Kansas historical collections

Section 234, Pages 6991 - 7020

This seventeen volume series is the first serial published by the Kansas State Historical Society from 1875 until 1928. The publication of the Kansas Historical Quarterly followed in 1931. Volumes 1-10 were officially titled the "Transactions of the Kansas State Historical Society." The title changed to "Collections of the..." beginning with volume 11. The series contains addresses and papers delivered at the annual meetings, biographical sketches, compiled historical information, and transcriptions of select collections in the Historical Society's holdings. The first seven volumes contain biennial reports of the board of directors. Beginning with volume 8 the biennial reports were published separately. Searchable tables of contents and indexes for each volume are forthcoming.

Creator: Kansas State Historical Society

Date: 1875-1928

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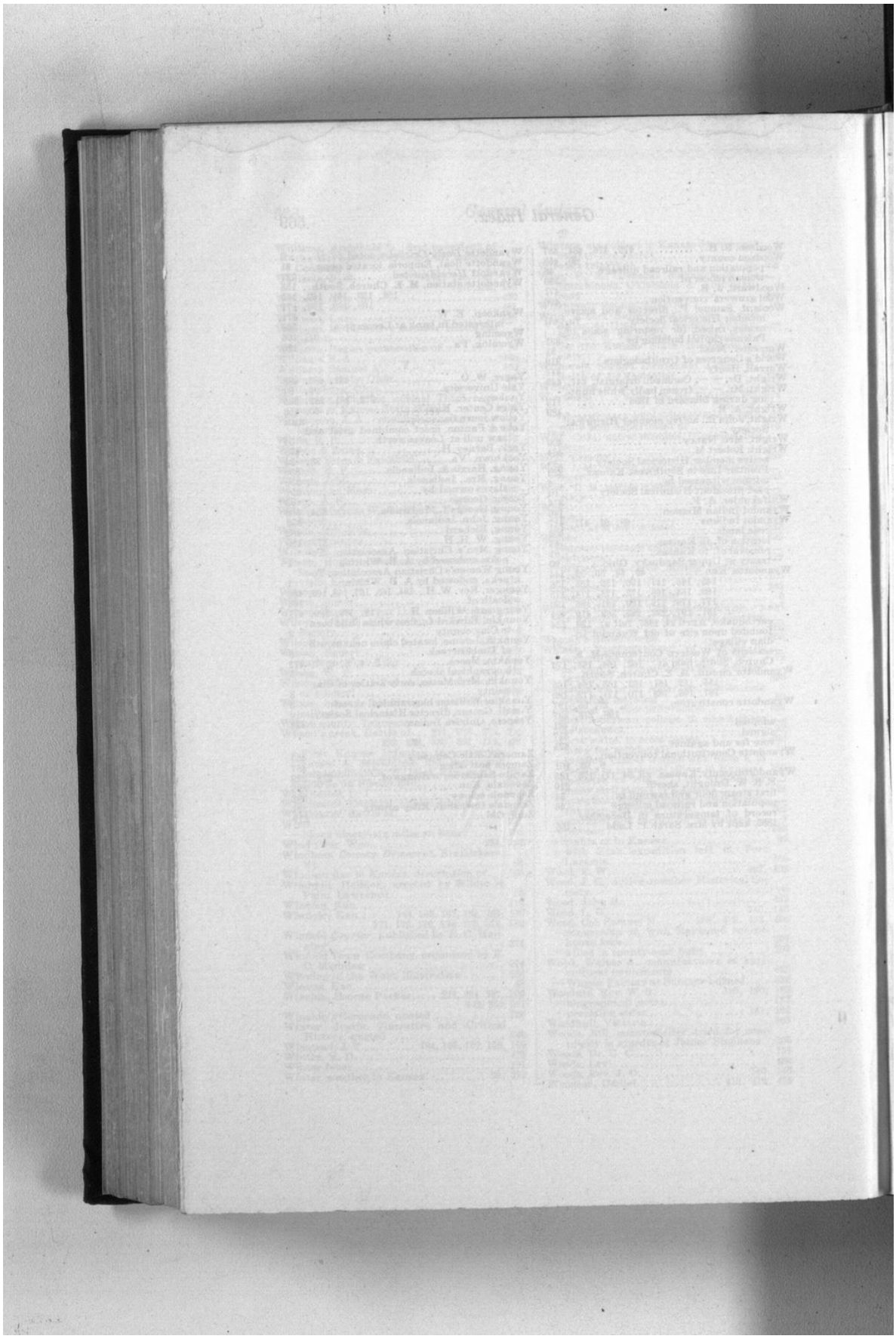

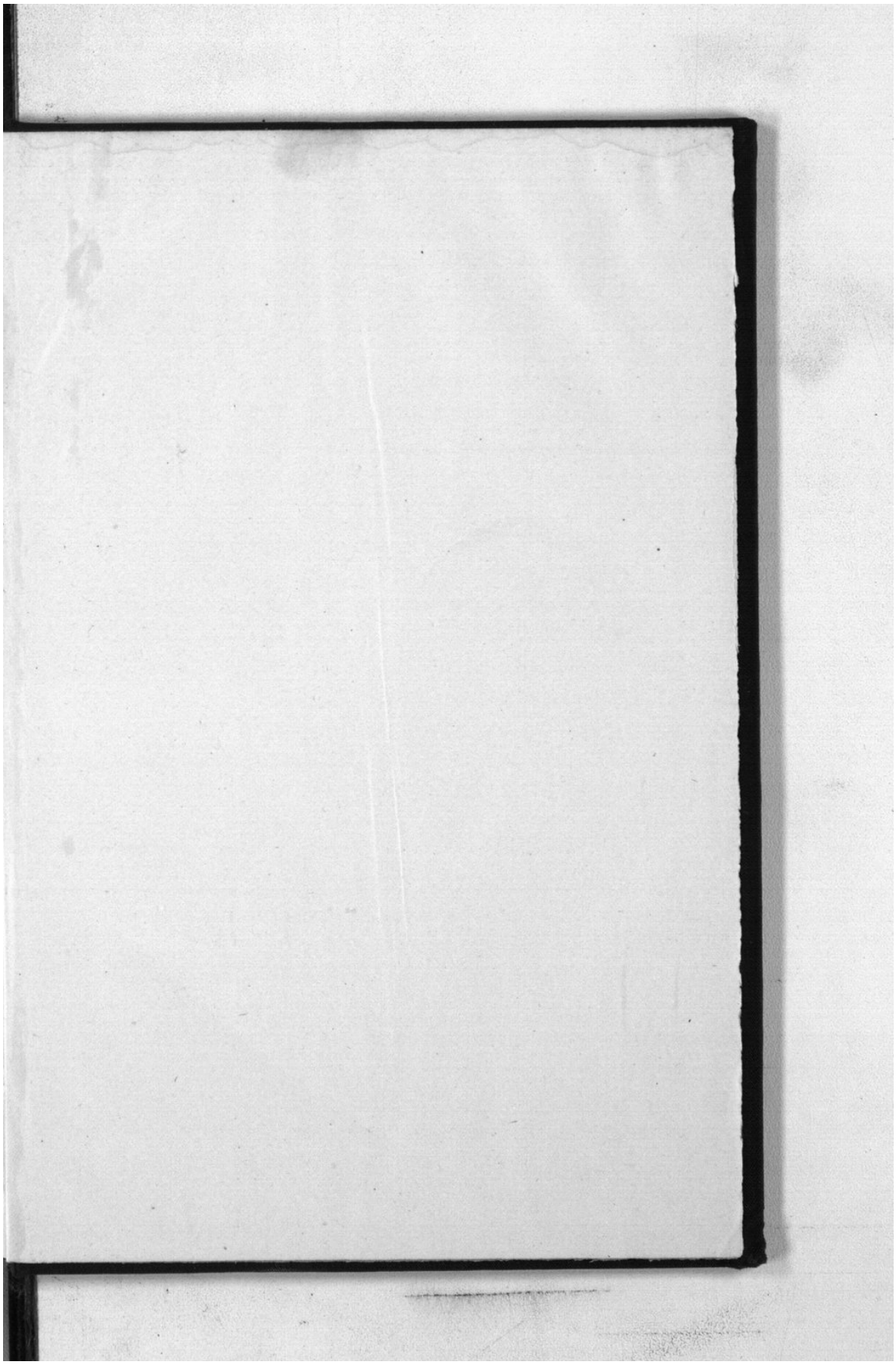

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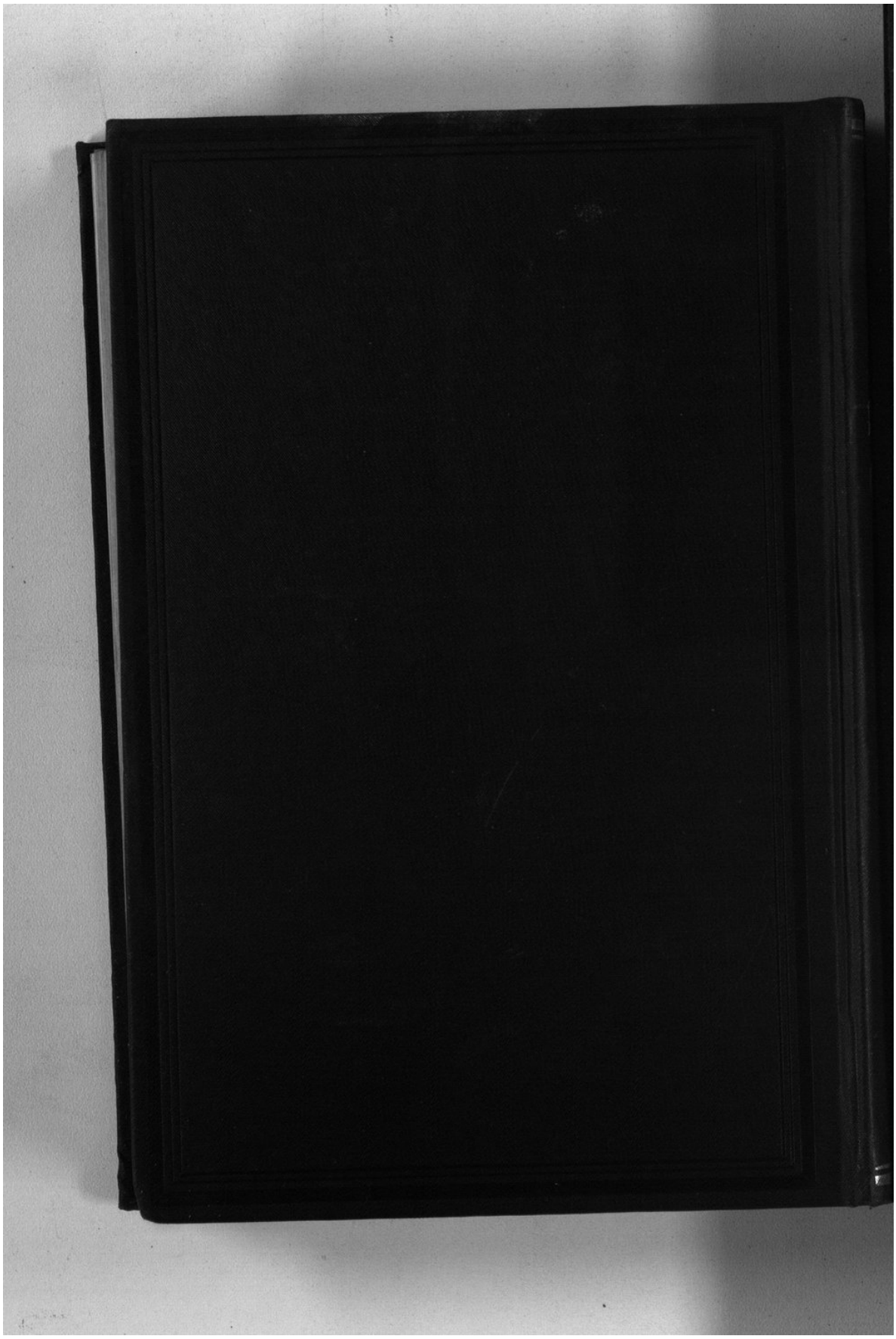

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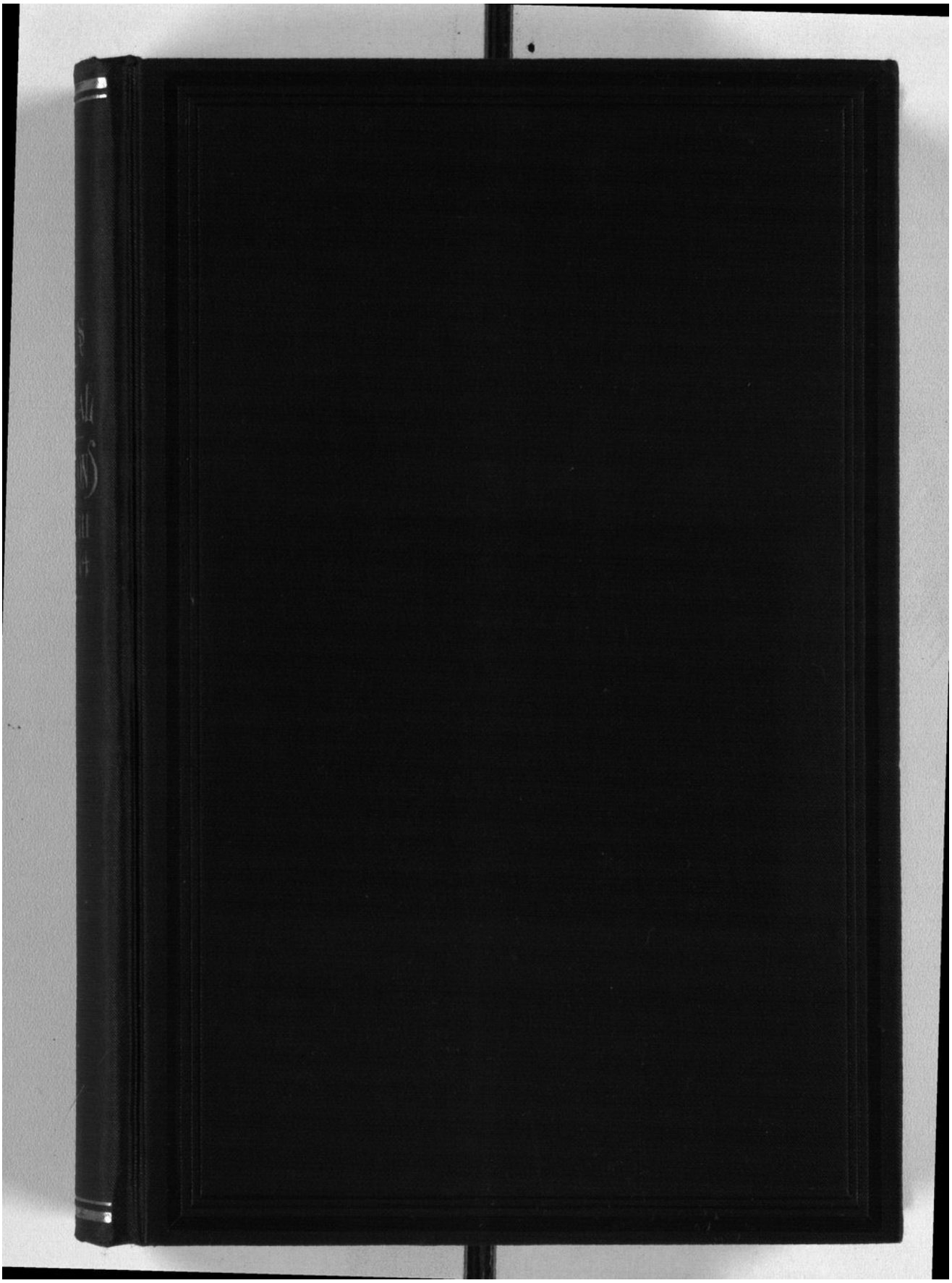

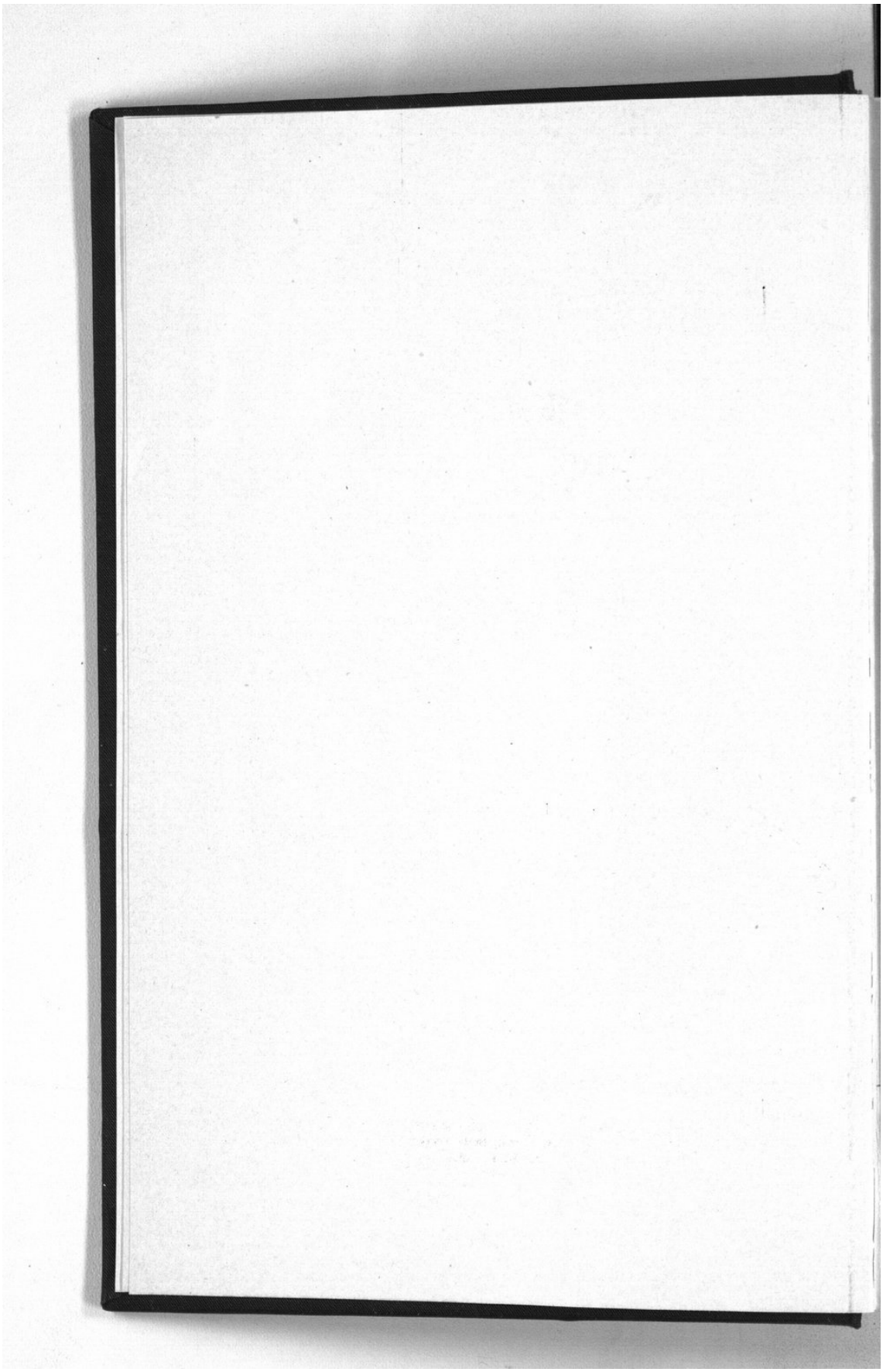

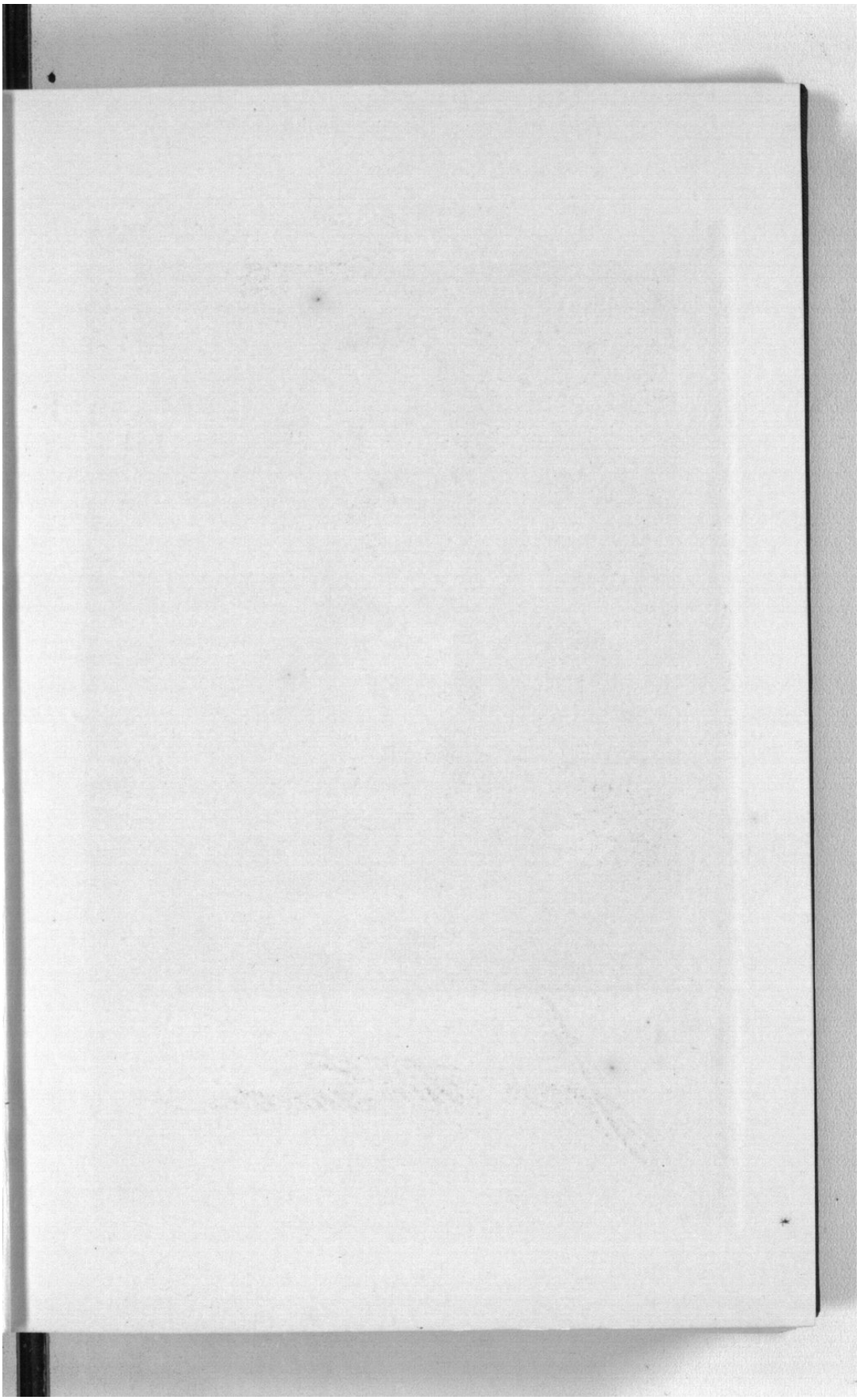

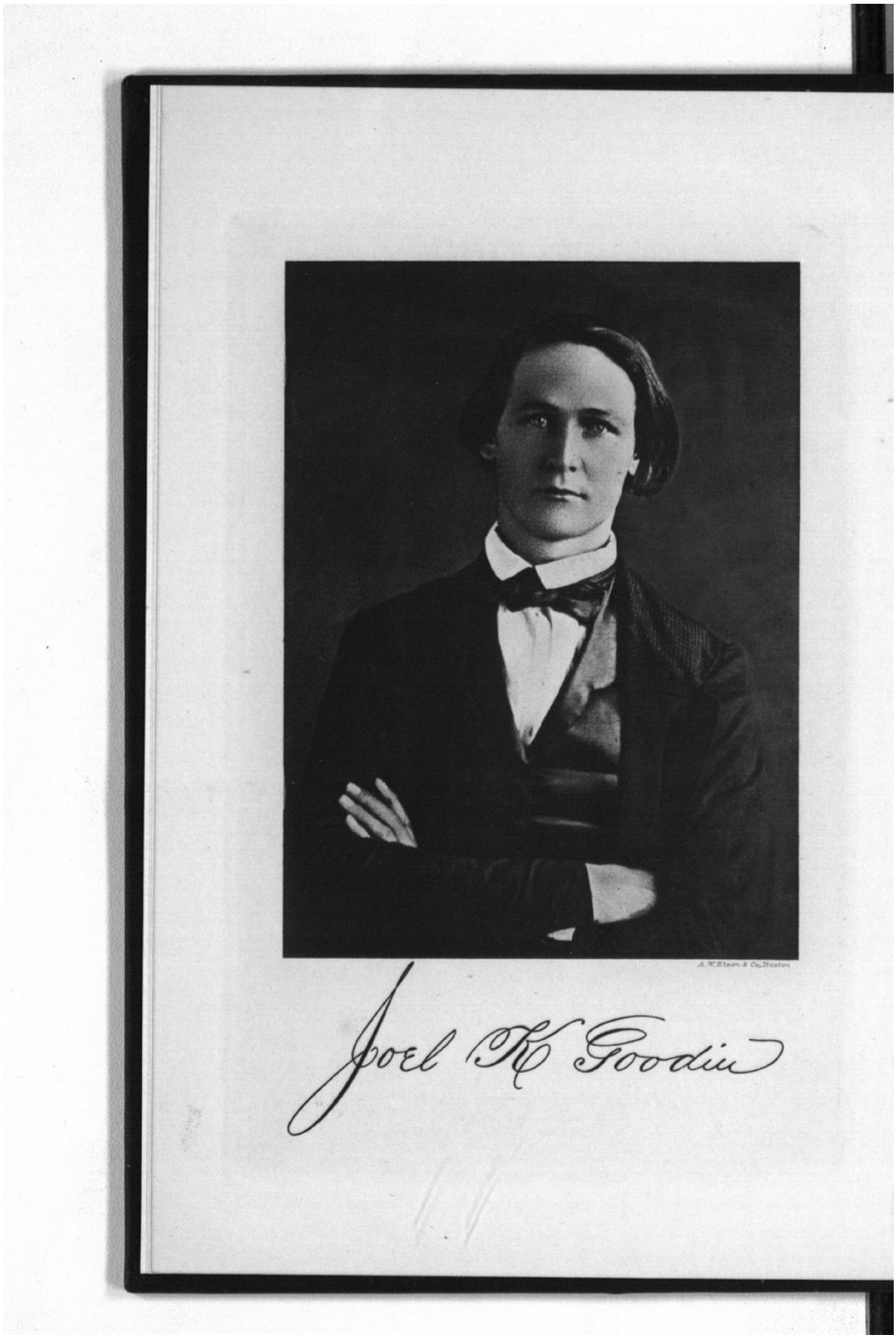
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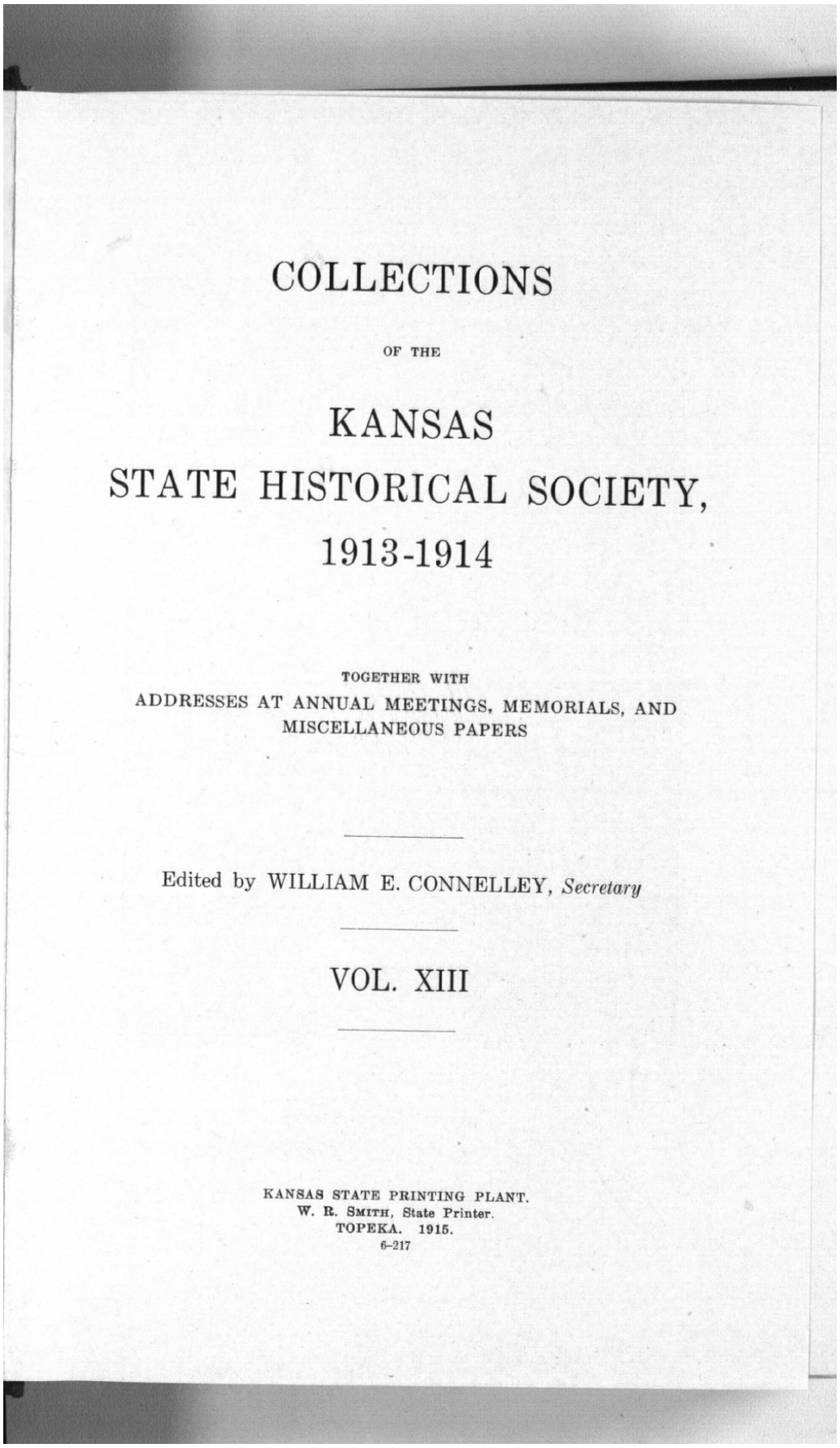

COLLECTIONS

OF THE

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1913-1914

TOGETHER WITH
ADDRESSES AT ANNUAL MEETINGS, MEMORIALS, AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS

Edited by WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY, *Secretary*

VOL. XIII

KANSAS STATE PRINTING PLANT.
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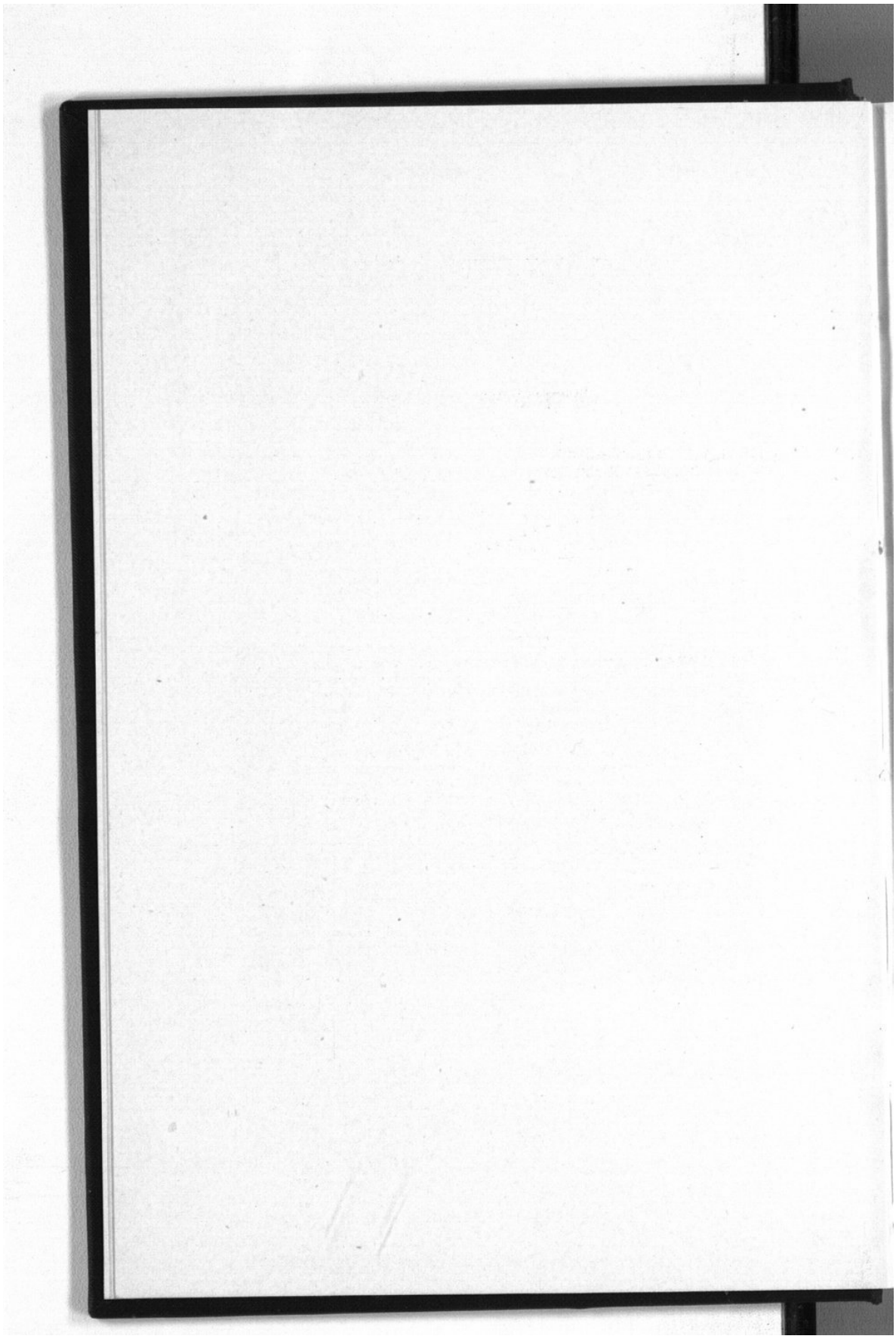

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Whiting, Albe B., Topeka.
Woolard, Samuel F., Wichita.

FOR THREE YEARS ENDING OCTOBER, 1917.

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Capper, Arthur, Topeka.
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Coburn, F. D., Topeka.
Cory, Charles E., Fort Scott.
Crawford, George M., Topeka.
Denison, W. W., Topeka.
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Kennedy, Thomas B., Junction City.
Kingman, Miss Lucy D., Topeka.
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Markham, O. G., Baldwin.
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Anderson, Thomas, Salina.
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Ballard, Clinton David, Barnes.
Ballard, David E., Washington.
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Bennett, Henry, Topeka.
Benton, Otis L., Oberlin.
Berryman, J. W., Ashland.
Bernhardt, Christian, Lincoln.
Bishop, John L., High Grove, Cal.
Bonebrake, P. I., Topeka.
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Bullard, Mrs. Cora Wellhouse, Tonganoxie.
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Burkholder, E. R., McPherson.
Byers, Otto P., Hutchinson.
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Campbell, Alexander M., jr., Salina.
Campbell, J. W., Plevna.
Capper, Arthur, Topeka.
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Carson, C. W., Ashland.
Chandler, Charles H., Topeka.
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Cornell, Mrs. Annie M. S., Kansas City.
Cory, Charles E., Fort Scott.
Crane, David O., Topeka.
Crawford, George M., Topeka.
Cron, F. H., El Dorado.
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Crosby, W. T., Topeka.
Curtis, Charles, Topeka.
Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America (Kansas State Society), Leavenworth.
Davidson, C. L., Wichita.
Dean, John S., Topeka.
Denison, W. W., Topeka.
De Rigne, Haskell, Kansas City.
Eunice Sterling Chapter, D. A. R., Wichita.
Evans, William J., Iola.
Everhardy, Dr. J. L., Leavenworth.
Fairbanks, David R., N. Yakima, Wash.
Foley, C. F., Topeka.
Frizell, E. E., Larned.
Frost, John E., Topeka.
Gardner, Theodore, Lawrence.
Gleed, Charles S., Topeka.
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Greene, Albert R., Stevenson, Wash.
Hall, Mrs. Carrie A., Leavenworth.
Hall, John A., Pleasanton.
Hamer, Robert M., Emporia.
Hanna, D. J., Salina.
Harper, Josephine C., Manhattan.
Harris, John P., Ottawa.
Harris, Kos, Wichita.
Harrison, John N., Ottawa.
Haseltine, Wm. M., Olney, Ill.
Haskins, Samuel B., Olathe.
Healy, Michael J., Lincoln.
Hinshaw, John E., Emporia.
Hite, D. R., Topeka.
Hobble, Frank A., Dodge City.
Hornaday, Grant, Fort Scott.
Humphrey, James V., Junction City.
Humphrey, Mrs. Mary V., Junction City.
Huron, George A., Topeka.
Hutchison, Wm. Easton, Garden City.
Hyer, Charles Henry, Olathe.
Jacobs, John T., Council Grove.
Jaedicke, August, jr., Hanover.
Jaussi, Bertha E., Baker.
Jewett, Edward B., Wichita.
Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth A., Courtland.
Johnson, George, Courtland.
Johnston, Mrs. Lucy B., Minneapolis.
Johnston, W. A., Minneapolis.
Jones, Lawrence M., Kansas City, Mo.
Kagey, C. L., Beloit.
Karlan, C. A., Topeka.
Keeling, Henry C., Caldwell.
Kellough, Robert W., Tulsa, Okla.
Kennedy, Thos. B., Junction City.
Kimball, F. M., Topeka.
Krouch, Mark, Larned.
Lacey, John T., Sharon Springs.
Lee, Thomas Amory, Boston, Mass.
Lewis, Fred, Marion.
Lindas, Ed. S., Larned.
Little, Flora W., La Crosse.
Little, James H., La Crosse.
Lininger, W. H., Evanston, Ill.
Locknane, Chas. S., Topeka.
Long, Chester I., Wichita.
Loomis, Mrs. Christie Campbell, Omaha, Neb
Loomis, Nelson H., Omaha, Neb.
Low, Marcus A., Topeka.
Lower, George Levi, Republic City.
Lower, Mrs. Mamie L., Republic City.
Lower, Wm. S., Republic City.
McAfee, Henry W., Topeka.
McDonald, W. S., Fort Scott.
McFarland, Horace E., St. Louis, Mo.
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Martin, Charles Coulson, Kansas City.
Martin, Donald Ferguson, Kansas City.
Martin, George Haskell, Kansas City.
Martin, John E., Emporia.
Martin, Wm. Haskell, Kansas City.
Mead, James Lucas, Chicago, Ill.
Menninger, C. F., Topeka.
Metcalf, Wilder S., Lawrence.
Miller, John, Cottonwood Falls.
Miller, W. I., Topeka.
Mills, Arthur M., Topeka.
Monroe, Lee, Topeka.
Monroe, Mrs. Lilla Day, Topeka.
Moore, R. F., Topeka.
Morehouse, George P., Topeka.
Morgan, Isaac B., Kansas City.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.—CONCLUDED.

Morgan, W. A., Cottonwood Falls.
Mulvane, David W., Topeka.
Mulvane, John R., Topeka.
Myers, Frank E., Whiting.
Naftzger, M. C., Wichita.
Neilson, Nonie, Coffeyville.
Nellis, Luther McAfee, Los Angeles, Cal.
Nellis, Mrs. Virginia McAfee, Topeka.
Nicholson, John C., Newton.
Noble, Dorothy E., Wichita.
Norton, Jonathan D., Topeka.
Orr, James W., Atchison.
Orr, Mrs. Jennie Glick, Atchison.
Peacock, A. S., Wa Keeney.
Penwell, L. M., Topeka.
Pierce, Alfred C., Junction City.
Pierce, Francis L., Lakin.
Plumb, A. H., Emporia.
Plumb, George, Emporia.
Plumb, Mrs. Preston B., Emporia.
Potter, Thomas M., Peabody.
Prentis, Mrs. Caroline E., Topeka.
Price, Ralph R., Manhattan.
Radges, Sam, Topeka.
Richards, J. F., Kansas City, Mo.
Rightmire, Wm. E., Topeka.
Robinson, A. A., Topeka.
Rockwell, Bertrand, Kansas City, Mo.
Roenigk, Adolph, Lincoln.
Root, George A., Topeka.
Ruppenthal, J. C., Russell.
Schmidt, Carl B., Chicago, Ill.
Schoch, Wm. F., Topeka.
Shields, Clara M., Lost Springs.
Shields, Joseph B., Lost Springs.
Simpson, Samuel N., Kansas City.
Slonecker, J. G., Topeka.
Smith, Ezra Delos, Meade.
Smith, Mrs. Caroline A., Manhattan.
Smith, R. B., Erie.
Smyth, Mrs. Lumina C. R., Topeka.
Spilman, A. C., McPherson.
Stevens, Culbertson, Abilene.
Stewart, James H., Wichita.
Stewart, Judd, New York, N. Y.
Stone, Eliza May, Galena.
Stone, George, Topeka.
Stover, Lute P., Iola.
Stubbs, Walter R., Lawrence.
Sweet, Timothy B., Topeka.
Thatcher, Geo. W., Great Bend.
Thompson, W. A. L., Topeka.
Travis, Frank L., Iola.
Waggener, Balie P., Atchison.
Wayman, Will, Emporia.
Watson, W. W., Salina.
Wells, Ira K., Seneca.
Whitcomb, Geo. H., Topeka.
Whiting, Albe B., Topeka.
Whiting, Thomas W., Council Grove.
Wilford, Mrs. R., Republic City.
Woolard, Samuel F., Wichita.
Wooster, Lizzie E., Salina.
Wooster, O. O., Beloit.

Total number, 211.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, DECEASED.

Anthony, Daniel R., Leavenworth.
Arnold, Mrs. Louisa C., Topeka.
Bigger, L. A., Hutchinson.
Bochemohle, W. Leo, Ellinwood.
Cole, George E., Topeka.
Conover, John, Kansas City, Mo.
Crawford, Samuel J., Topeka.
Fairfield, S. H., Alma.
Fike, J. N., Colby.
Gilmore, John S., Fredonia.
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Haskell, John G., Lawrence.
Haskell, Wm. W., Kansas City.
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Hendricks, Mrs. Lillian A., Cherryvale.
Holliday, Cyrus K., Topeka.
Humphrey, Lyman U., Independence.
Kimball, E. D., Wichita.
Lowe, P. G., Leavenworth.
Martin, George W., Topeka.
Mead, James R., Wichita.
Morrill, Edmund N., Hiawatha.
Peterson, Cyrus A., St. Louis, Mo.
Ridenour, Peter D., Kansas City, Mo.
Ruppenthal, Mrs. Sarah Spalding, Russell.
Seaton, John, Atchison.
Smyth, B. B., Topeka.
Stone, Wm. B., Galena.
Thacher, Solon O., Lawrence.

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Atchison.—Mrs. John J. Ingalls, Sheffield Ingalls.
Axtell.—Albert P. Simpson, S. S. Simpson.
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Baldwin.—Charles E. Beeks, O. G. Markham.
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Belleville.—John C. Hogin.
Beloit.—Lewis D. Beil.
Caney.—George H. Wark.
Catharine.—William Grabbe.
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Chanute.—Lillie M. Chilson, J. E. Plummer, H. P. Farrelly, S. W. Brewster.
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Colony.—John Francis.
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Enterprise.—James Frey.
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Fort Dodge.—John R. Cook.

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Fremont.—Rev. J. P. Aurelius.
Galena.—Mrs. Irene W. Stone.
Gardner.—John R. Atwood.
Goodland.—Mrs. Eva M. Murphy.
Great Bend.—Edwin Tyler, Dr. H. E. Lindas.
Greensboro, N. C.—J. H. Beach.
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Hays.—Mrs. W. D. Philip, Ward W. Sullivan, Library, Fort Hays Kansas Normal School.
Herington.—Robert Sutherland.
Hiawatha.—M. G. Ham.
Holton.—Jesse B. Bumgardner.
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Hugoton.—E. B. McConnell.
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Ness City.—Fred B. Morse.
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Pleasanton.—Jessie B. Smith.
Portis.—Mrs. Harriet D. Farnsworth.
Puyallup, Wash.—Theo. H. Scheffer.
Riley.—Clement White.
Rockford, Ill.—Mrs. D. W. Wilder.
Rose Hill, Iowa.—L. F. Howell.
St. Joseph, Mo.—S. E. Connely.
St. Louis, Mo.—William H. H. Tainter.
Salina.—Luke F. Parsons, Dan R. Wagstaff, Mrs. Galdys E. Hill, George M. Hull, W. C. Lansdon, H. H. F. Sudendorf, M. L. Mitchell, Jessie Johnson, T. W. Carlin, J. J. Eberhardt.
Sedan.—Frank S. Shukers.
Shell, Wy.—William M. Bradley.
South Pasadena, Cal.—H. A. Perkins.
Spring Hill.—George S. Sowers.
Stafford.—G. W. Akers, Earl Akers.
Sterling.—W. Q. Elliott.
Syracuse.—George Getty, Mrs. Caroline E. Barber, Evelin P. Barber.
Tampa.—E. F. Anderson, P. H. Meehan, W. R. Guth.
Topeka.—W. W. Bowman, P. H. Coney, E. L. Copeland, B. F. Flenniken, J. W. Fisher, Clara Francis, Peter Fisher, T. F. Garber, Mrs. Mary Embree, Arthur M. Hyde, Howell Jones, Lucy D. Kingman, A. W. Knowles, W. A. Smith, George W. Weed, J. G. Waters, J. G. Wood, Ferd J. Funk, W. P. Montgomery, J. P. Davis, Mrs. Ward Burlingame, O. W. Bronson, O. L. Moore, H. S. Morgan, James A. Troutman, J. S. West, F. G. Willard, Rev. John A. Bright, Samuel T. Howe, Clad Hamilton, Charles L. Mitchell, A. G. Hanback, Mrs. Malvina G. Lord, L. W. Wilson, Charles E. Eldridge, Byron H. Davis, J. S. Longshore, John L. Bagby, jr., Mrs. Jane A. Carter, Mrs. Mary Horton, J. W. Priddy, C. H. Titus, A. M. Thoroman, Mrs. H. H. Shelton, Mrs. M. Weightman, Mrs. Lucy B. Milliken, John S. Rhodes, Mrs. M. J. Shankle, Etta M. Covell, Wilson C. Wheeler, S. N. Hawkes, Mrs. Lucy Green Mason, O. J. Wood, Theo. A. Wilkie, C. E. Hempstead, D. C. Harbaugh, W. C. Keiser, W. A. S. Bird, Mrs. F. C. Montgomery, Stephen J. Spear, W. W. Smith, Will J. Russell, A. E. Helm, Clyde W. Miller, L. C. Bailey, E. C. Arnold.
Troy.—W. B. Montgomery.
Wakarusa.—Stephen Smerchek.
Wakefield.—John P. Marshall, Will P. K. Gates.
Wallace.—Thomas Madigan.
Wamego.—Maurice L. Stone.
Washington, D. C.—Dr. H. M. Hamblin.
Washington.—August Soller, Albert W. Soller, R. W. Hitchcock.
Wellington.—M. R. McLean, Glenn Willett, Mona Willis, C. E. Jackson, Byron F. Wynn, W. H. Burks, E. B. Roser, H. W Herrick, Mrs. W. H. Maddy.
White Cloud.—Mark E. Zimmerman.
Wichita.—Mrs. C. W. Bitting, Henry C. Sluss, E. A. Dorsey.
Wilson.—F. J. Swehla, J. W. Somer, Frank Sibrava, H. W. Weber.
Winfield.—James McDermott, Jesse Hiatt, Minnie J. Oliverson.
Woodston.—Minnie Bruton.
York, Neb.—Joseph S. Phebus.
York, Pa.—Dr. I. H. Betz.

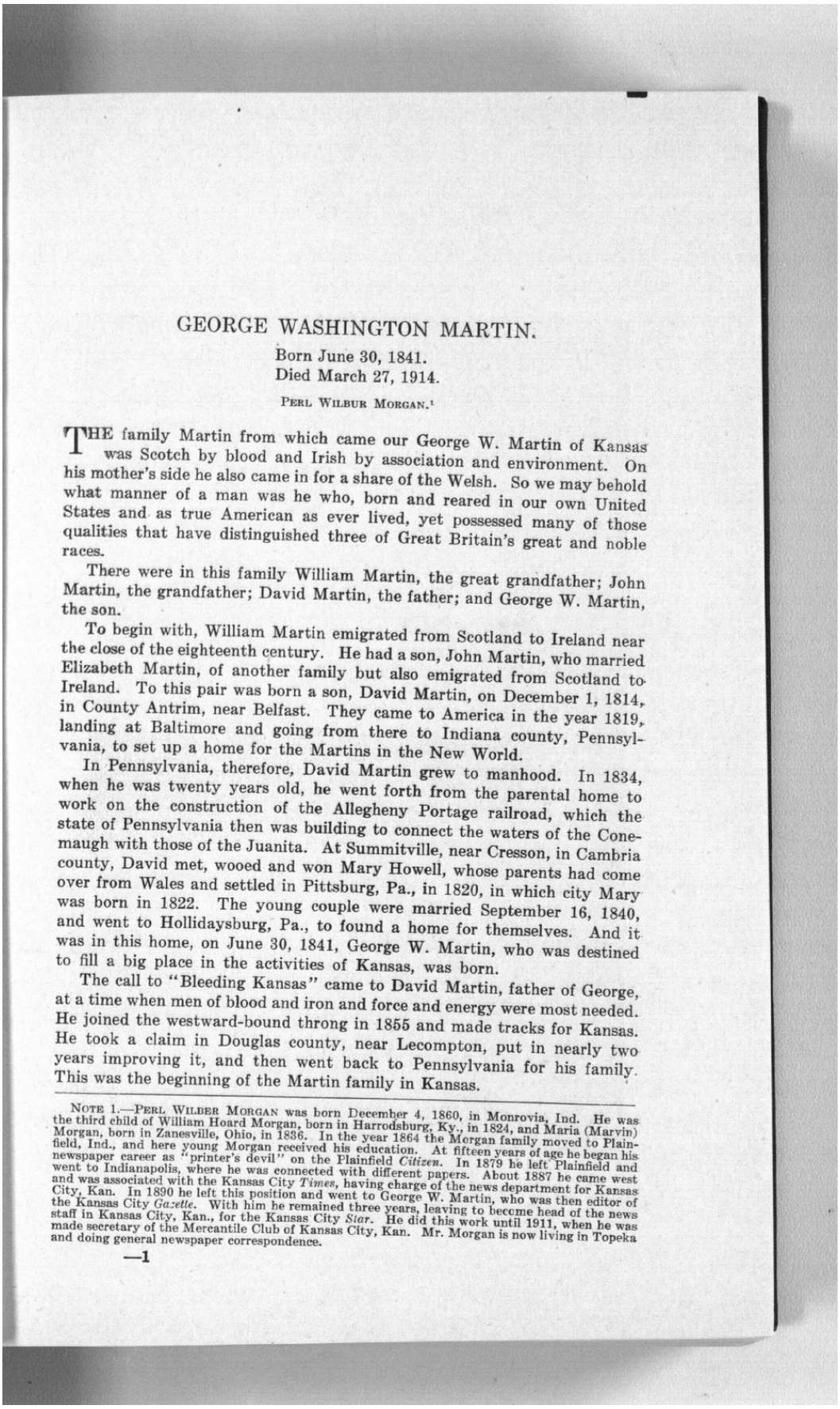
Total number, 308.

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS.

ERRATA.

Page 1.—Line 13 from bottom of text, read "Juniata" instead of "Juanita."
Page 15.—Line 3 from bottom of page, read "contact" instead of "contract."
Page 25.—Line 20 from top of page, read "One" instead of "On a."
Page 30.—Line 22 from top of page, read "Artemus Ward" instead of "Artemus War."
Page 101.—Line 3 from top of page, read "Hon. W. A. Johnson" instead of "Hon. W. A. Johnston."
Page 132.—Line 2 from bottom of page, insert "Ela," before "Josiah Miller."
Page 132.—Line at bottom of page, insert "Foster," before "J. P. Fox."
Page 253.—Line 1 at bottom of page, read "A. Larzelere" instead of "A. Larselere."
Page 261.—Line 9 from top of page, read "Charlestown" instead of "Charleston."
Page 298.—Line 11 from bottom of text, read "Anderson" instead of "Aderson."
Page 300.—Line 11 from bottom of page, read "Linn" instead of "Lynn."
Page 320.—Line 22 from bottom of page, read "St. Matthias" instead of St. Matthis."
Page 355.—Line 20 from top of page, read "Marais des Cygnes" instead of "Marias des Cygnes."
Page 363.—Line 18 from bottom of text, read "1857" instead of "1856."
Page 466.—Line 18 from bottom of page, read "Vandegrift" instead of "Vandergrift."
Page 491.—Line 3 from bottom of page, read "Agnes" instead of "Anges.'



GEORGE WASHINGTON MARTIN.

Born June 30, 1841.
Died March 27, 1914.

PERL WILBUR MORGAN.[1]

THE family Martin from which came our George W. Martin of Kansas was Scotch by blood and Irish by association and environment. On his mother's side he also came in for a share of the Welsh. So we may behold what manner of a man was he who, born and reared in our own United States and as true American as ever lived, yet possessed many of those qualities that have distinguished three of Great Britain's great and noble races.

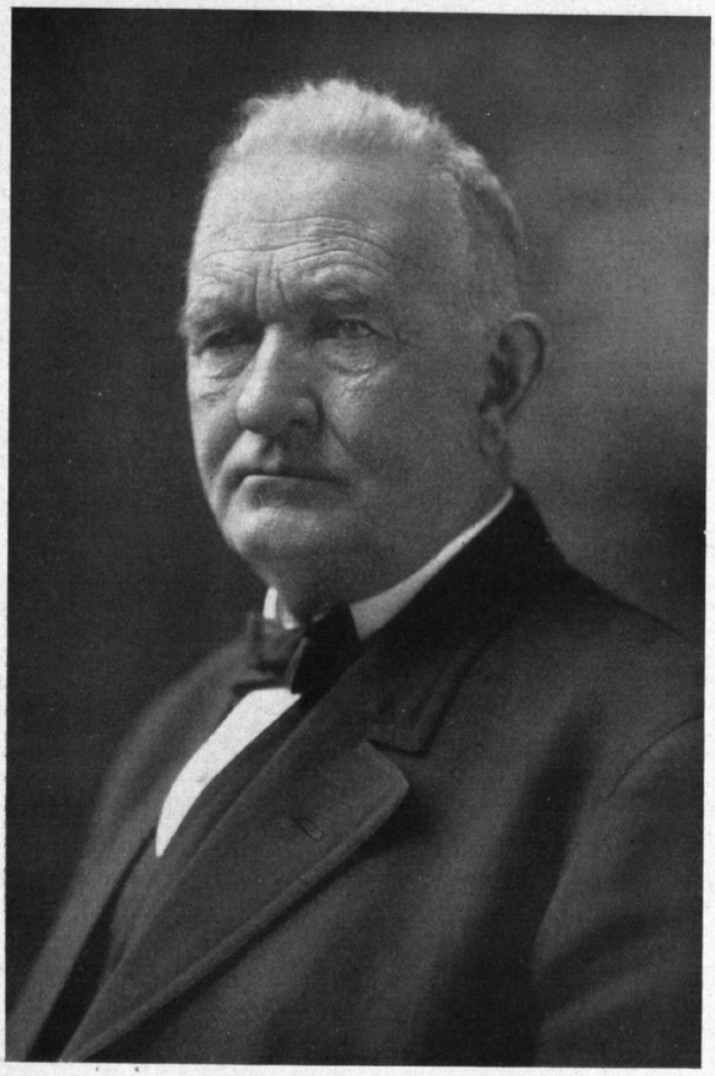
There were in this family William Martin, the great grandfather; John Martin, the grandfather; David Martin, the father; and George W. Martin, the son.

To begin with, William Martin emigrated from Scotland to Ireland near the close of the eighteenth century. He had a son, John Martin, who married Elizabeth Martin, of another family but also emigrated from Scotland to Ireland. To this pair was born a son, David Martin, on December 1, 1814, in County Antrim, near Belfast. They came to America in the year 1819, landing at Baltimore and going from there to Indiana county, Pennsylvania, to set up a home for the Martins in the New World.

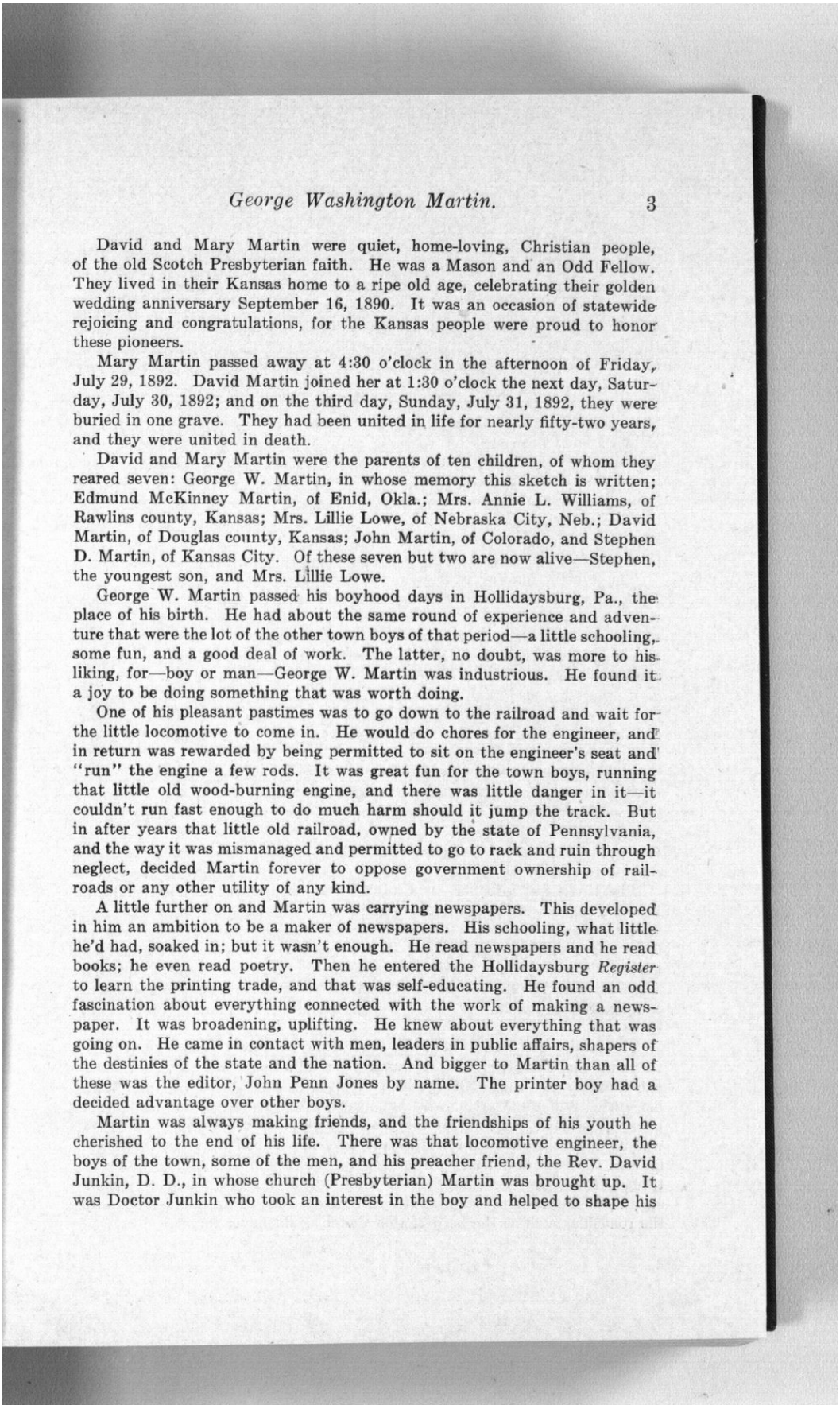
In Pennsylvania, therefore, David Martin grew to manhood. In 1834, when he was twenty years old, he went forth from the parental home to work on the construction of the Allegheny Portage railroad, which the state of Pennsylvania then was building to connect the waters of the Conemaugh with those of the Juanita. At Summitville, near Cresson, in Cambria county, David met, wooed and won Mary Howell, whose parents had come over from Wales and settled in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1820, in which city Mary was born in 1822. The young couple were married September 16, 1840, and went to Hollidaysburg, Pa., to found a home for themselves. And it was in this home, on June 30, 1841, George W. Martin, who was destined to fill a big place in the activities of Kansas, was born.

The call to "Bleeding Kansas" came to David Martin, father of George, at a time when men of blood and iron and force and energy were most needed. He joined the westward-bound throng in 1855 and made tracks for Kansas. He took a claim in Douglas county, near Lecompton, put in nearly two years improving it, and then went back to Pennsylvania for his family. This was the beginning of the Martin family in Kansas.

NOTE 1.—PERL WILBER MORGAN was born December 4, 1860, in Monrovia, Ind. He was the third child of William Hoard Morgan, born in Harrodsburg, Ky., in 1824, and Maria (Marvin) Morgan, born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1836. In the year 1864 the Morgan family moved to Plainfield, Ind., and here young Morgan received his education. At fifteen years of age he began his newspaper career as "printer's devil" on the Plainfield *Citizen*. In 1879 he left Plainfield and went to Indianapolis, where he was connected with different papers. About 1887 he came west and was associated with the Kansas City *Times*, having charge of the news department for Kansas City, Kan. In 1890 he left this position and went to George W. Martin, who was then editor of the Kansas City *Gazette*. With him he remained three years, leaving to become head of the news staff in Kansas City, Kan., for the Kansas City *Star*. He did this work until 1911, when he was made secretary of the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kan. Mr. Morgan is now living in Topeka and doing general newspaper correspondence.



GEORGE W. MARTIN.



David and Mary Martin were quiet, home-loving, Christian people, of the old Scotch Presbyterian faith. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. They lived in their Kansas home to a ripe old age, celebrating their golden wedding anniversary September 16, 1890. It was an occasion of statewide rejoicing and congratulations, for the Kansas people were proud to honor these pioneers.

Mary Martin passed away at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, July 29, 1892. David Martin joined her at 1:30 o'clock the next day, Saturday, July 30, 1892; and on the third day, Sunday, July 31, 1892, they were buried in one grave. They had been united in life for nearly fifty-two years, and they were united in death.

David and Mary Martin were the parents of ten children, of whom they reared seven: George W. Martin, in whose memory this sketch is written; Edmund McKinney Martin, of Enid, Okla.; Mrs. Annie L. Williams, of Rawlins county, Kansas; Mrs. Lillie Lowe, of Nebraska City, Neb.; David Martin, of Douglas county, Kansas; John Martin, of Colorado, and Stephen D. Martin, of Kansas City. Of these seven but two are now alive—Stephen, the youngest son, and Mrs. Lillie Lowe.

George W. Martin passed his boyhood days in Hollidaysburg, Pa., the place of his birth. He had about the same round of experience and adventure that were the lot of the other town boys of that period—a little schooling, some fun, and a good deal of work. The latter, no doubt, was more to his liking, for—boy or man—George W. Martin was industrious. He found it a joy to be doing something that was worth doing.

One of his pleasant pastimes was to go down to the railroad and wait for the little locomotive to come in. He would do chores for the engineer, and in return was rewarded by being permitted to sit on the engineer's seat and "run" the engine a few rods. It was great fun for the town boys, running that little old wood-burning engine, and there was little danger in it—it couldn't run fast enough to do much harm should it jump the track. But in after years that little old railroad, owned by the state of Pennsylvania, and the way it was mismanaged and permitted to go to rack and ruin through neglect, decided Martin forever to oppose government ownership of railroads or any other utility of any kind.

A little further on and Martin was carrying newspapers. This developed in him an ambition to be a maker of newspapers. His schooling, what little he'd had, soaked in; but it wasn't enough. He read newspapers and he read books; he even read poetry. Then he entered the Hollidaysburg *Register* to learn the printing trade, and that was self-educating. He found an odd fascination about everything connected with the work of making a newspaper. It was broadening, uplifting. He knew about everything that was going on. He came in contact with men, leaders in public affairs, shapers of the destinies of the state and the nation. And bigger to Martin than all of these was the editor, John Penn Jones by name. The printer boy had a decided advantage over other boys.

Martin was always making friends, and the friendships of his youth he cherished to the end of his life. There was that locomotive engineer, the boys of the town, some of the men, and his preacher friend, the Rev. David Junkin, D. D., in whose church (Presbyterian) Martin was brought up. It was Doctor Junkin who took an interest in the boy and helped to shape his

career. The preacher wrote a New Year's address on January 1, 1857, with which Martin, as a carrier for the *Register*, gathered in $47.50, and that was a big pile of money for a boy of fifteen to have.

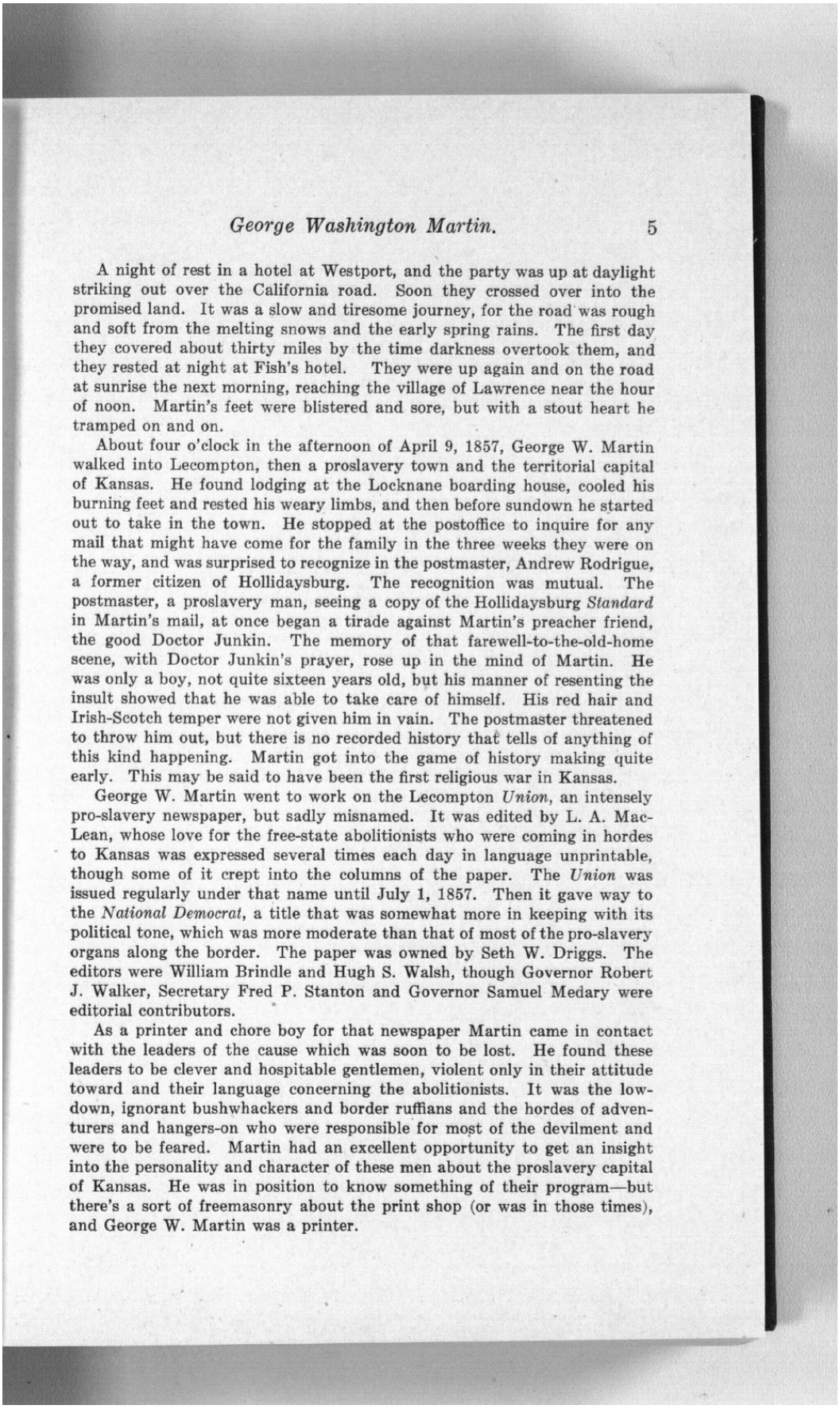
Not long after this incident David Martin came back from his prospecting trip to the Territory of Kansas. We can see the family gathered around the fireplace in the Pennsylvania home that cool evening in the early spring of 1857. As the blazing coals cast a flickering light about the big room the father tells of his wonderful experiences of travel, of the big river steamboats, and of the beautiful land that is to be their future dwelling place. How the eldest boy, George, lingers with wide-open eyes after the other children have been sent off yawning and sleepy-eyed to bed, and at last goes quietly to his own room to dream about it all the rest of the night. The morning after, the preparations for the long journey began, and slow indeed they were for that restless boy George. Then came that eventful last day, the family astir long before the rest of the town is awake, and good Doctor Junkin coming around at the hour of four o'clock to have prayers with the family before the departure on that long journey toward the setting sun.

The Martin family departed from Hollidaysburg on St. Patrick's day, 1857, going down the Ohio river on the steamboat *Cambridge*. At St. Louis they found that a small stern-wheel boat, the *Violet*, was advertised for all points up the Kansas river "to the head of navigation." The father, who had spent nearly two years in Kansas within sight of that beautiful stream, somehow had got the notion that it was navigable. So, to avoid a transfer at Kansas City, they took the *Violet*—or the *Violet* took them. The Missouri river was on its hind legs and it was with difficulty the little steamboat stemmed the swift current. Two weeks were required to ascend the river to Kansas City.

At every place where the boat touched land crowds of Missourians were down at the landing. The insults that were hurled at the "damned Yankees" on board were enough to tax the patience of even so mild a man as David Martin. What then must have been the effect on the fiery red-haired George? How many "niggers" had they stolen? How many Sharps' rifles were on board?

The *Violet* put into port at Kansas City the morning of April 7, 1857. It was a rugged, uninviting place; but then, as always, it was full of life and bustle. Young George, with his acute newspaper instinct, nosed around town to see what was to be seen. He dropped into the office of the Kansas City *Enterprise*, which afterward became the Kansas City *Journal*, and there he met R. T. Van Horn. Van Horn had come out from Indiana county, Pennsylvania. It was a lasting friendship that sprang up between these two.

The family was told it would be several days before the boat could take them up the Kansas river. It was a disappointment, but there was only one thing to do—wait. George became impatient to be moving on. With his uncle, William Martin, who had come with the party, and two other boys, he started out on foot for the land of promise—Kansas. As they walked down the old road toward Westport—now one of the great thoroughfares of that wonderful western metropolis—skirted on either side by heavy timber, they saw the campfires of hundreds of Kansas-bound emigrants encamped there for the night. It was a scene, that camp in the woods by the roadside, such as the hero of this sketch could never forget.



A night of rest in a hotel at Westport, and the party was up at daylight striking out over the California road. Soon they crossed over into the promised land. It was a slow and tiresome journey, for the road was rough and soft from the melting snows and the early spring rains. The first day they covered about thirty miles by the time darkness overtook them, and they rested at night at Fish's hotel. They were up again and on the road at sunrise the next morning, reaching the village of Lawrence near the hour of noon. Martin's feet were blistered and sore, but with a stout heart he tramped on and on.

About four o'clock in the afternoon of April 9, 1857, George W. Martin walked into Lecompton, then a proslavery town and the territorial capital of Kansas. He found lodging at the Locknane boarding house, cooled his burning feet and rested his weary limbs, and then before sundown he started out to take in the town. He stopped at the postoffice to inquire for any mail that might have come for the family in the three weeks they were on the way, and was surprised to recognize in the postmaster, Andrew Rodrigue, a former citizen of Hollidaysburg. The recognition was mutual. The postmaster, a proslavery man, seeing a copy of the Hollidaysburg *Standard* in Martin's mail, at once began a tirade against Martin's preacher friend, the good Doctor Junkin. The memory of that farewell-to-the-old-home scene, with Doctor Junkin's prayer, rose up in the mind of Martin. He was only a boy, not quite sixteen years old, but his manner of resenting the insult showed that he was able to take care of himself. His red hair and Irish-Scotch temper were not given him in vain. The postmaster threatened to throw him out, but there is no recorded history that tells of anything of this kind happening. Martin got into the game of history making quite early. This may be said to have been the first religious war in Kansas.

George W. Martin went to work on the Lecompton *Union*, an intensely pro-slavery newspaper, but sadly misnamed. It was edited by L. A. MacLean, whose love for the free-state abolitionists who were coming in hordes to Kansas was expressed several times each day in language unprintable, though some of it crept into the columns of the paper. The *Union* was issued regularly under that name until July 1, 1857. Then it gave way to the *National Democrat*, a title that was somewhat more in keeping with its political tone, which was more moderate than that of most of the pro-slavery organs along the border. The paper was owned by Seth W. Driggs. The editors were William Brindle and Hugh S. Walsh, though Governor Robert J. Walker, Secretary Fred P. Stanton and Governor Samuel Medary were editorial contributors.

As a printer and chore boy for that newspaper Martin came in contact with the leaders of the cause which was soon to be lost. He found these leaders to be clever and hospitable gentlemen, violent only in their attitude toward and their language concerning the abolitionists. It was the low-down, ignorant bushwhackers and border ruffians and the hordes of adventurers and hangers-on who were responsible for most of the devilment and were to be feared. Martin had an excellent opportunity to get an insight into the personality and character of these men about the proslavery capital of Kansas. He was in position to know something of their program—but there's a sort of freemasonry about the print shop (or was in those times), and George W. Martin was a printer.

At all times on the alert and with an investigating turn of mind, Martin was to be found in the center of the crowd. He was a witness to many of the exciting scenes of the territorial struggles. He was at the special session of the territorial legislature in December, 1857, called by Fred P. Stanton as acting governor, to provide for the submission of the Lecompton constitution to a full and impartial vote of the people. He was at the great mass meeting of free-state sympathizers which gathered at Lecompton at the time of the special session, and he heard the speeches of Jim Lane, Charles Robinson and Champion Vaughan.

Martin believed that it was only by a miracle that Lecompton was saved from destruction by the indignant free-state men who were assembled in the town on that occasion. A large poster had been circulated among the free-state sympathizers throughout the territory, calling on them "to assemble at Lecompton and witness the inauguration of the first legal legislature ever assembled on the soil of Kansas." The free-state men flocked to the town by hundreds, and concealed in wagons under the bags of feed and piles of hay were Sharps' rifles, revolvers and pistols, polished and ready for use. The speeches were full of fire, calculated to rouse men to action. Lane spoke from the back of a wagon, Robinson addressed the men from the steps in front of the land office, and Vaughan stood on a box looking out over the crowd and shrieked: "We have chased them into their very holes; we are now crowing on their own dunghills; let them come forth!"

All that was needed to start something was the report of a pistol, a fist fight or the rash act of some one. Sheriff Jones, whose sympathies were with the proslaveryites, came very near supplying the torch. Rankling still over his failure in May, 1856, to put George W. Brown, of the *Herald of Freedom*, at Lawrence, out of the newspaper business, Jones slunk through the crowd hunting for Brown. William Leamer, a cool-headed proslavery man of Lecompton, by a piece of strategic work, got Sheriff Jones out of the way. Martin always gave Leamer credit for saving Lecompton from ashes. Had Sheriff Jones carried out his threat against Brown the torch would have been applied.

Martin continued his newspaper work at Lecompton until October, 1859. Then he took a stage coach and started for the East. In the night the news came that John Brown had captured Harper's Ferry, and the proslavery people everywhere along the border were thrown into a state of excitement bordering on pandemonium. Martin went to Philadelphia, where he entered a book-publishing house to complete his five-years apprenticeship. He remained in Philadelphia until the spring of 1861. Then he returned to Kansas.

George W. Martin was in high spirits when he again set foot on Kansas soil. Statehood without slavery had come, but there was work yet to be done. He was well equipped for the business of newspaper making, and he felt that the dreams of his youth and the ambitions of his young manhood were about to be realized. He pushed on up the Kansas river valley to Junction City, which then offered the most inviting field in the new state for a budding newspaper genius. He arrived there August 1, 1861. The Democrats had made three attempts to maintain a newspaper, and each had failed. They were willing to give it up and let the Republicans try it. There was no such a thing as failure in Martin's scheme. He started the Junction

City *Union*, and it was a success from the beginning. The material used for the printing of the *Union*, or a part of it, had been shipped from Edensburg, Pa., by Doctor Rodrigue. It was detained for some time in Kansas City in storage, and under the impression that it was to be used for printing an abolition paper, the slave sympathizers of that place dumped the boxes of type into the Missouri river. It was finally fished out and taken to Lecompton, where it was used for printing the proslavery *Democrat*, on which Martin was employed. A young son of Sam Medary bought it and took it to Junction City to start the Democratic paper which failed. When Martin started the *Union* he had this water-soaked material on hand. But somehow his editorials stood out with wonderful distinctness when set up in that long-primer type.

The *Union* was the only newspaper published between Manhattan and Denver until 1867, five years afterward, when B. J. F. Hanna started the Salina *Herald*. The *Union* was a Republican paper, and for many years it exercised a greater influence in the politics and the affairs of Kansas than any other weekly paper published in the state. The young editor—he was but little over twenty—went into the business of booming Kansas, and the valleys of the Kansas, the Smoky Hill and the Blue in particular. He wrote about the agricultural possibilities of western Kansas, and the wise ones spoke of his editorials as "marvels of nerve and ignorance." But time demonstrated that he was more nearly right than he had dreamed when writing those boom editorials. This land has since been selling at as high as $200 an acre. He printed a boom edition in 1869, the first to be printed in the state, and it was the means of bringing hundreds of good farmers and their families to Kansas.

Laying aside its politics the Democrats of Junction City, like the Republicans, swore by the *Union*. One of the finest things that could have been said about the Union and its editor was printed in the Leavenworth *Conservative* in 1864, when Daniel Webster Wilder was editor:

"The editor of the Junction City *Union* believes that when God made things he put one point of the compass where Junction City now stands and gave it a twirl."

This was literally true, for the Junction City *Union* was for years the nearest newspaper to the geographical center of the United States, and well worthy it was of the honor. Noble Prentis classed the *Union* as in a group of a half dozen very handsome weeklies of Kansas which may be styled "the belles of the newspaper ball." James Humphrey, in an address before the Historical Society, June 15, 1889, on "The Country West of Topeka Prior to 1865," referred to the *Union:*

"The history of Junction City is recorded in twenty-odd volumes of the Junction City *Union*, and can not be compressed within the limits of a few pages. No history of the town can be written without making distinguishing note of the *Union*. Its tone was vigorous and aggressive; it possessed the most marked individuality of, perhaps, any paper in the state. Many able pens wrote for it at different times, but they all caught its gait and tone. For years it was Junction City's chief evangel. It castigated the vicious, rebuked the sinner, raised its voice like one crying in the wilderness against 'Owl' clubs and other midnight carousals. It was a potent factor in local affairs, and its influence extended to every quarter of the state."

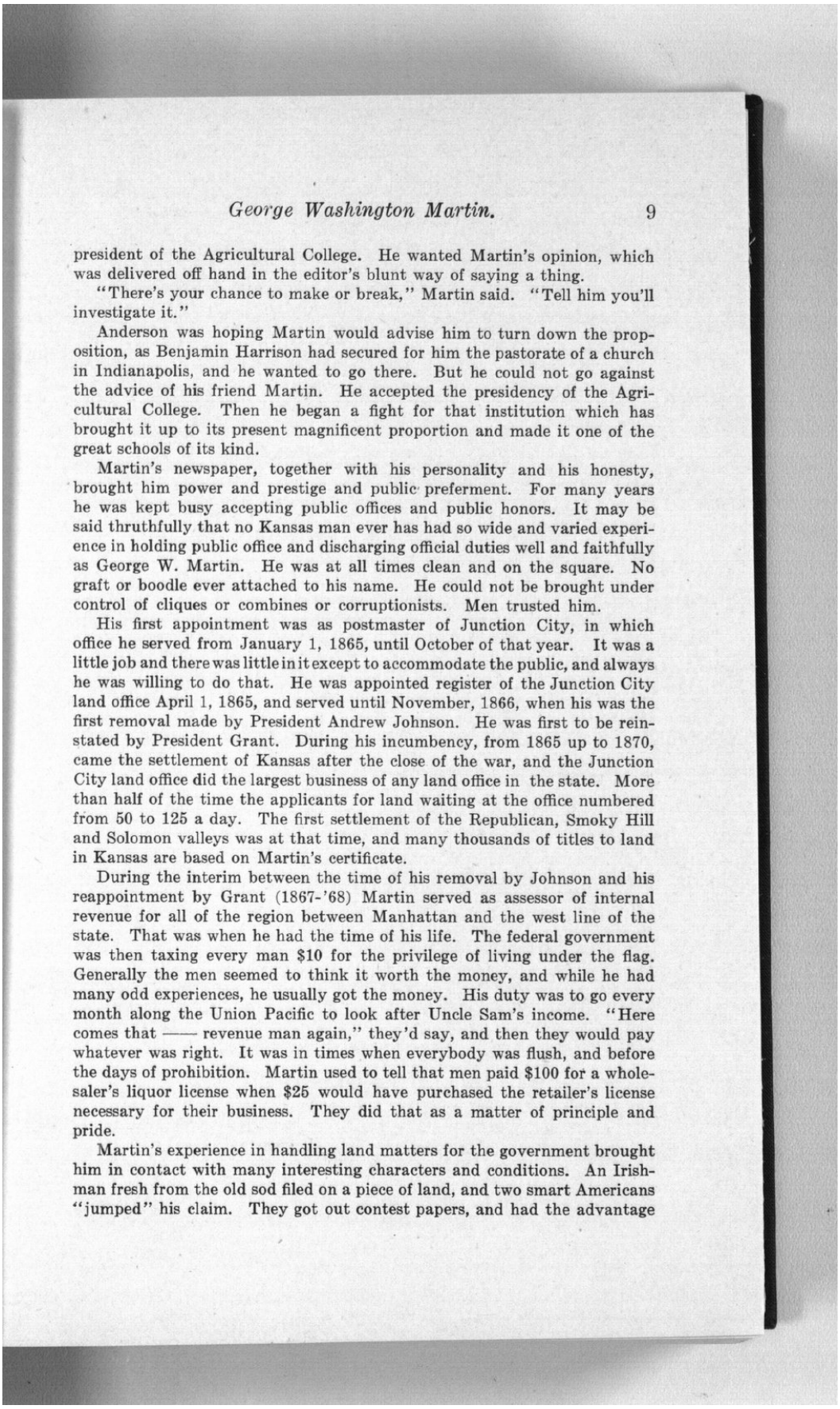
Martin's "Kansas Catacombs," printed in the *Union* in the '70s, attracted wide attention and were republished everywhere. He referred to the place that once was the proud proslavery capital of Kansas as "The beautiful spot upon the Kansas river where Lecompton sits a lonely widow." He always claimed that the historians of Kansas did injustice to Lecompton. But the town was on the "wrong side." No other place gave the nation so much concern. It was the rock on which the Democratic party spilt.

Martin's loyalty to Junction City was something sublime. He stood up for the town and everything in it that was right. The *Union* made a great fight to have Junction City sawed stone used in the construction of the Capitol building, but a Topeka crowd was in control of the situation and a red sandstone from the neighborhood of Vinewood was used. The foundation was laid in the Fall of 1866. By January following the frost was making havoc with it, and when spring came it had thoroughly thawed and was a mass of mud. It cost the state $40,000. Then Martin turned loose again, and Junction City stone was used for the foundations. The Stanta Fe had two commissioners and the Union Pacific only one, so the remainder of the material for the building was brought from Cottonwood. For years afterward Martin was called "J. C. Sawed Stone."

For saying things and stirring up the animals Martin had no equal among the newspaper men of Kansas. From August, 1868, to August, 1870, he carried his life in his own hands because he had exposed a gang of horse thieves in the vicinity of Junction City. The headquarters of the gang, it appears, was a saloon called the "Unknown," and its operations extended over a route from the south side of Butler county to Nebraska City. On August 22, 1868, a citizen was hanged by unknown parties. Then it was noised about that the hanging was done by a Republican vigilance committee, and because of certain expressions in the *Union* Martin was held responsible for manufacturing this sentiment. For a year the friends of the dead man hounded Martin, and many nights special police officers were sent to guard his house. At last the friends of the dead man concluded they were on the wrong scent. They employed two detectives from St. Louis and Martin turned in and helped to ferret out the real murderers. The leader of the gang, a notorious outlaw, was run down and killed. Eight men were sent to the penitentiary through the federal court, several others were run out of the country, while at the south end of the route seven members of the gang were hanged by the citizens. That put a stop to horse stealing and many forms of outlawry, and Martin and his paper were the means of doing it.

Martin saved the day for the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan in 1874. The management of the college for years seemingly had ignored the purpose of the act of Congress creating the institution, and the *Union* was severe in its criticism. A bill had been drawn to consolidate the Agricultural College, with its large grant of land from the government, with the State University at Lawrence. Chancellor John Fraser of the University opposed the bill. So did Martin, and he fought it through his paper and by his personal influence, because he did not want to see one of the two great institutions become a sideshow, as would have resulted from the consolidation into one school. The bill, of course, did not get very far.

One day John A. Anderson entered the office of the *Union* and told Martin that N. A. Adams, of Manhattan, wanted him (Anderson) to be



president of the Agricultural College. He wanted Martin's opinion, which was delivered off hand in the editor's blunt way of saying a thing.

"There's your chance to make or break," Martin said. "Tell him you'll investigate it."

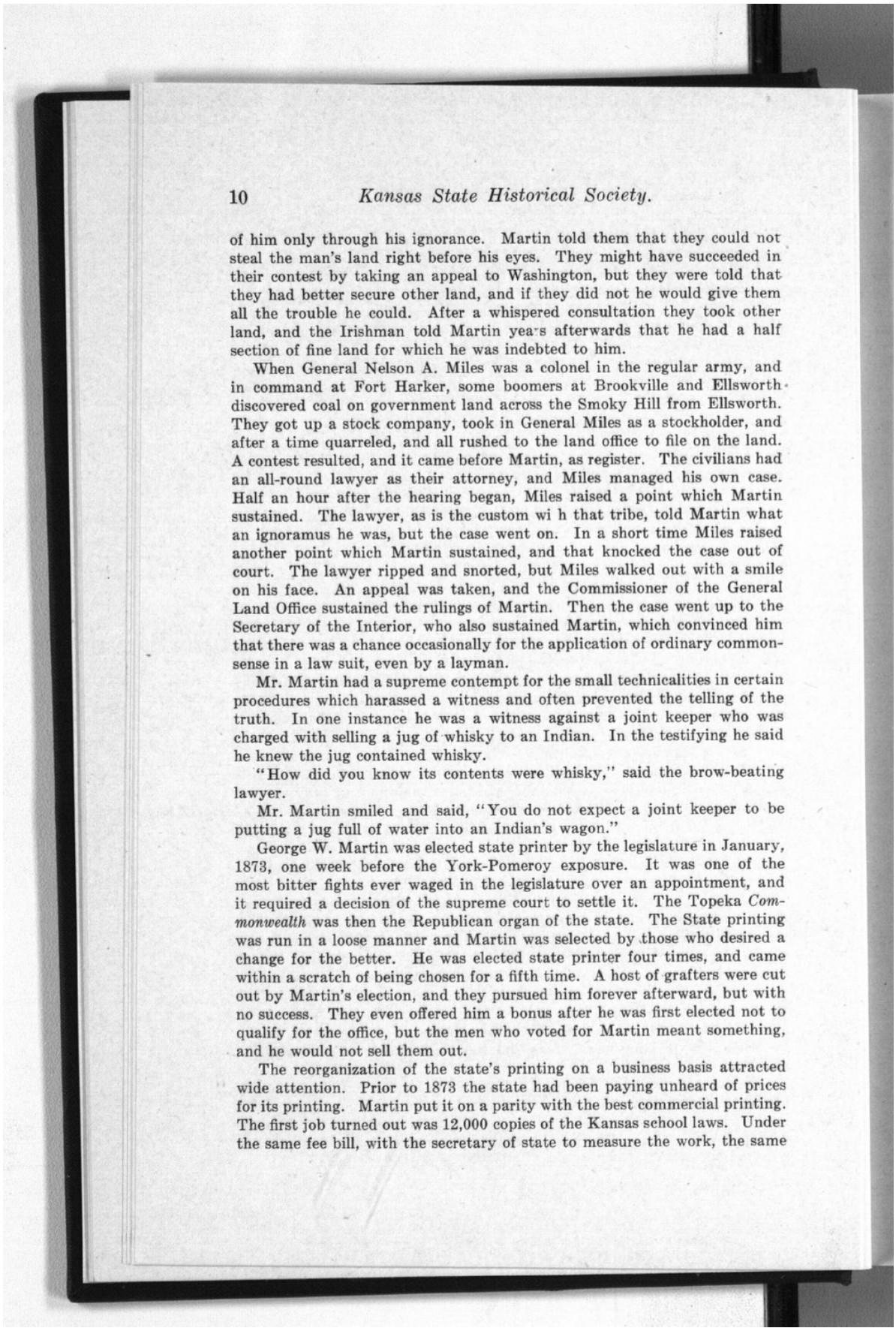
Anderson was hoping Martin would advise him to turn down the proposition, as Benjamin Harrison had secured for him the pastorate of a church in Indianapolis, and he wanted to go there. But he could not go against the advice of his friend Martin. He accepted the presidency of the Agricultural College. Then he began a fight for that institution which has brought it up to its present magnificent proportion and made it one of the great schools of its kind.

Martin's newspaper, together with his personality and his honesty, brought him power and prestige and public preferment. For many years he was kept busy accepting public offices and public honors. It may be said thruthfully that no Kansas man ever has had so wide and varied experience in holding public office and discharging official duties well and faithfully as George W. Martin. He was at all times clean and on the square. No graft or boodle ever attached to his name. He could not be brought under control of cliques or combines or corruptionists. Men trusted him.

His first appointment was as postmaster of Junction City, in which office he served from January 1, 1865, until October of that year. It was a little job and there was little in it except to accommodate the public, and always he was willing to do that. He was appointed register of the Junction City land office April 1, 1865, and served until November, 1866, when his was the first removal made by President Andrew Johnson. He was first to be reinstated by President Grant. During his incumbency, from 1865 up to 1870, came the settlement of Kansas after the close of the war, and the Junction City land office did the largest business of any land office in the state. More than half of the time the applicants for land waiting at the office numbered from 50 to 125 a day. The first settlement of the Republican, Smoky Hill and Solomon valleys was at that time, and many thousands of titles to land in Kansas are based on Martin's certificate.

During the interim between the time of his removal by Johnson and his reappointment by Grant (1867-'68) Martin served as assessor of internal revenue for all of the region between Manhattan and the west line of the state. That was when he had the time of his life. The federal government was then taxing every man $10 for the privilege of living under the flag. Generally the men seemed to think it worth the money, and while he had many odd experiences, he usually got the money. His duty was to go every month along the Union Pacific to look after Uncle Sam's income. "Here comes that —— revenue man again," they'd say, and then they would pay whatever was right. It was in times when everybody was flush, and before the days of prohibition. Martin used to tell that men paid $100 for a wholesaler's liquor license when $25 would have purchased the retailer's license necessary for their business. They did that as a matter of principle and pride.

Martin's experience in handling land matters for the government brought him in contact with many interesting characters and conditions. An Irishman fresh from the old sod filed on a piece of land, and two smart Americans "jumped" his claim. They got out contest papers, and had the advantage



of him only through his ignorance. Martin told them that they could not steal the man's land right before his eyes. They might have succeeded in their contest by taking an appeal to Washington, but they were told that they had better secure other land, and if they did not he would give them all the trouble he could. After a whispered consultation they took other land, and the Irishman told Martin years afterwards that he had a half section of fine land for which he was indebted to him.

When General Nelson A. Miles was a colonel in the regular army, and in command at Fort Harker, some boomers at Brookville and Ellsworth discovered coal on government land across the Smoky Hill from Ellsworth. They got up a stock company, took in General Miles as a stockholder, and after a time quarreled, and all rushed to the land office to file on the land. A contest resulted, and it came before Martin, as register. The civilians had an all-round lawyer as their attorney, and Miles managed his own case. Half an hour after the hearing began, Miles raised a point which Martin sustained. The lawyer, as is the custom with that tribe, told Martin what an ignoramus he was, but the case went on. In a short time Miles raised another point which Martin sustained, and that knocked the case out of court. The lawyer ripped and snorted, but Miles walked out with a smile on his face. An appeal was taken, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office sustained the rulings of Martin. Then the case went up to the Secretary of the Interior, who also sustained Martin, which convinced him that there was a chance occasionally for the application of ordinary common-sense in a law suit, even by a layman.

Mr. Martin had a supreme contempt for the small technicalities in certain procedures which harassed a witness and often prevented the telling of the truth. In one instance he was a witness against a joint keeper who was charged with selling a jug of whisky to an Indian. In the testifying he said he knew the jug contained whisky.

"How did you know its contents were whisky," said the brow-beating lawyer.

Mr. Martin smiled and said, "You do not expect a joint keeper to be putting a jug full of water into an Indian's wagon."

George W. Martin was elected state printer by the legislature in January, 1873, one week before the York-Pomeroy exposure. It was one of the most bitter fights ever waged in the legislature over an appointment, and it required a decision of the supreme court to settle it. The Topeka *Commonwealth* was then the Republican organ of the state. The State printing was run in a loose manner and Martin was selected by those who desired a change for the better. He was elected state printer four times, and came within a scratch of being chosen for a fifth time. A host of grafters were cut out by Martin's election, and they pursued him forever afterward, but with no success. They even offered him a bonus after he was first elected not to qualify for the office, but the men who voted for Martin meant something, and he would not sell them out.

The reorganization of the state's printing on a business basis attracted wide attention. Prior to 1873 the state had been paying unheard of prices for its printing. Martin put it on a parity with the best commercial printing. The first job turned out was 12,000 copies of the Kansas school laws. Under the same fee bill, with the secretary of state to measure the work, the same