developing where Gilpin located them in his forecast of the western cities.

"The West will rule the American continent," said William Gilpin in 1892. In these words Gilpin reiterated his prophecy of earlier years. As far back as 1859, William Gilpin made a map, lithographed in St. Louis, showing Kansas City, or "Centropolis" as he named it because it was so near the geographical center of the United States, to be a great center of commerce, and prophesied for it a glorious future. "Centropolis" included Independence, Westport and Kansas City. Gilpin's map was drawn in 1859 when Kansas City was a little river town, but what a surprisingly good prophet he was! He lived to partially appreciate the realization of his prediction, at least so far as Kansas City's greatness was foretold. His death occurred in 1894.

A few paragraphs from William Gilpin's graphic pen will further emphasize his prophecy relative to the site of Kansas City:

"There is a radical misapprehension in the popular mind as to the true character of the 'Great Plains of America,' as complete as that which pervaded Europe respecting the Atlantic ocean during the whole historic period prior to Columbus. These plains are not deserts, but the opposite, and are the cardinal basis of the future empire of commerce and industry now erecting itself upon the North American continent. They are calcareous, and form the pastoral garden of the world. Their position and area may be easily understood. The meridian line which terminates the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa on the west, forms their eastern limit, and the Rocky mountain crest their western limit. Between these limits they occupy

a longitudinal parallelogram of less than a thousand miles in width, extending from the Texan to the Arctic coast.

“There is no timber upon them, and single trees are scarce. They have a gentle slope from the west to the east, and abound in rivers. They are clad thick with nutritious grasses, and swarm with animal life. The soil is not silicious or sandy, but is a fine calcareous mold. They run smoothly out to the navigable rivers, the Missouri, Mississippi, and St. Lawrence, and to the Texan coast. The mountain masses towards the Pacific form no serious barrier between them and that ocean. No portion of their whole sweep of surface is more than a thousand miles from the best navigation.

. . . The climate is comparatively rainless; the rivers serve, like the Nile, to irrigate rather than to drain the neighboring surface and have few affluents. They all run from west to east, having beds shallow and broad and the basins through which they flow are flat, long and narrow. The area of the ‘Great Plains’ is equivalent to the surface of the twenty-four states between the Mississippi and the Atlantic sea, but they are one homogeneous formation, smooth, uniform, and continuous, without a single abrupt mountain, timbered space, desert or lake. From their ample dimensions and position they define themselves to be the pasture fields of the world. Upon them pastoral agriculture will become a separate grand department of national industry. . . .

“The ‘Great Plains’ embrace a very ample proportion of arable soil for farms. The ‘bottoms’ of the rivers are very broad and level, having only a few inches of elevation above the waters, which descend by a rapid and even current. They may be easily and cheaply saturated by all the various systems of artificial irrigation, azequias, artesian wells, or flooding by machinery. Under this treatment the soils, being alluvial and calcareous, both from the sulphate and carbonate formations, return a prodigious yield, and are independent of the seasons.

“The ‘Great Plains’ abound in fuel, and the materials for dwellings and fencing. Bituminous coal is everywhere interstratified with the calcareous and sandstone formation; it is also abundant in the flanks of the mountains, and is everywhere conveniently accessible. . . . The atmosphere of the ‘Great Plains’ is perpetually brilliant with sunshine, tonic, healthy and inspiring to the temper.

“As a site for the great central city of the ‘Basin of the Mississippi’ to arise prospectively upon the developments now maturing, this city (Kansas City) has the start, the geographical position, and the existing elements with which any rival will contend in vain. It is the focal point where three developments, now near ripeness, will find their river port. 1. The pastoral development. 2. The gold, silver and salt production of the Sierra

San Juan. 3. The continental railroad from the Pacific. These great fields of enterprise will all be recognized and understood by the popular mind within the coming years. . . . There must be a great city here, such as antiquity built at the head of the Mediterranean and named Jerusalem, Tyre, Alexandria and Constantinople; such as our own people name New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, St. Louis."

Speaking of the "Town of Kansas," John C. Fremont, the celebrated American explorer, said in 1842: "This is the key to the immense territory west of us."

Dr. Josiah Gregg, an early explorer and author, recognized the importance of Kansas City's location. He tells us in his "Commerc of the Prairies" of the great and commanding advantages that this location possesses for eventually becoming the great depot of this prairie country. He also wrote: "On the 11th of May, 1838, we arrived at Independence, after a propitious journey of only thirty-eight days. We found the town in a thriving condition, although it had been laid waste a few years before by the Mormons, who had originally selected this section of the country for the site of their New Jerusalem. In this they certainly displayed good sense; for the rich and beautiful uplands in the vicinity of Independence might well be denominated the 'garden spot of the Far West.'"

The sun of Kansas City's prosperity is just on the horizon; we have scarcely seen the first rays of its full splendor. It is simply the logic of destiny that Kansas City is to be the greatest metropolis on the American continent. By virtue of her geographic position she must hold, commercially, the balance of power between the East and the West. Kansas City is growing at a tremendous pace and as it has grown in the past fifty years it gives promise to continue at quadruple rate. Thomas H. Benton, Dr. Josiah Gregg and William Gilpin raised the veil and in the dense wilderness saw what was to be the destiny of Kansas City, and we can now readily realize that what has been done, can, and will be done in the coming years for Kansas City. The activity and alertness of its people is recognized east and west, north and south, from ocean to ocean; its commercial importance is acknowledged the world over, and Kansas City's greatness is assured. The words of the prophets of fifty years ago have come true, and the prophecies made today shall be fulfilled.

APPENDIX.

The first plat of the "Town of Kansas" was filed in 1839, and embraced the land from the river or Water street south to Second and from Elm (now Delaware), on the west to Vine (now Grand avenue) on the east. The second plat was filed in 1846 and ran from the river back to what is now Independence avenue and from what is now Central street on the west, to what is now Oak street on the east, and the third plat filed June 7, 1849, embraces the territory from the river back to Independence avenue and from what is now Central street on the west to Cherry street on the east. The record of the first and third plats (the originals not being found) do not show by whom either was filed: but the second plat, filed in 1846, shows the filing and acknowledgment by William Gillis, Fry P. McGee, John C. McCoy, Jacob Regan, Henry Jobe and William B. Evans and was acknowledged April 1, 1846, before Walter Bales, justice of the peace.

The few merchants and traders who did business on the site platted as the "Town of Kansas," but locally called "Westport Landing," were without the benefit of municipal government until the 4th day of February, 1850, when the territory embraced within the plats filed as above mentioned, was incorporated by the County Court at Independence under the name and style of "The Town of Kansas." (County Court Record, 8, page 101.) The first trustees appointed by the County Court in that order of incorporation were Madison Walrond, John C. McCoy, Robert Kirkham, Pierre M. Chouteau and Hiram M. Northrup. They failed to qualify and by another order, entered by the County Court at Independence on the 3rd day of June, 1850 (County Court Record, 8, page 257), "The Town of Kansas" was again given the right to local self-government with William Gillis, Madison Walrond, Lewis Ford, Benoist Troost and Henry H. Brice as trustees. The original petitions upon which these orders were predicated cannot be found.

The town continued to flourish under the name of "The Town of Kansas" until incorporated by a special Act of the Legislature under the name and title of the "City of Kansas" on the 22nd day of February, 1853. The charter of 1853 was amended at various times until the adoption of the present freeholders' charter in 1889, which changed the name to "Kansas City."

Two strips of land were added to the City of Kansas when the charter was obtained in 1853: a strip one-fourth mile wide west of Broadway, lying between the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river and Ninth street; and another strip lying between Independence avenue and Fifth street on the north, the alley east of Holmes street—east of the New Auditorium—on the east, Ninth street on the south and Broadway on the west. The additions consisted largely of bluffs and ravines, and were not platted for some years.

The city limits were extended in 1857 to include a strip extending from the river to Twelfth street, and from Summit street to the state line; and a strip lying between Ninth and Twelfth streets and extending from Summit street east to the alley east of McGee street. Additions were made on the south and on the east two years later. The territory lying between Twelfth and Twentieth streets, the state line and Troost avenue, was added on the south, and an irregular strip lying west of Lydia avenue, between Twelfth street and the river, and having for its western boundary Troost avenue to Independence avenue, the alley east of Holmes street to Ninth street, and the alley east of McGee street from Ninth street to Twelfth street. Two more additions were placed within the city's limits by an act of the Legislature in 1875. They included a district on the south, lying between Twentieth and Twenty-third streets, the State line and Woodland avenue; and another on the east between the Missouri river and Twentieth street and Lydia avenue to Twelfth street and Troost avenue to Twentieth street.

The city limits were extended again in 1885 by the freeholders, adding the territory north of Thirty-first street and west of Cleveland avenue. Two large districts were added to the city in 1897, one on the south and the other on the east. The southern section includes Westport and lies between Thirty-first and Forty-ninth streets.

The present (1908) boundary leaves the state line 180 feet south of Forty-third street and runs east as far as Mercier street, thence south to Forty-seventh street, thence east to Broadway, thence south to Forty-ninth street, east to Prospect, north to Thirty-fifth street, east to Indiana avenue, and thence north to Thirty-first street, 180 feet beyond the southern limits of 1885, the limits extending generally 180 feet south or east of the streets named. The eastern section lies east of Cleveland avenue, beginning at Twenty-seventh street, and continuing east to Hardesty street, thence north to Eighteenth street, and then east beyond the Big Blue river into Range 32, to a line drawn north and south from the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river below the mouth of the Big Blue river. The northern boundary of this new section is a line drawn due west from the last mentioned point to Cleveland avenue. From Cleveland avenue to the state line, the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, is the north boundary of the city.

THE CITY OFFICIALS—1853-1908.

1853 Mayor, W. S. Gregory*, Johnston Lykins; Treasurer, P. M. Chouteau; Assessor, G. W. Wolf; Register, S. W. Bouton; Marshal, N. B. Hedges; Attorney, Judge Nelson; Councilmen: William G. Barelay, Thompson McDaniel, M. J. Payne, Wm. J. Jarboe, T. H. West, Johnston Lykins, T. S. Wright.

*For one month. Lived outside of city limits.

1854 Mayor, Johnston Lykins; Treasurer, H. M. Northrup; Assessor, Halom Rice; Registers, John Curtis, William G. Barelay; Marshal, J. P. Howe; City Attorneys, John Curtis, Asa Bartlett; Councilmen: Benoist Troost, J. C. McNees, Daniel Edgerton, Caleb Keer, M. J. Payne, Tilman H. West.

1855 Mayor, John Johnson, M. J. Payne; Treasurer, E. R. Threlkeld; Assessor, J. W. Summers; Registers, M. J. Payne, W. S. Bouton; City Engineer, Fred Breckenridge, C. C. Spaulding; Marshal, J. P. Howe; City Attorney, Asa Bartlett; Councilmen: Caleb Keer, A. T. Gilham, John W. Ammons, John S. Campbell, T. J. Wilson, John C. McNees.

1856 Mayor, M. J. Payne; Treasurer, E. R. Threlkeld; Assessor, J. P. Howe; Register, S. W. Bouton; City Engineer, Robert J. Lawrence; Marshal, J. P. Howe; City Attorney, S. W. Bouton; Councilmen: John Johnson, T. J. Wilson, Caleb Kneer, John S. Campbell, A. T. Gilham, William J. Jarboe, N. B. Hedges.

1857 Mayor, M. J. Payne; Treasurer, E. R. Threlkeld; Collector, F. M. Barnes; Assessor, S. W. Bouton; Registers, John S. Hough, S. W. Bouton; City Engineers, C. P. Wiggins and E. O'Flaherty; Marshal, J. P. Howe; City Attorney, William A. Strong; Councilmen: R. J. Lawrence, William J. Jarboe, R. T. Van Horn, A. T. Gilham, Michael Smith, I. M. Ridge, D. J. Williams. On the 17th of August this council resigned and the following were elected: William J. Jarboe, John Johnson, James Frame, T. B. Lester, I. M. Ridge, John A. Boarman.

1858 Mayor, M. J. Payne; Treasurer, E. P. Threlkeld; Collector, D. L. Shouse; Assessors, Lott Coffman, James A. Gregory; Registers, J. W. Robinson, L. B. Scott; Engineer, J. Q. Anderson; Wharf-Master, S. M. Gilham; Marshal, F. M. Barnes; City Attorney, J. W. Robinson; Councilmen: T. B. Lester, John W. Ammons, John S. Hough, Michael Smith, Charles Long, George W. See.

1859 Mayor, M. J. Payne; Treasurer, John A. Boarman; Collector, D. L. Shouse; Assessor, S. W. Bouton; Register, Daniel Geary; City Engineer, J. Q. Anderson; Wharf Master, S. M. Gilham; Wharf Register, W. A. Pollard; Marshal, Jonathan Richardson; City Attorney, John W. Robinson; Recorder, John W. Summers; Councilmen: J. B. Higgins, E. M. McGee, L. A. Schoen, E. B. Cravens, Theodore S. Case, N. C. Clairborne.

1860 Mayor, G. M. B. Maughs; Treasurer, John A. Boarman; Collector, S. D. Vaughan; Assessor, J. K. Starr; Register, Daniel Geary; City Engineer, C. L. De Ham; Wharf Masters: J. E. Jewell, W. V. Pulliam; Wharf Register, Thomas Oliver; City Attorney, John De W. Robinson; Recorder, John W. Summers; Marshal, Jonathan Richardson; Councilmen: Lott Coffman,

W. V. Pulliam, W. W. Ford, A. L. Harris, John Campbell, D. A. N. Grover, W. J. Jarboe, D. M. Jarboe.

1861 Mayor, R. T. Van Horn; Treasurer, John A. Boarman; Collector, S. D. Vaughan; Assessor, E. O'Flaherty; Register, Michael Smith; City Engineer, E. O'Flaherty; Wharf Register, Thomas Oliver; Marshals: George F. Irwin, William Holmes; City Attorney, J. S. Boreman; Recorder, George W. Taylor; Councilmen: D. A. N. Grover, A. L. Harris, Patrick Shannon, Charles Long, J. E. Snyder, M. J. Payne, B. M. Jewett, N. Vincent, Johnston Lykins.

1862 Mayor, M. J. Payne; Treasurer, J. A. Bechman; Collector, S. D. Vaughan; Assessor, E. O'Flaherty; Register, M. Smith; Register, Bernard Donnelly; Engineer, E. O'Flaherty; Wharf Master, F. R. Lord, D. M. Jarboe; Marshal, William Holden; City Attorney, William Quarles; Recorder, George W. Toler; Councilmen: Joshua Thorn, M. Diveley, E. M. Sloan, J. R. Ham, John Kaney, Lewis Deardorf, Thomas Burke, P. Switzgable.

1863 Mayor, William Bonnefield; Treasurer, A. B. Cross; Collector, C. F. Smith; Assessor, D. M. Jarboe; Register, B. Donnelly; Engineer, R. B. Whitney; Wharf Masters, Fred Von Longinan, F. McMillan; Wharf Registers, W. B. Hoagland, Alphonso Hughes; Marshal, Dennis O'Brien; City Attorney, William Quarles; Recorder, A. Ellenberger; Councilmen: C. W. Fairman, P. Switzgable, W. C. Holmes, F. Timmerman, F. P. Flagler, Lewis Deardorf, Thomas Burke, Charles Dwyer.

1864 Mayor, R. T. Van Horn, P. Shannon; Treasurer, S. D. Vaughan; Collectors, R. Salisbury, E. B. Cravens; Assessor, E. O'Flaherty; Register, B. Donnelly; Engineer, William Miller; Wharf Master, T. R. Lord; Wharf Register, John Joyce; Marshal, Dennis O'Brien; Attorney, Charles Carpenter; Recorder, A. Ellenberger; Councilmen: C. A. Carpenter, James Mansfield, Charles Dwyer, T. S. Case, Thomas Burke, B. L. Riggins, Aaron Raub, P. C. Causey, P. Shannon, P. S. Brown.

1865 Mayor, P. Shannon; Treasurer, S. D. Vaughan; Collector, E. B. Cravens; Assessor, E. O'Flaherty; Register, Bernard Donnelly; Engineers, William Miller, E. O'Flaherty; Market Master, Michael Renehan; Wharf Master, Thomas Fox; Wharf Register, Samuel Quest; Marshal, Jeremiah Dowd; Attorney, T. B. Rummel; Recorder, C. A. Carpenter; Councilmen: P. S. Brown, J. Q. Watkins, H. L. Huhn, E. F. Rogers, John Taylor, Gerhard Zucker, Thomas Burke, William Kolbe, James Mansfield.

1866 Mayor, A. L. Harris; Treasurer, S. D. Vaughan; Collector, Charles Long; Assessor, B. Donnelly; Register, D. O'Brien; Engineer, Edmond O'Flaherty; Wharf Master, H. G. Toler; Wharf Register, Phillip Ott; Marshal, Jeremiah Dowd; Attorney, Charles Carpenter; Recorder, C. A. Carpenter; Councilmen: Charles Dwyer, John Bauerlein, Robert Salisbury, F. A.

Mitchell, N. Vincent, Henry Tobener, Thomas Burk, David Slater, John R. Balis.

1867 Mayor, E. H. Allen; Treasurer, J. W. L. Slavens; Assessor, James Lee; Auditor, Dennis O'Brien; Engineer, Oscar Koehler; Wharf Master, E. B. McDill; Wharf Register, A. T. Hoover; City Clerk, T. J. Brougham; Marshal, J. B. Brothers; City Attorney, William Warner; Recorders, P. Lucas, C. A. Carpenter; Market Master, Edmond Keller; Councilmen: John Campbell, Herman Hucks, H. W. Cooper, E. A. Phillips, H. L. Huhn, E. H. Spalding, J. W. Keefer, Henry Speers.

1868 Mayor, A. L. Harris; Treasurer, George Sweeny; Assessor, J. B. Drinkard; Auditor, Dennis O'Brien; Engineer, John Donnelly; Wharf Master, A. T. Hoover; Wharf Register, J. Draggon; City Physician, D. E. Dickinson; City Clerks: T. B. McLean, T. J. Brougham, Mell H. Hudson; Marshal, J. L. Keck; Attorney, H. P. White; Recorder, C. A. Carpenter; Market Master, Edward Keller; Councilmen: William Smith, M. English, Junius Chaffee, J. W. Cook, H. Hucks, John Campbell, H. W. Cooper, E. A. Phillips, A. H. Waterman.

1869 Mayor, F. R. Long; Treasurer, George Sweeny; Assessor, C. F. Smith; Auditor, Dennis O'Brien; Engineer, John Donnelly; Wharf Master, A. T. Hoover; City Clerk, Mell H. Hudson; Marshal, J. L. Keck; Attorney, D. S. Twitchell; Recorder, W. H. Sutton; City Physician, D. E. Dickinson; Councilmen: Junius Chaffee, C. J. White, J. W. Cook, M. English, J. H. McGee, A. H. Waterman, T. J. Wolf, R. W. Hilliker.

1870 Mayor, E. M. McGee; Treasurer, George Sweeny; Collector, P. M. Chouteau; Assessor, Robert Salisbury; Auditor, John T. Tobin; Engineer, John Donnelly; Wharf Master, A. T. Hoover; City Clerk, Daniel Geary; Marshal, Thomas M. Speers; Attorney, H. P. White; Recorder, C. A. Carpenter; Market Master, H. F. Smith; City Physician, D. E. Dickinson; Councilmen: Junius Chaffee, John Campbell, C. J. White, P. J. Henn, J. H. McGee, John W. Keefer, D. Ellison, J. Lykins, T. J. Wolf, Thomas Burke, R. W. Hilliker, James E. Marsh.

1871 Mayor, William Warner; Treasurer, Samuel Jarboe; Collector, P. M. Chouteau; Engineers, O. Chanute, J. J. Moore; Auditor, John J. Tobin; Assessor, Robert Salisbury; City Clerk, Daniel Geary; City Attorney, J. W. Dunlap; Recorder, D. A. N. Grover; Marshal, T. M. Speers; City Physician, W. C. Evens; Market Master, R. C. Gould; Counselors, John C. Gage, J. Brumback; Councilmen: Junius Chaffee, John Campbell, William Weston, H. T. Hovelman, P. J. Henn, J. W. Keefer, David Ellison, J. Lykins, Jacob Toney, Thomas Burke, James Hammon, James Marsh.

1872 Mayor, R. H. Hunt; Auditor, H. C. Kumpf; Treasurer, Samuel Jarboe; Recorder, O. G. Long; Marshal, William Shappard; Attorney, John

C. Campbell; Supervisor of Registration, H. B. Toelle; City Clerks, Daniel Geary, J. Enright; Chief of Fire Department, J. M. Silvers; Inspector of Weights and Measures, Sam Winrau; Physician, W. C. Evens; Engineer, H. L. Marvin; Collector, P. M. Chouteau; Market Master, R. C. Gould; Assessor, Robert Salisbury; Counselor, J. Brumback; Wharf Master, W. A. M. Vaughan; Wood Inspector, J. Y. Leveridge; Superintendents of Workhouse, Charles Quest, E. H. Russell; Councilmen: Michael Flynn, William Weston, Lyman McCarty, Michael Diveley, M. Horner, E. L. Martin, H. T. Hovelman, M. English, D. H. Porter, D. Ellison, Patrick Kirby, Patrick Fay.

1873 Mayor, E. L. Martin; Recorder, D. H. Porter; Auditor, H. C. Kumpf; Treasurer, William Weston; Marshal, G. G. Neiswanger; Attorney, H. M. Withers; Supervisor of Registration, D. L. Hall; Superintendent of Workhouse, M. McCormick; Collector, Webster Withers; Engineer, H. L. Marvin; Market Master, John Phillips; Assessors, John T. Blake, Robert Salisbury; Sanitary Sergeant, E. H. Russell; Chief of Fire Department, J. M. Silvers; Physician, A. M. Crow; City Clerk, A. Mayer; Inspector of Weights and Measures, James Sweeny; Wood Inspectors, Thomas Cloudsley, T. McLean; Counselor, J. Brumback.

1874 Mayor, S. D. Woods; Recorder, James Farron; Auditor, H. C. Kumpf; Treasurer, P. M. Chouteau; Attorney, J. C. Tarsney; Supervisor of Registration, J. M. Ekdahl; Counselors, F. M. Black, J. W. Dunlap; Engineer, E. O'Flaberty; Physician, J. O. Day; Comptroller, W. B. Napton; Chief of Fire Department, M. E. Burnet; Superintendent of Workhouse, F. Fitzpatrick; Market Master, M. Renahan; Assessor, Robert Salisbury; Inspector of Weights and Measures, John Ryan; City Clerk, A. Mayer; License Inspector, Thomas Fox; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; Councilmen: John Campbell, Joseph M. Beach, F. B. Nofsinger, A. C. Moffatt, D. A. N. Grover, Dennis Levy, Charles A. Ebert, W. W. Payne, O. H. Short, Ed H. Webster, P. Kirby, Edward Kelley.

1875 Mayor, Turner A. Gill; Treasurer, P. M. Chouteau; Auditor, H. C. Kumpf; Recorder, W. H. Sutton; Attorney, Wash Adams; Supervisor of Registration, J. M. Ekdahl; Comptroller, D. A. N. Grover; Counselors, John C. Gage, J. Brumback; Superintendent of Workhouse, James Dowling; Councilmen: J. M. Beach, John Campbell, A. C. Moffat, B. A. Fineman, Dennis Levy, G. W. Lovejoy, W. W. Payne, P. McAnany, Ed W. Webster, J. W. Reid, Ed Kelley, H. A. Simms.

1876 Mayor, Turner A. Gill; Treasurer, P. M. Chouteau; Auditor, L. J. Talbott; Recorders, W. H. Sutton, H. R. Nelso; Attorney, Wash. Adams; Supervisor of Registration; J. M. Ekdahl; Counselor, J. Brumback; Comptroller, D. A. N. Grover; Assessor, Robert Salisbury; Engineer, A. A. Holmes; Market Master, Patrick O'Reilley; Physician, William C. Morris; Superinten-

dent of Workhouse, J. W. Wirth; Inspector of Weights and Measures, John Kelley; City Clerks, A. Mayer, E. R. Hunter; Chief of Fire Department, F. Foster; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; Councilmen: John Campbell, W. S. Gregory, B. A. Fineman, D. R. Porter, Edward Lynde, G. W. Lovejoy, Dennis Levy, P. McAnany, James M. Buckley, J. W. Reid, William Holmes, H. A. Sims, David P. Bigger.

1877 Mayor, J. W. L. Slavens; Auditor, L. J. Talbott; Treasurer, P. M. Chouteau; Recorder, D. Ellison; Attorney, James Gibson; Supervisor of Registration, John M. Ekdahl; Comptroller, J. M. Dews; Counselor, H. N. Ess; Assessor, Robert Salisbury; Physician, W. C. Morris; Inspector of Licenses, Weights and Measures, F. M. Furgeson; Market Master, Joseph Porter; Superintendent of Workhouse, W. L. Sheppard; City Clerk, W. E. Benson; Engineer, A. A. Holmes; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; Chief of Fire Department, F. Foster; Councilmen: W. S. Gregory, Philip Casey, E. Lynde, R. H. Drennon, Dennis Levy, C. C. Whitmeyer, James M. Buckley, W. B. Robinson, William Holmes, W. H. Winants, David P. Bigger, H. A. Simms.

1878 Mayor, George M. Shelley; Treasurer, William Weston; Auditor, L. J. Talbott; Recorder, Hamilton Finney; Attorney, James Gibson; Supervisor of Registration, Erastus Johns; Assessor, Robert Salisbury; City Clerk, W. E. Benson; Superintendents of Workhouse, W. L. Sheppard, William Kelley; Market Master, Joseph Porter; Engineer, J. M. Trowbridge; Comptroller, H. C. Kumpf; Inspector of Licenses, Weights and Measures, W. W. Payne; Counselor, S. P. Twiss; Physician, A. M. Crow; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; Chief of Fire Department, F. Foster; Councilmen: Philip Casey, P. D. Etue, R. H. Drennon, H. C. Morrison, C. C. Whitmeyer, T. W. Butler, W. B. Robinson, L. A. Allen, W. H. Winants, Louis Dragon, H. A. Simms, A. H. Glasner.

1879 Mayor, George M. Shelley; Treasurer, A. C. Walmsley; Auditor, William Vincent; Recorder, Hamilton Finney; Attorney, Thomas King; Supervisor of Registration, M. K. Kirk; Counselor, T. M. Gill; Comptroller, H. C. Kumpf; Assessor, Robert Salisbury; City Clerk, W. E. Benson; Engineer, C. H. Knickerbocker; Assistant Engineer, John Donnelly; Physician, D. R. Porter; Market Master, William Burk; Inspector of Licenses, Weights and Measures, Benedict Waibel; Superintendent of Workhouse, F. R. Allen; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; Chief of Fire Department, F. Foster; Councilmen: P. D. Etue, George M. McClelland, H. C. Morrison, J. N. DuBois, T. W. Butler, R. H. Maybury, L. A. Allen, John Salisbury, Louis Dragon, T. B. Bullene, A. H. Glasner, Patrick Hiekey.

1880 Mayor, C. A. Chace; Treasurer, A. C. Walmsley; Auditor, William Vincent; Recorder, H. Finney; Attorney, Thomas King; Supervisor of Registration, M. Burk; Counselor, Wash. Adams; Engineer, John Donnelly;

Comptroller, Nathaniel Grant; City Clerk, V. D. Callahan; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; Chief of Fire Department, F. Foster; Assessor, Robert Salisbury; Physician, C. J. Jenkins; Inspector of Licenses, Adam Johns; Market Master, J. J. Granfield; Superintendent of Workhouse, F. R. Allen; Councilmen: J. A. McDonald, T. B. Bullene, John Salisbury, George W. McClelland, W. J. Ross, J. N. Dubois, Patrick Hickey, J. N. Moore, R. H. Maybury, W. G. Duncan, Louis Dragon.

1881 Mayor, Daniel A. Frink; Treasurer, A. C. Walmsley; Auditor, M. L. Sullivan; Recorder, John W. Childs; Attorney, W. J. Strong; Supervisor of Registration, M. H. Bass; Counselor, D. S. Twitchell; Comptroller, Nathaniel Grant; Assessor, Robert Salisbury; City Clerk, V. D. Callahan; Engineer, John Donnelly; Assistant Engineer, A. A. Holmes; Physician, John Fee; Market Master, John J. Granfield; Inspector of Licenses, Weights and Measures, B. Waibel; Superintendent of Workhouse, Thomas C. Clary; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; Chief of Fire Department, F. Foster; Councilmen: W. J. Ross, J. M. Ford, J. A. McDonald, D. H. Porter, John W. Moore, James Anderson, L. A. Allen, John Salisbury, L. Dragon, B. A. Sheidley, W. G. Duncan, M. Gafney.

1882 Mayor, Thomas B. Bullene; Treasurer, A. C. Walmsley; Auditor, M. L. Sullivan; Recorder, George R. Jones; Attorney, W. J. Strong; Counsellor, D. S. Twitchell; Comptroller, Nathaniel Grant; Engineer, William B. Knight; Assessor, Thomas H. Edwards; Clerk, H. P. Langworthy; Physician, Dr. John Fee; Chief of Fire Department, George C. Hale; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; Superintendent of Workhouse, John M. Moynahan; License Inspector, Benedict Waibel; Market Master, Minor H. Bass; Supervisor of Registration, Otto Seits; Public Impounder, A. J. Hiscox; Janitor, William Johnson; Street Commissioner, Dennis Levy; Boiler Inspector, John C. McFadden; Councilmen: W. J. Ross, James M. Ford, D. H. Porter, Charles Brooks, James Anderson, A. G. Kesler, John Salisbury, Jefferson Brumback, *B. A. Sheidley, S. M. Ford, M. Gaffney, C. A. Brockett, Charles Fradenburg, Sergeant at Arms.

1883 Mayor, James Gibson; Treasurer, L. B. Eveland; Auditor, M. L. Sullivan; Recorder, Charles M. Ingraham; Attorney, Orwell T. Knox; Counselor, D. S. Twitchell; Comptroller, Nathaniel Grant; Engineer, William B. Knight; Assessor, Thomas H. Edwards; Clerk, H. P. Langworthy; Janitor, William Johnson; Physician, Dr. John Fee; Chief of Fire Department, George C. Hale; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; Superintendent of Workhouse, John Moynahan; License Inspector, Benedict Waibel; Market Master, Mynor H. Bass; Superintendent of Registration, George Sellman; Boiler Inspector, Thomas Cody; Street Commissioner, Dennis Levy; Public Im-

*Resigned.

pounder, John Gallagher; Elevator Inspector, Colonel McDougall; Councilmen: W. J. Ross, Martin Regan, Charles Brooks, Sr., A. J. Sweet, A. G. Kesler, H. T. Hovelman, Jefferson Brumback, Joseph M. Patterson, S. M. Ford, John H. Reid, C. A. Brockett, M. Gaffney, Charles Fradenburg, Sergeant at Arms.

1884 Mayor, Leander J. Talbott; Treasurer, L. B. Eveland; Auditor, Benjamin D. West; Recorder, Charles M. Ingraham; Attorney, John J. Campbell; Counselor, Wash Adams; Comptroller, Nathaniel Grant; Engineer, William B. Knight; Assessor, Thomas H. Edwards; Clerk, H. P. Langworthy; Physician, Dr. John Fee; Janitor, William Johnson; Street Commissioner, John H. Burke; License Inspector, Frederick Buehler; Market Master, John Fleming; Supervisor of Registration, George Sellman; Boiler Inspector, Thomas Cody; Elevator Inspector, James Bewsher; Superintendent of Buildings, T. R. Tinsley; Superintendent of Workhouse, Thomas Phelan; Public Impounder, John Gallagher; Chief of Fire Department, George C. Hale; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; Meat Inspector, William Burnett; Councilmen: Martin Regan, Patrick O'Rourke, A. K. Sweet, Joseph K. Davidson, H. T. Hovelman, A. G. Kesler, Joseph M. Patterson, John Salisbury, John H. Reid, J. M. Ford, M. Gaffney, John McClintock, Charles Fradenburg, Sergeant at Arms.

1885 Mayor, John W. Moore; Treasurer, George W. Jones; Auditor, Benjamin D. West; Recorder, Joseph H. Worthen; Attorney, John C. Campbell; Counselor, Edward L. Scarritt; Comptroller, Nathaniel Grant, Engineer, Benjamin R. Whitney; Assessor, Thomas H. Edwards; Clerk, H. P. Langworthy; Physician, Dr. John Fee; Janitor, William Johnson; Scavenger, Charles Grant; Street Commissioner, James W. Underwood; License Inspector, Caleb Huestis; Market Master, John Fleming; Supervisor of Registration, Benedict Waibel; Boiler Inspector, Thomas Cody; Elevator Inspector, George E. Sartwell; Superintendent of Buildings, T. R. Tinsley; Superintendent of Workhouse, Thomas Phelan; Public Impounder, C. M. Meek; Chief of Fire Department, George C. Hale; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; City Chemist, Robert T. Sloan; Meat Inspector, William Burnett; Councilmen: P. O'Rourke, James A. Finlay, Joseph K. Davidson, Wiley O. Cox, A. G. Kesler, C. C. Whitmeyer, John Salisbury, George W. Tourtellot, J. M. Ford, Charles E. Moss, John McClintock, John J. Granfield, Charles E. Fradenburg, Sergeant at Arms.

1886 Mayor, Henry C. Kumpf; Treasurer, Benjamin Holmes; Auditor, B. D. West; Recorder, Joseph W. Worthen; Attorney Joseph J. Williams; Counselor, Robert Quarles; *Comptroller, Nathaniel Grant; Street Commissioner, James Finnecone; License Inspector, Caleb Huesties; Market

* Died

Master, James C. Henry; Superintendent of Registration, W. L. Hendershott; Boiler Inspector, Thomas Cody; Elevator Inspector, C. P. Gerahty; Superintendent of Buildings, W. B. Everhart; Engineer, John Donnelly; Assessor, Thomas H. Edwards; Clerk, H. P. Langworthy; Physician, Dr. John Fee; Janitor, William Johnson; Scavenger, Henry Middleton; Superintendent of Workhouse, Thomas Phelan; Public Impounder, C. M. Meek; City Chemist, Robert T. Sloan; Meat Inspector, J. Herold; Chief of Fire Department, George C. Hale; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; Councilmen: J. J. Granfield, Maurice Hurley, W. J. Looney, John Keenan, C. E. Moss, D. P. Thomson, G. W. Tourtellot, J. M. Patterson, A. W. Love, J. H. Burke, J. A. Finlay, Martin Regan, Cornelius Maloney, H. D. Train, W. O. Cox, J. K. Davidson, C. C. Whitmeyer, E. W. Hayes, Frederick Howard, W. E. Ridge, Frank C. Jones, Sergeant at Arms.

1877 Mayor, Henry C. Kumpf; Treasurer, Benjamin Holmes; Auditor, B. D. West; Recorder, J. J. Davenport; Attorney, W. K. Hawkins; Counselor, Robert Quarles; Comptroller, A. E. Thomas; Engineer, John Donnelly; Assessor, Thomas H. Edwards; Clerk, H. P. Langworthy; Physician, Dr. F. Sturdevant; Janitor, William Johnson; Scavenger, Henry Middleton; Side Walk Inspector, D. F. Greenwood; Street Commissioner, James Brice; License Inspector, Caleb Huestis; Market Master, James C. Henry; Supervisor of Registration, John Dolan; Boiler Inspector, Thomas Cody; Elevator Inspector, C. P. Gerahty; Superintendent of Buildings, W. B. Everhart; Superintendent of Workhouse, Thomas Phelan; *Public Impounder, C. M. Meek; City Chemist, R. R. Hunter; Meat Inspector, J. Herold; Chief of Fire Department, George C. Hale; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; Councilmen: Maurice Hurley, John Grady, W. J. Looney, John Keenan, D. P. Thomson, G. W. Lee, J. M. Patterson, M. Welsh, A. W. Love, J. H. Burke, J. A. Finlay, Martin Regan, Cornelius Maloney, H. D. Train, W. O. Cox, J. K. Davidson, E. W. Hayes, M. D. Wood, Fred Howard, W. E. Ridge, Joseph Glynn, Sergeant at Arms.

1888 Mayor, H. C. Kumpf; Treasurer, Benjamin Holmes; Auditor, S. B. Winran; Recorder, J. J. Davenport; Attorney W. K. Hawkins; Counselor, Robert Quarles; Comptroller, A. E. Thomas; Engineer, John Donnelly; Assessor, Thomas H. Edwards; Clerk, H. P. Langworthy; Physician, Dr. John Fee; Janitor, Harry Dixon; Scavenger, Henry Middleton; Sidewalk Inspector, Ed. O'Flaherty; Street Commissioner, James Brice; License Inspector, R. M. Dillon; Market Master, James C. Henry; Supervisor of Registration, John C. Hope; Boiler Inspector, Thomas Cody; Elevator Inspector, F. E. Turner; Superintendent of Buildings, W. B. Everhart; Superintendent of Workhouse, Thomas Phelan; Public Impounder, Albert J. Hiscox; Chem-

* Died

ist, R. R. Hunter; Meat Inspector, J. Herold; Chief of Fire Department, George C. Hale; Chief of Police, Thomas M. Speers; Councilmen: John Grady, H. L. Payne, W. J. Looney, John May, G. W. Lee, John McClintock, M. Welsh, W. T. Payne, A. W. Love, D. H. Bowers, J. A. Finlay, Martin Regan, W. C. Keith, John J. Green, W. O. Cox, Robert Carey, M. D. Wood, F. A. Faxon, E. H. Phelps, D. R. Ingraham, Joseph Glynn, Sergeant at Arms.

1889 Mayor, Joseph J. Davenport; Mayor's Secretary, R. S. Crohn; Treasurer, William Peake; Auditor, S. B. Winran; Recorder, Michael Boland; Recorder's clerk, J. B. Green; City Attorney, W. K. Hawkins; Recorder of Votes, John C. Hope; City Counselor, L. C. Slavens; City Clerk, Albert Phenis; Engineer, O. B. Gunn; Physician, C. D. McDonald; Comptroller, A. E. Thomas; Assessor, T. H. Edwards; Chief of Fire Department, G. C. Hale; Assistant Chief of Fire Department, J. McArdle; Superintendent of Workhouse, John Moynahan; Street Commissioner, James Brice; License Inspector, Robert Lampe; Plumbing Inspector, Richard Shannon; Chemist, R. R. Hunter; Market Master, John Bethel; Janitor, John Hunn; Boiler Inspector, Henry Bernauer; Meat Inspector, C. Anderson; Elevator Inspector, C. L. Cookson; Public Impounder, R. L. Hogan; Scavenger, H. Middleton; Sidewalk Inspector, Edward O'Flaherty; Superintendent of Buildings, S. E. Chamberlain; Recorder of Voters, John C. Hope; House Surgeon City Hospital, W. S. Allen; Wharfmaster, J. H. Jordan; Police Surgeon, W. C. Iuen; Common Council, Upper House: J. M. Patterson, President; Albert Phenis, Clerk, J. F. Deveney, L. E. Wyne, D. P. Thomson, J. M. Patterson, F. Muehlschuster, J. S. Cannon, J. M. Kimball, D. S. Twitchell; Lower House: A. W. Love, Speaker; J. Grady, H. L. Pague, John May, A. P. Foley, J. McClintock, A. N. Church, W. P. Payne, John Thomas, A. W. Love, D. H. Bowes, M. Regan, C. O'Sullivan, H. P. Stewart, T. H. Walker, R. W. Carey, D. Pullman, F. A. Faxon, E. W. Hayes, E. H. Phelps, D. R. Ingram.

1890-91 Mayor, Benjamin Holmes; Mayor's Secretary, Wade Mountfortt; Treasurer, Theodore S. Case; Auditor, John G. Bishop; Recorder, John N. Wheeler; Recorder's Clerk, C. R. McGee; City Attorney, James W. Fraher; Recorder of Voters, C. S. Owsley; Clerk, Frank G. Graham; Counselor, F. F. Rozzelle; First Assistant, W. S. Cowherd; Second Assistant, Frank Dexter; Comptroller, Stanley Hobbs; Assessor, James A. Keel; License Inspector, J. H. Ahrens; Engineer, E. Butts; Physician, E. R. Lewis; Chief of Fire Department, G. C. Hale; Assistant Chief, Joseph McArdle; Chemist, R. R. Hunter; Market Master, William Hollingsworth; Janitor, Christopher Hunt; Meat Inspector, William Burnett; Public Impounder, A. J. Hiscox; House Surgeon City Hospital, H. S. Douglas; Police Surgeon, William Iuen; Superintendent of Workhouse, W. G. Keshlear; Common Council, Upper

House: J. S. Cannon, President; F. G. Graham, Clerk; J. T. Young, Frank Muehlschuster, Carl Spengler, W. C. Roberson, E. A. Hunter, J. Niles Kimball, R. J. Johnston, L. M. Miller, C. L. Dunham; Lower House: F. M. Hayes, Speaker; J. Grady, A. P. Foley, A. N. Church, J. Thomas, D. H. Bowes, C. O'Sullivan, J. G. Manning, D. Pullman, F. M. Hayes, J. R. Brinkley.

1892-93 Mayor, Will S. Cowherd; Mayor's Secretary, James Black; Treasurer, L. B. Eveland; Auditor, Henry Crawford; Recorder, F. G. Johnson; Recorder's Clerk, R. D. Slater; Police Judge —; Attorney, James W. Fraher; Recorder of Voters, C. S. Owsley; Clerk, Frank G. Graham; Counselor, F. F. Rozzelle; First Assistant, F. P. Walsh; Second Assistant, Frank Dexter; Comptroller, Benjamin Holmes; Assessor, James A. Keel; License Inspector, J. H. Ahrens; Physician, E. R. Lewis; Chief of Fire Department, G. C. Hale; Assistant Chief, Joseph McArdle; Chemist, R. R. Hunter; Market Master, J. B. Shannon; Meat Inspector, William Burnett; Public Impounder, A. J. Hiscox; House Surgeon City Hospital, F. R. Smiley; Police Surgeon, William Iuen; Superintendent of Workhouse, W. G. Keshlear; Common Council, Upper House: P. H. Tiernan, President; F. G. Graham, Clerk; Oscar Dahl, Frank Muehlschuster, Carl Spengler, William Huttig, E. R. Hunter, J. Niles Kimball, R. J. Johnston, F. J. Shinnick, J. H. Butler; Lower House: John Fitzpatrick, Speaker; James Pendergast, A. P. Foley, F. C. Gunn, C. A. Young, John Fitzpatrick, M. Regan, J. A. Hays, F. Phillips, G. O. Warneke, J. R. Brinkley.

1894-95 Mayor, Webster Davis; Mayor's Secretary, C. P. Phillips; Treasurer, J. J. Green; Auditor, J. G. Green; Police Judge, J. M. Jones; Recorder's Clerk, F. M. Williams; Attorney, C. E. Burnham; Recorder of Voters, C. S. Owsley; City Clerk, Frank G. Graham; Counselor, F. F. Rozzelle; First Assistant, F. P. Walsh; Second Assistant, C. E. Pratt; Comptroller, John F. Shannon; City Assessor, J. A. Keel; License Inspector, I. N. Strickler; Inspector of Weights and Measures, M. C. Wuerz; Physician, A. M. Crow; Chief of Fire Department, G. C. Hale; Assistant Chief, Edward Trickett; Market Master, Minor Bass; Meat Inspector, C. C. Anderson; Public Impounder, George Clough; House Surgeon of City Hospital, G. O. Coffin; Police Surgeon, William Iuen; Superintendent of Workhouse, Alfred Brandt; Common Council, Upper House: P. H. Tiernan, President; F. G. Graham, Clerk; Oscar Dahl, Frank Phillips, H. C. Morrison, William Huttig, L. F. Wyne, W. W. Morgan, R. J. Johnston, F. J. Shinnick, George Eyssell; Lower House: James Pendergast, John Moran, C. F. Reiger, R. D. Craig, A. B. Olson, M. Regan, W. T. Jamison, P. S. Brown, Jr., D. E. Stoner, J. W. Kidwell.

1896-97 Mayor, J. M. Jones; Mayor's Secretary, E. Mont Reilly; Treasurer, J. J. Green; Auditor, J. G. Bishop; Police Judge, F. W. Gifford; Clerk Police Court, F. M. Williams; Attorney, C. E. Burnham; Clerk, C. S. Curry; Counselor, H. C. McDougal; First Assistant, L. A. Laughlin; Second Assistant, C. S. Palmer, Comptroller, Hans Lund; Assessor, C. C. Yost; License Inspector, M. L. Earhart; Inspector of Weights and Measures, M. C. Wuerz; City Physician, G. O. Coffin; Chief of Fire Department, G. C. Hale; Assistant Chief, Edward Trickett; Assessor and Collector Water Rates, C. S. Squier; Market Master, George A. Randall; Meat Inspector, C. C. Anderson; Public Impounder, J. T. Rogers; House Surgeon City Hospital, Newton McVey; Police Surgeon, B. C. Hyde; Superintendent of Workhouse, Alfred Brandt; Common Council, Upper House: G. S. Graham, President; R. J. Johnston, W. W. Morgan, George Eyssell, H. C. Morrison, C. N. Munson, J. E. Jewell, John T. Sedden, L. E. Wyne, P. S. Brown, Jr.; Lower House: James Pendergast, J. J. Wolf, S. B. Hough, R. D. Craig, J. O. Beroth, J. P. Lynch, N. P. Symonds, Frank Brinkley, J. G. Smith, A. D. Burrows.

1898-99 Mayor, James M. Jones; Mayor's Secretary, E. Mont Reilly; Treasurer, J. Scott Harrison, Jr.; Auditor, A. R. Cecil; Police Judge, C. E. Burnham; Clerk Police Court, N. C. Crews; City Attorney, D. A. Brown; City Clerk, C. S. Curry; City Counselor, R. B. Middlebrook; First Assistant, H. S. Hadley; Second Assistant, S. S. Winn; City Comptroller, Hans Lund; City Assessor, C. C. Yost; License Inspector, M. C. Wuerz; Inspector of Weights and Measures, Louis Spoehrer; City Physician, G. O. Coffin; Chief of Fire Department, G. C. Hale; Assistant Chief, Edward Trickett; Assessor and Collector of Water Rates, C. S. Squier; Health Officer, E. D. Benton; Market Master, F. M. Williams; Meat Inspector, C. C. Anderson; Public Impounder, W. S. Beery; House Surgeon City Hospital, T. B. Thrush; Police Surgeon, D. W. Longan; Superintendent of Workhouse, C. C. Anderson; Common Council, Upper House: A. F. Batt, John E. Lach, Frank C. Peck, Herman M. Gerhart, S. B. Hough, W. W. Harnden, E. S. Jewett, H. M. Beardsley, C. N. Munson, J. E. Jewell, John T. Seddon, L. E. Wyne, P. S. Brown, Jr., George S. Graham; Lower House: James Pendergast, John Moran, Jesse L. Jewell, Olaus Swanson, John P. Lynch, Lewis B. Sawyer, Frank Brinkley, William H. Otto, A. D. Burrows, John F. Weidenmann, John Q. Watkins, Francis L. Middleton, Frank N. Johnson.

1900-1 Mayor, James A. Reed; Mayor's Secretary, J. G. L. Harvey; Treasurer, James Cowgill; Auditor, Daniel V. Kent; Police Judge, Thomas B. McAuley; Clerk Police Court, S. C. Kelly; City Attorney, Frank Gordon; City Clerk, Charles S. Curry; City Counselor, R. B. Middlebrook; First Assistant, L. A. Laughlin; Second Assistant, S. S. Winn; City Comptroller, Hans Lund; City Assessor, C. C. Yost; License Inspector, B. E. Sylvester;

Inspector of Weights and Measures, William Hudgens; Meat and Milk Inspector, R. H. Hodges; Superintendent of Streets, Thomas Pendergast; Elevator Inspector, Leslie Hopkins; Gas Inspector, W. E. Beem; Superintendent of Buildings, Michael McTernan; Superintendent of Workhouse, W. P. Buckner; Dog Enumerator, Captain James Kennedy; Superintendent of Water Department, W. G. Goodwin; City Physician, G. O. Coffin; Assessor and Collector of Water Rates, Daniel O'Byrne; Health Officer, E. D. Benton; Market Master, Edward Cadman; Police Surgeon, H. A. Longan; Assistant City Physicians, J. A. Manahan and C. A. Nylund; City Claim Agent, Frank Jarvis; City Chemist, Dr. J. R. Moechel; Common Council, Upper House: F. C. Peck, W. J. Knepp, A. F. Batt, J. P. Strode, E. S. Jewett, W. A. Kelly, H. M. Beardsley, G. B. Berry, W. W. Harnden, J. M. Rood, S. B. Hough, L. B. Sawyer, T. M. Spofford; Lower House: James Pendergast, John Conlon, J. P. O'Neill, G. F. Berry, James Doarn, J. P. Lynch, C. A. Adkins, W. J. Campbell, W. H. Otto, James Fairweather, Joseph Hopkins, F. W. Tuttle, J. W. Mulholland, E. L. Winn.

1902-3 Mayor, James A. Reed; Mayor's Secretary, J. G. L. Harvey; City Treasurer, James Cowgill; City Auditor, D. V. Kent; Police Judge, H. C. Brady; Clerk Police Court, S. C. Kelly; City Attorney, J. L. Morgan; City Clerk, Baxter Brown; City Counselor, R. J. Ingraham; Associate City Counselors, J. J. Williams and F. G. Johnson; City Comptroller, A. E. Gallagher; City Assessor, Edwin J. Becker; License Inspector, B. E. Sylvester; City Inspector Weights and Measures, William Hudgens; Meat and Milk Inspector, J. W. Strode; Superintendent of Streets, John Savage; Elevator Inspector, W. C. Bell; City Gas Inspector, O'Fallon Jenkins; Superintendent of Buildings, Michael McTernan; Superintendent of Workhouse, William P. Buckner; City Dog Enumerator, Captain James Kennedy; Superintendent of Water Works, W. G. Goodwin; City Physician, Dr. J. M. Langsdale; Assistant City Physicians, Dr. George P. Pipkin and Dr. George Ringel; Assessor and Collector of Water Rates, Daniel O'Byrne; Health Officer, Dr. R. P. Waring; Market Master, Edward Cadman; City Claim Agents, E. J. Curtin and F. R. Smith; City Chemist, Dr. J. R. Moechel; Humane Officer, J. C. Greenman; City Plumbing Inspector, E. J. Blanchard; Delinquent Tax Collector, E. M. Fuqua; Boiler Inspector, T. J. Ryan; City Forester, H. J. Latshaw; City Engineer, D. W. Pike, City Impounder, Robert H. Kerr; City Fumigator, W. M. Sackman; City Druggist, J. G. Lemon; City Electrician, B. C. Haldeinan; Common Council, Upper House: S. C. Woodson, John T. Murray, Baylis Steele, William Abel, J. P. Strode, W. C. Tyree, J. W. Miers, G. B. Berry, B. S. Cromwell, W. M. Sloan, W. J. Knepp, L. B. Sawyer, J. M. Rood, G. M. Shelley; Lower House: James Pendergast, D. F. Martin, J. F. Lumpkin, W. S. Umbarger, John Scanlon, J. P. Lynch, C. A. Adkins, R. P.

Greenlee, W. H. Otto, H. B. Mann, C. L. V. Hedrick, F. W. Tuttle, F. L. Middleton, E. L. Winn.

1904-5 Mayor, J. H. Neff; Mayor's Secretary, O. P. Bloss; Treasurer, A. E. Holmes; Auditor, L. E. Koehler; Police Judge, H. C. Brady; Clerk Police Court, Nelson Crews; City Attorney, J. N. Swenson; City Clerk, William Clough; City Counselor, E. C. Meservey; First Assistant, ———; Second Assistant, ———; City Comptroller, Gus Pearson; City Assessor, George L. Himes; License Inspector, W. H. Harrison; Inspector of Weights and Measures, James Davidson; Meat Inspector, Dr. W. A. Cutler; Milk Inspector, A. C. Wright; Superintendent of Streets, W. C. Brooks; Elevator Inspector, C. J. Tompkins; Gas Inspector, O. F. Jenkins; Superintendent of Buildings, S. E. Edwards; Superintendent of Workhouse, C. C. Anderson; Dog Enumerator, James Kennedy; Superintendent of Water Works, S. Y. High; City Physician, Dr. St. Elmo Saunders; Assessor and Collector of Water Rates, E. N. Powell; Health Officer, Dr. C. A. Jackson; Market Master, J. E. Jewell; Police Surgeon, ———; City Claim Agent, B. L. Tisdale; City Chemist, Dr. W. M. Cross; Humane Officer, Colonel J. E. Greenman; City Plumbing Inspector, Edward McKeighan; Boiler Inspector, Henry J. Bernauer; City Forester, F. F. Thompson; City Engineer, E. A. Harper; City Electrician, A. J. Burns; Chief of Police, John Hayes; Poundmaster, William Smith; Police Matron, Anna W. Taggart; Superintendent of Parks, W. H. Dunn; Superintendent of Schools, J. M. Greenwood; Common Council, Upper House: William Abel, J. E. Brady, W. M. Sloan, J. W. Miers, George Hoffman, C. A. Young, C. E. Zinn, S. C. Woodson, Baylis Steele, Charles Weill, B. S. Cromwell, E. S. Jewett, J. T. Murray, H. M. Beardsley; Lower House: James Pendergast, C. J. Cronin, W. S. Umbarger, John Scanlon, C. G. Launder, J. E. Halpin, J. D. Havens, A. J. Kelly, Jr., M. C. Wuerz, H. B. Mann, D. R. Spalding, Joseph Weston, E. W. Davis, E. L. Winn.

1906-7 Mayor, H. M. Beardsley; Mayor's Secretary, O. P. Bloss; Treasurer, A. E. Holmes; Auditor, D. V. Kent; Police Judge, H. G. Kyle; Clerk Police Court, N. C. Crews; City Attorney, J. N. Swenson; City Clerk, William Clough; City Counselor, E. C. Meservey; First Assistant, C. H. Thompson; Second Assistant, J. G. Schaich; City Comptroller, Gus Pearson; City Assessor, L. E. Koehler; License Inspector, W. W. Harrison; Inspector of Weights and Measures, John Spiteaufsky; Meat Inspector, W. P. Cutler; Milk Inspector, A. C. Wright; Superintendent of Streets, W. E. Griffin; Elevator Inspector, C. J. Tompkins; Gas Inspector, F. S. Scott; Superintendent of Buildings, F. B. Hamilton; Superintendent of Workhouse, J. L. McCracken; Dog Enumerator, Captain James Kennedy; Superintendent of Water Works, S. Y. High; City Physician, St. Elmo Saunders; Assessor and Collector of Water

Rates, J. B. Lawrence; Health Officer, C. A. Jackson; Market Master, J. E. Jewell; Police Surgeon, H. A. Longan; City Claim Agents, H. C. Smith and B. L. Tisdale; City Chemist, Dr. W. M. Cross; Humane Officer, F. E. McCrary; City Plumbing Inspector, E. E. McKeighan; Boiler Inspector, Henry Bernauer; City Forester, F. F. Thompson; City Engineer, E. A. Harper; City Electrician, C. M. Caldwell; Chief of Police, Daniel Ahern; Poundmaster, James Harris; Police Matrons, Mrs. Anna Taggart, Mrs. Johanna Moran; Superintendent of Parks, W. H. Dunn; Superintendent of Schools, J. M. Greenwood; Chief of Fire Department, J. C. Egner; Collector of Delinquent Taxes, A. W. Burnet; City Druggist, C. L. Reicher; Impounder, Captain James Kennedy; Common Council, Upper House: George Hoffmann; G. H. Edwards, Baylis Steele, Charles A. Young; Charles Weill, Joseph D. Havens, John P. Tillhof, Alvah O. Thompson, W. M. Sloan, Charles L. Merry, Erwin S. Jewett, John F. Eaton, Walter A. Bunker, Charles E. Zinn; Lower House: D. R. Spalding, James Pendergast, E. T. Groves, William P. Woolf, Miles F. Bulger, Charles G. Launder, J. E. Halpin, John G. Lapp, William T. Green, Frank J. Shinnick, Edmund E. Morris, Joseph Weston, Louis F. Hartman, Barron J. Fredenburg.

1908-9 Mayor, Thomas T. Crittenden, Jr.; Mayor's Secretary, Wilson L. Overall; Treasurer, William J. Baehr; Auditor, Vernon H. Greene; Police Judge, Harry G. Kyle; Clerk Police Court, ———; City Attorney, Clif Langsdale; City Clerk, William Clough; City Counselor, Edwin C. Meservey; First Assistant, C. H. Thompson; Second Assistant, Charles M. Bush; Third Assistant, John G. Schaich; City Comptroller, Gustav Pearson; City Assessor, Leo E. Koehler; License Inspector, Thomas Phillips; Inspector of Weights and Measures, William G. Winstead; Meat Inspector, Achille Weil; Milk Inspector, Lloyd Champlain; Chief Food Inspector, Frank J. Hall; City Chemist, Walter M. Cross; Superintendent of Streets, Thomas J. Pendergast; Elevator Inspector, Joseph L. Dixon; Superintendent of Buildings, John T. Neil; Superintendent of Workhouse, Patrick O'Hearn; Dog Enumerator, James Kennedy; Superintendent of Water Works, Samuel Y. High; City Physician, St. Elmo Saunders; Assessor and Collector of Water Rates, George M. Shelley; Health Officer, Walter S. Wheeler; Market Master, Meyer Wechsler; Police Surgeon, William A. Shelton; City Claim Agents, Henry C. Smith, Egbert F. Halstead, Burton L. Tisdale; Humane Officer, Frank E. McCrary; City Plumbing Inspector, Edward J. Blanchard; Boiler Inspector, ———; City Forester, Stephen C. Woodson; City Engineer, James L. Darnell; Chief of Police, Daniel Ahern; Delinquent Tax Collector, Amos W. Burnet; City Electrician, Charles M. Caldwell; Poundmaster, James Harris; Police Matrons, Johanna Moran, Elizabeth H. Burns; Superintendent of Parks, Wilbur H. Dunn; Superintendent of Schools, James M. Greenwood; Chief of Fire

Department, John C. Egner; City Druggist, Edward C. Jones; Impounder, ———; Gas Inspector, Samuel F. Scott; Inspector of Water Department, William W. Long; Common Council. Upper House: Robert L. Gregory, George H. Edwards, John F. Eaton, Joseph D. Havens, John P. Tillhof, Alvah O. Thompson, Walter A. Bunker, Baylis Steele, William C. Culbertson, Isaac Taylor, Joseph C. Wirthman, John P. Titsworth, R. Emmet O'Malley, James E. Logan; Lower House: James Pendergast, Michael J. O'Hearn, William P. Woolf, Miles F. Bulger, Darius A. Brown, Michael Cunningham, John G. Lapp, Cornelius B. Hayes, Frank J. Shinnick, Edmund D. Morris, Edgar P. Madorie, Frank D. Askew, Charles J. Gilman, Robert L. Smith.

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