

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

Reminiscences of settlement and pioneer life in Lawrence, Kansas. Also included is a history of the first house reportedly built in Lawrence, a log cabin built by Clark Stearns in the summer of 1854.

Date: 1860-1910

Callnumber: History, Lawrence Coll. #611

KSHS Identifier: DaRT ID: 225615

Item Identifier: 225615

www.kansasmemory.org/item/225615



Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

This building was the first ~~house~~ of any kind built on the site of the present city of Lawrence, Kansas. It was built by a Missourian, named Clark Stearns, in ~~June~~ 1854. Soon after, the site was taken as a townsite by the first and second parties of emigrants from New England and the Middle States. Mr. Stearns sold out his right to the New England Emigrant Aid Company, for \$500.00, and soon after, the present city was laid out. Messrs D. R. and P. R. Brooks opened the first store in the Embreo City, and their store was the beginning of the trade that has grown to its present limits.

This building should have been preserved for all time to come, as an historical landmark.

C. H. Smith

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

Hist. Law.
Dwyer cor.

First House in Law.

9/35

KANSAS STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

35945

Lawrence Mass 2nd 15th 02

My Adorns

A day or two ago Mrs. Hensby was telling me that you were anxious to know something of the history of the 1st house built in Lawrence.

I am sorry that I can give as little in regard to this matter, but what I can do you are welcome to.

Early in the spring of 1854 quite a party of men from western & the nearly southern states, came to Kansas and some of them settled near the site of the present city of Lawrence, among them were Mr W H R Lykins & Mr Clark Stearns both from Missouri. Both settled on the present site, and built cabins of logs. The one you allude to was the one of Mr Clark Stearns. They came on the town site May 26 1854, and Mr Stearns commenced his cabin soon after.

When I arrived here with the 2nd New England Party Sept 12th 1854, Mr Stearns was living in his cabin here, but was anxious to sell out and go further west. After considerable talk and warning

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

over the matter, Mr. Starns
fixed the price for vacating
his claim at - 500⁰⁰ which amount
was paid him by the Agents of
the W. E. Emigrant Society. He
vacated soon after, and not a
great-while elapsed before the
building was taken charge of, and
opened by Mr. Paul R. Brooks, and
I think a cousin who was with
him, as a store for the sale of
all of the necessaries of life that
he could secure to sell. I think
it was so used for 15 or 18 months
until a better building could
be secured. The Building was used
after that by various parties as a
store and office & finally as a
store as long as it was good
for anything, but was torn down
and destroyed some years ago. I
do not write this for publication,
but to help you as far as I am able
to secure a true history of one of
our old Land markers.

Respectfully
Chas W Smith

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

Hist.
Law.

9/34

A history of the picture of the first house built in
in Lawrence, the log-cabin built by Clark Sterns in the summer of
1854:

Nearly fifty years ago the Congregational church in my native town, Suffield Conn. celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of their first pastor. At that time they very much wanted a picture of their first meeting-house, the church records gave the dimensions of the building, they had some knowledge of the style of church architecture in N. England in the early days; with this data and drawing largely on his imagination, a local artist made a picture of the old meeting-house and it was used largely at that celebration and became a model for a monument for the first pastor. This picture may have resembled the old meeting-house and may not, no one can tell; but it occurred to me at the time, what a great satisfaction it would have been to those church people could they have a true picture of the old house. At that time the first house built in Lawrence, the log-cabin built by Clark Sterns in the Summer of 1854, was still standing and the thought came to me that ~~that~~ a picture, a photograph of that cabin would be valuable sometime, and so I had it photographed, an enlarged copy made and framed which I presented to the City Council and it still hangs in the council chamber.

From that photograph have come all of the pictures of the old cabin which have been made since, this picture was largely used at the late semi-centennial celebration on letter-heads, advertising cards, badges, souvenir spoons &c. and if Lawrence shall stand for a thousand years I have no doubt that it will be just as extensively used at every centennial celebration. It stands for the beginning of things and it is the beginning which is especially interesting on such occasions.

I naturally take some pride in the fact that I was thoughtful enough to have this picture taken before the old cabin was destroyed

G. Groves

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A history of the history of the first house built in
in Lawrence, the log-cabin built by Clark Stern in the summer of
1854. Nearly fifty years ago the Congregational church in
Lawrence, Kansas, celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth
anniversary of the settlement of this first house. At that time
the church was in the process of being replaced by a new building, and
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destroyed.

From material collected by Horace
Ladell Thorne for a history of Lawrence

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

*How
Law*

Schools of the early days in Lawrence and Douglas County, Kansas.

----- *[by C. L. Edwards]*

Edward P. Fitch, from Hopkington, Massachusetts, on January 16, 1855 opened the first school, taught in Kansas, outside the Indian Reservations.

This school, of about twenty pupils, was held in the rear room of a thatched tent, standing on the corner of Mass. and Pinckney Sts. *Lot 10 Pinckney*

where Leis Brothers, erected the Chemical Building, and was known as Dr. Charles Robinson's Office.

The term was fourteen weeks in length, and Mr. Fitch was paid by private subscription.

Among the pupils were Josephine Johnson now Mrs Embry and Isadore Johnson, now Mrs Welch, daughters of Ben. Johnson, of the Johnson House, now all residents of Ottawa, also Olivia Corel, Later Mrs J. J. McGhee of Kaw Valley, and now a resident of Topeka. *on Lot No. 8 Lawrence St.*

Mr. Fitch was killed in his own house in the Quantrell Raid.

Robert W. Allen opened a term of school in Feb. 1855 in a building erected for that purpose, near the Lake three and a half miles N. W. of Lawrence. Later Mr. Norman Chambers, James F. Legate and L. J. Worden were teachers in the same school. G. W. W. Yates ~~was~~ now residing in Topeka was a pupil of Mr. Allen in this school. xxx

Miss Catherine E. Kellogg from Belchertown Mass. taught the next term of school in Lawrence, commencing June 16, 1855, in the rear room of S. N. Simpson's Land and Loan Office, Also occupied by Dr. Robinson for the Emigrant Aid Company's Office and was also occupied by the first Sunday School under Mr. Simpson, - Prayer Meetings, - and other purposes. This was a one story log building, with shake roof, standing on ~~xxxxxx Street xxxxxxxx~~ *xxxxxx* West side of Mass. Street, three or four lots north of Winthrop Street.

Miss Kellogg was employed and paid by Dr. Robinson.

There was a call for a School meeting in Lawrence, published Oct. 11, 1855, but there is no record of any school during that Fall and Winter. *The call was signed by J. F. Jackson Secy*

Miss Lucy M. Wilder from Bolton, Mass. (later Mrs B. W. Woodward) taught a private School in the new Emigrant Aid Building in the Spring of 1856, which was in session on the memorable 21st. May up to the hour when Sheriff Jones led his posse of border ruffians up Mass. Street, for the destruction of the Free State Hotel and Printing Offices.

This Emigrant Aid Building was ~~thexkx~~ a two story frame building, about 18 x 26 ft. , occupied below by Jenkins Hardware store, and above by Emigrant Aid Office in front, and the rear room was used for Church and school purposes. It stood on the north half of lot No. 17, Mass. Street which is now occupied by Johnsons Grocery

Miss Henrietta Ross from Warren, Mass. (later Mrs Sidney Clark) about same time as above, taught school for a brief period in the room over William Paxons Meat Market, which stood on the lot now occupied by Strongs Grocery. *on N. 1/2 Lot No. 33 Mass. St.*

These schools were both discontinued after the destruction of the Hotel and sacking of the town.

~~Rev. xxxxxxxx Pastor of the xxxxxxxx Church, xxxxxxxx~~

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

2

2 In Oct. Or Nov. 1856, Rev. E. Nute and Mr E. B. Whitman superin-
tending the building of the Unitarian Church, on Ohio Street, ^{Lot 129}
at the base of the hill, ~~the~~ ^{new} nearing completion; having authority
from Eastern parties to ~~to~~ collect certain monies loaned to set-
tlers and apply the same for the establishment of a school, made ~~se~~
arrangements with Mr. C. L. Edwards, like all the preceding teach-
ers in Lawrence, from Massachusetts; to open a six months school
in the Basement room of the Unitarian church- said room ~~being~~
~~designed for xxxxxxxx purposes xxxxx~~ and fitted for school purposes,
Owing however to sundry delays the rooms were not completed and
ready for occupancy till spring.
Mr. Edwards, having employed Miss Lucy Wilder as Assistant, opened
the school in the Emigrant Aid Building on Mass' Street March 29,
1857 and two days later April 1st. removed to the new rooms in
the Church building. These rooms, fitted up with ~~nam~~ thirty new
double iron standard desks, direct from the Eastern factory, desk and
and tables for the teachers, new black walnut settees for recita-
tions, Towne's series of Readers and Spellers, Greenleaf's Arith-
metics, Wells Grammar, indeed all ~~the~~ books necessary for a school
of 75 or 100 pupils, all free for the use of the scholars, ---these
rooms were dedicated for school purposes April Second, and in
honor of Hon. Josiah Quincy Jr. of Boston, the School was named
"The Quincy High School of Lawrence Kansas."

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

3
The total number of pupils this first term, of fourteen weeks was 77⁴ ranging in age from 9 to 20, ~~Among~~ On the roll were the names of Mary S. Eldridge (Mrs O. E. Learnard), Mary E. Jenkins, (Mrs Dr. A. M. Wilder)-Emma R. Enos (Mrs T. J. Sternburg), Martha L. Lamon, (Mrs A. G. Dalee) Josephine P. Eldridge, (Later Mrs Rev. F. M. Ellis) ~~xxAlice M. Eldridge, (Now Mrs W. B. Learnard)-~~ A. M. Wilder- James D. Faxon- Charles H. Hoyt- Edward W. Morgan-Arthur N. Fuller-Geo. P. Wilder- Dudley C. Haskell- ~~Geo. H. Jenkins-~~ Geo. A. Hunt- John P. and Henry T. Ross Frank A. Faxon. *J. Lyndon Prentiss - Walter S. Barker.*

The second term with the same teachers commenced Sept. 7, and continued ten weeks with 87 scholars, nearly all continuing from the first term.

Among the new scholars are the names of Annie Y. Fuller (Mrs J. E. RIGGS) and Helen Enos (Mrs Daniel Marsh)

During a portion of the Summer a primary school was taught in the vestry of the church by Miss Davenport.

In Nov. '57 at a public meeting held to consider the school question a Committee was chosen of which Dr. S. B. Prentiss was chairman and Dr. Albert Newman was Secretary.

A subscription paper was circulated and enough money was subscribed to pay the teachers necessary for the Winter School.

It proved later that there was quite a shrinkage in the collection of these funds, and while the Assistants were all paid in full the Principal was left holding the bag for quite an amount, for ten years.

The teachers for this winter term were C. L. Edwards Principal- Miss Lucy Wilder - Miss Mary Boughton - Miss Sarah A. Brown and Miss Isabella G. Oakley Assistants. Miss Brown came from N. H. Miss Boughton from *Moravia* N. Y. and Miss Oakley from N. Y. City. Miss Wilder and Miss Boughton were Assistants in the higher department, Miss Brown in the Intermediate which occupied the Vestry of the church and Miss Oakley taught the Primary department in a room near by.

The term of 14 weeks commenced Nov. 30 The total number of pupils was 210 ranging in age from six to 27 years, and coming in from the surrounding country, some of them daily a distance of five miles,

Among these were John W. Still and sisters Mary M. and Marova Still son and daughters of Rev. Dr. Still a Missionary in the Territory before it was open to settlement in 1854.- Also Mary B. Griffith-

now Mrs A. H. Whitcomb of the Santa Fe Hotel- Louisa B. Prentiss (Mrs W. A. Simpson)- total in higher department 93--- Also in Intermediate- William L. Bullene- Neil Donnelly- Geo. H. Jenkins- Frank Dinsmore- Hattie Collier Fannie Ross (Mrs W. N. Bangs) Flora Hutchinson (Mrs Nathan Webster, Kansas City Mo.) Ruth Collier (Mrs James J. Jones)- Frances Collier (Mrs J. C. Watts)- Josephine Hoyt (Wallace) total in intermediate 75- and in Primary 42 of whom are Eben F. Crocker- Osgood A. Coleman- Gilbert E. Monroe- Lucy Patterson (Mrs N. S. Clark)- Hattie Anderson (Late Mrs R. G. Elliott) and Kate Bullene- (Now Mrs Fred. Gay.)

now Mrs W. O. Hubbard

and Mary Brown - now Mrs Alfred Whitman

(Now Mrs Paul R. Brooks)

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

4

In the Spring of 1858 a City government was established with James Blood as Mayor- John M. Coe Esq and Dr. Albert Newman were elected School Trustees and T. Dwight Thacher, Dr. Alonzo Fuller and Dr. S. C. Harrington were Examining Committee. The teachers were C. L. Edwards and Miss Wilder in the higher department- Miss Sarah Brown and Miss Elizabeth Haskell from Brookfield Massachusetts, in the Intermediate, and Miss Oakley in the Primary. The Spring term of 13 weeks opened April 5th. Among the new members of the higher department this term were Mrs. Sarah A. Smith, wife of T. B. Smith, living near Blue Mound? Anna Miller (Mrs Adams of Grant Township)

Total No. in this department for term 60

The Fall term opened Sept. 8 ~~xxxx~~ under the same teachers and continued 12 weeks..

Miss Wilder, Assistant in the High School, resigned at the close of the Fall term and at the opening of the Winter term Dec, 13 '58 Miss Haskell who had been Miss Browns Assistant in the Intermediate department during the spring and Fall terms, was transferred to the High School ~~xxxx~~ and Miss H. ~~xxxx~~ M. Felt, (later Mrs H. S. Clark) was ~~xxxx~~ also elected Assistant.

The total attendance for the Winter term was 74 A large per centage of the scholars for these two years were the same but among the new names for the Winter term were Thomasanna B. Amos (later Mrs W. I. R. Blackman)- Eunice Faxon (now Mrs Alex. Marks) Jacob Longfellow, late Sheriff of Wyandotte County William J. Lies- William T. Duncan

The Intermediate Department during this second year was located in the Vestry of the Unitarian Church, but was under the Immediate supervision of Miss Brown and ~~specificxxxxxxattendantsxx~~ no specific record of attendance is at hand.

At the close of the Winter term of the Quincy High School, Mr. C. L. Edwards who had been its Principal for the two years of its existence having been elected County Superintendent of Schools, resigned ~~xxxx~~ his position and Charles F. Adams was chosen Principal, and the higher department under his supervision was removed to rooms over Woodward and Finleys Drug Store, located on a new vacant lot a short distance north of the Bowersock Opera House.

~~xxxxxxixxxxxxx~~

In the Winter of 1859 the City schools were removed to the Basement of the Unitarian Church where they were continued for several years. In 1860 however Mr. Adams resigned the Principalship and entered the Army. He was succeeded by Simeon M. Thorpe who was one of the victims of the Quantrell Raid.

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

* In the Fall of 1859 opening Sept. 19, C. L. Edwards conducted a private school, in the basement of the Unitarian Church which by special arrangement with a Board of Trustees, acting under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, went under the name of "The Academic Department of Lawrence University."
Rev. William Bishop of the Presbyterian Church and Rev. Charles Reynolds of the Episcopal Church, each assisted Mr. Edwards in the school, a portion of each day.
This school was discontinued at the close of the term.
Among the scholars whose names have not been given in connection with the history of the Quincy High School were John Barber and his sister Annie Barber now Mrs J. C. Vinvent of Kanwaka, ~~James W. Eldridge, killed in the Quantrell Raid,~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~
also William T. Barber their brother, recently deceased, -James W. Eldridge, killed in the Quantrell raid- and Ernest and Henry Solomon, the latter now a lawyer in Atchison.
Whole number of pupils in the school forty three.

Early public Schools of Douglas Gounty ,Kansas.

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

Lawrence, Kansas,

August 26th, 1863.

Dear Friend:

This historic town has been visited by worse than the devastating ravages of savage warfare. Our sister state has spewed upon us its venomous horde of murderous thieves the Quantrell Band. August 21st, 1863 will never be forgotten by those of us who survive to tell the story. Of course I can only write my own personal experience, there are hundreds who can tell far more of the tragedies and horrors of that day.

Early Friday morning we were awakened by rapid firing of small arms. I rushed out to the upper porch which opens almost directly from my room. The sky was showing signs of dawn, I could see the sparks of light from the firing which sounded like a continued explosion of fire crackers. You know our farm joins the town limits on the west and the distance to the thickly settled portion is over a mile. I heard my fathers voice, he and several members of the family were on the lower porch, "Bring my horse there is trouble in town," and I saw him ride away. Then someone called me to come down, that father had left directions for me to take the two smaller children (I am seventeen but they consider me a child) I was to take old Billy and the chaise and the children and a quickly gathered bundle of valuables down to the bottoms to a family by the name of Lindsay. I was not acquainted with the road but was to inquire the way and by doing so found the Lindsay's lived three miles northwest of us down in the river bottom. With great reluctance I obeyed instructions. I felt proud to be allowed to drive that fractious horse that was always shying and running away. I had wanted this privilege a long time, but I wanted now to go the other

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

direction. When we had gone about one-half mile we looked back and saw the smoke and flames of burning buildings, the whole town seemed on fire, we felt that we would never see our home or our dear father again. We all shook with terror and the little ones cried and sobbed all the time. The horse is a fast trotter and I made him go at his best rate most of the way, and left the children and the bundle of valuables at the Lindsay's to be kept till called for. I could not resist the desire to go to town, "Maybe I can help", I said to myself. I drove back past our place not even turning up the lane that leads to the house, but went straight on towards town. I overtook Miss Amie Soule who was walking, rather running all the way from Coleman's farm, you know she teaches up in that direction, she was very anxious about her friends, so I took her in and we drove on to town, I can not remember just where she got out, but the first place I stopped was at Dr. Griswold's. The house seemed full of the dead and dying. My father was there caring for the wounded. Although I am a doctors daughter I have never seen anyone suffer as Mr. Thorp did, he lay on the floor in the front room with a dreadful wound in his side. In the dining room Dr. Griswold and Mr. Trask lay dead and in the west room was Mr. H. W. Baker apparently in the agonies of death with his wife bending over him crying as though her heart would break.

Leaving this sad place I drove over the Winthrop street bridge towards Mass. Street, where the Prentiss & Griswold drug store had been but now all that was left was a smoldering ruin. I was looking for a friend who clerked in our store here. I met Mary Perine, she was wringing her hands and crying, "My brother, O, my brother, Where is he?" When she saw me she came and begged me to take her across the river, she had heard there were some refugees over there. So I drove down and crossed by the ferry. Father says

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

he had a time getting that horse on to the boat but he was as gentle as a lamb all through that day, it seemed as though he understood for he usually is frightened at every little scrap of paper and anything like a bonfire drives him frantic. We did not find either her brother or my friend for whom I was looking, so we came back and went to the Methodist Church where there were two rows of dead twenty or thirty with their faces covered, we lifted the covering from each face and I recognized most of them but neither that we sought were there. It was dreadful to see wives and mothers when they discovered their dead. I can't sleep thinking of all these things. It seems to me that the whole world is dead or dying or distracted with grief. Mary did not find her brother and they think he was burned in the store where he clerked, my friend was shot and fell near a burning building, someone saw him trying to move away from the heat and a rebel shoot him a second time, he was burned beyond recognition.

I can not tell all of the sad sights that I saw; friends talking over their experiences, families grouped about what had been homes, and people with horror stricken faces searching for their dead.

Last night, Sunday, we had a terrible scare. In some way the report got started that the rebels were coming again, people just flocked out to our house and many stayed all night. Everyone seemed so sad, some had lost friends, some had their homes destroyed Friday, and they were all distracted with grief.

I knew that you would want to know all about this dreadful time so have written.

Sincerely yours,

Louisa B. Prentiss

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

11/24
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Judge W. R. Brown, of Oklahoma, son of the late Rev. John S. Brown, well known to all old citizens, of Lawrence, spoke as follows:

" Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:- " I can hardly claim to be one of the Old Settlers of Lawrence, for although my parents, brother and sister came in 1857, I remained behind, and did not come until the Spring of 1862. I was here, however, on that memorable day when the city was sacked and burned by Quantrell, and the horrors of the scene can never be forgotten. I was here also in 1864 when General Price made his boast that he would winter in Kansas and with every able bodied man in the State went to the border to help repel the invasion.

On my return from Kansas City with the Militia, I took my first ride on a railroad in Kansas City with some hundred men on a work train of flat cars from Kansas City to the end of the track some six miles East of Lawrence in the last part of October, 1864. Of the events of Territorial times and the war period, others are more capable of speaking and I shall only say a few words in reference to the location of the university of Kansas. The gentleman who spoke yesterday (Dr. Gunsales) paid a high tribute to the heroism and work of the first settlers of Lawrence and attributed the location of the great university to that Divine Providence, which as a reward for their patriotic struggles, made Lawrence the literary center of the State by the location of the University on Mount Oread . Nothing could be fairer, and with him, we ascribe the Korin to the Supreme Ruler of Men. Chancellor Snow, to-day ascribed the honor of having attained this boon for Lawrence to Governor Robinson, who was an ardent friend of the institution, and who has done as much or more than any other man in fostering the institution, and making it what it is to-day.

I desire, however, to say that whatever was done by Governor Robinson, what was done by the other patriotic citizens of Lawrence, would not have succeeded had it not been that another party was in the Legislature of Kansas, and was the means by which Divine Providence secured its ends. I refer to the honorable James S. Emery, a member of the house of Representatives in 1863. I voted for him in the Fall of 1862, and when the Legislature met, he came to me and proposed to get a resolution through the House allowing the Judiciary committee of which he was chairman, a Clerk, and asking me to serve, which I gladly agreed to do. The resolution passed, and I became the first Clerk of a

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

(2) Judge Brown.

Committee in the Legislature of Kansas, and this fact gave me an opportunity to see what was done.

When the Legislature met, there was a combination to locate all the State Institutions; the Agricultural College at Manhattan, the University at Emporia, the insane Asylum at Wyandotte, and so on. The Combination had a clear majority in the House of about 45 out of 75. Lawrence had no more than 15 true friends; the others were indifferent or against us. I remember Mr. Emery said to me one day, that the Combination was **pushing** its bills and that the only chance of Lawrence was to get time. He introduced the first bill locating the University at Lawrence. Mr. Eskridge of Emporia, introduced one to locate it at Emporia. Mr. Eskridge was much chagrined that Mr. Emery had got his work in first, and went to the Docket Clerk, who was from Baldwin, and supposed by Mr. Eskridge to be antagonistic to Lawrence, and tried to get him to change the numbering, making Emporia bill No.9 and Lawrence No.10, but the Clerk declined to do it. By some means, Governor Eskridge gave the printer orders to change the numbers so as to put Emporia ahead. This gave Mr. Emery the chance he wanted to get time. He denounced the change as a fraud. Called in the Docket Clerk and by him proved the effort to get him to change the numbering, and he moved that a committee of investigation ~~be~~ appointed, and got the matter laid over a week. Mr. Emery then went to Lawrence, brought up a large lobby, and commenced working on the members, formed new combinations, and finally at the end of the week, the vote was taken on the Emporia bill, to strike out the name of Emporia and insert Lawrence. On this motion, the vote stood in committees of the whole 36 to 36.

Honorable Edward Russell,, then of Doniphan County, later of Lawrence, gave the casting vote in favor of Lawrence, and the bill had gone through the Committees. But even then the end was not reached.

Under our constitution it required 38 votes to pass the bill. Not one of the opposition would yield; two members were absent, one, a friend of Lawrence from Miami County sick in Topeka, the other absent from the city. Providence blessed us with a pleasant day, the sick member was brought in in a rocking-chair, the vote taken, the 38 votes obtained,

Reminiscences of early Lawrence, Kansas settlement

(3) Judge Brown.

and the Bill passed.

The work of Senator Thorp and others in the Senate and the friendship of Governor Camey made the bill safe in the Senate, and Lawrence got the university.

When Judge Emery was hunting votes for the final passage of the bill, I remember he struck the sole member from Wyandotte and tried to get him to vote for Lawrence, but he refused. Mr. Emery then turned to him and said, "You shall never have the Insane Asylum if you will not help us out". He laughed and said he was not afraid of that. When the bill came up, Mr. Emery moved to strike out the name Wyandotte and insert "Osawatomie". He then made an informal speech eulogistic of the work of old John Brown, in making Kansas a free State. He then said Kansas had never erected a monument to his memory, and that he made this motion in order that Kansas might ~~xxxxx~~ pay due homage ~~to his~~ to his memory by locating one of the public institutions at the town which gave them "Osawatomie Brown".

The motion was carried and Osawatomie and not Wyandotte got the Asylum. Just another incident, and then I close.

After Governor Eskridge lost the University, he said to Judge ^(Bailey) ~~Bailey~~, an old resident of Emporia that he could not face his constituents after his defeat. ~~Bailey~~ then suggested that they try for a Normal school at that place; the story goes that Eskridge said, "What is a Normal school, anyhow?" The Judge explained, and he and Eskridge went to work and the grand result was that Lawrence got the great university and Emporia the largest Normal School in the world, and so the happy result was that both places were satisfied.