

Kansas Memory



Isaac Goodnow lectures and writings

Section 8, Pages 211 - 240

A series of manuscripts from the Isaac T. Goodnow collection that includes lectures, poems, and reminiscences. These manuscripts include those written, used, and collected by Isaac Goodnow.

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A large land grants ¹⁷⁻ were made to them - The Roman rites were somewhat similar to Buddhist rites - In some cases the people were notified by those in authority that they could embrace the new religion - In other cases they were ordered to do so.

So the new religion spread quickly -

Finally the ^{French} fathers began to prove the character of their creed by furious attacks upon the local religion - They set fire to the great Buddhist temple - claiming it to be the wrath of God - Persecutions of the Buddhist caused many deaths and banishments - The Jesuits seemed to be gaining steadily until a decree from Rome prohibiting the ancestor worship - a decree from the next Pope in line reversed the decision - and again and again contests were raised regarding this question -

For 65 years Christianity was tolerated but the Massacre of Shinabara ends the real history of Portuguese and Spanish missions - Its entire history covers about 90 years - In that time people of every rank suffered for it. Thousands endured tortures for it - Religious wars are the most terrible of wars,

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Mysterious Japan by Julian Street.

The author, on a ship enroute to Japan learns some interesting facts from a fellow passenger - a Japanese. He had lived in Korea for many years before it was taken over by Japan. He told interesting stories about their Emperor. Once when his teeth needed filling he had to wait until the American dentist at Seoul could have a set of gold instruments made - that being the only metal permitted in his royal mouth. Up to the time of annexation by Japan, the Koreans had no patriotism but had acquired it - too late. The present Jap. governor is humane - The people are being better educated & governed than ever before, and are prospering -

The Black Current is a tepid current flowing northward between the Islands of Formosa and Sagon tempers the climate of Honsho the main island of Japan, giving it a mild climate.

The mountain, Fuji is 8 times as high as reservoir which is 4000 ft. The top of Pikes Peak is higher than Fuji by 2000 ft. but Fuji appears higher because it rises from sea level. It is beautiful because of its con-tour; the snow upon its cone - and atmospheric conditions which causes a haze to envelop it -

It is a Jap-friend said that the Fuji had been geyser for over a century, was heat enough in some of its steaming fissures to boil eggs. Peasants of the region call it O-yama = Honorable mountain) O is translated into Eng. as honorable - It is much used in Japan; often without thinking as

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we say dear sir in writing to a stranger.
Japanese say there are 2 kinds of fools - those who
have never ascended Fuji; and those who have as-
cended twice.

And then the author describes his landing and the people.
The men wore mostly dingy European dress - The wo-
men brilliantly flowered costumes.

He says - Through the garden of chattering, laughing
fluttering human flowers we made our way to a limous-
ine, and in this vehicle were whirled off through the
crowd; a jumble of blue clad coolies wearing wide
mushroom hats and the insignia of their employers
stamped upon their backs, of rickshas, and tour-
ing cars and motor trucks and skirted school boys
riding bicycles and curious little drays with tiny
wheels, drawn by shaggy little horses which are al-
ways led and which when left to stand have their
front legs roped.

Over a bridge we went, above the peaked ricestraw
awnings of countless wooden cargo boats; then up a
narrow road surfaced with brown sand between
rows of delightful little wooden houses, terraced one
above the other, with fences of board or bamboo, only
partly concealing tiny gardens - sliding front doors
of paper and lattice, some of which, pushed back, re-
vealed straw-matted floors within, with perhaps more
flowerlike women and children looking out at us -
The women and older children having babies
tied to their backs - By some of the doors stood

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pots containing dwarf trees or flowering shrubs -
by others were hung wooden bird cages from which a
snatch of song would come - and in front of
every door was a low flat stone on which stood
rows of little wooden clogs - And dogs of un-
known breeds to me sat placidly before their
master's doors - brown, black and white - none
very large but all plump and benign in ex-
pression - not one of them left their place to run
and bark at our car. They simply sat upon their
haunches smiling - And the women smiled - the
children smiled - The cherry blossoms smiled from
branches overhead - and the sun smiled thro them.
Instead of climbing the hill we swung off thro a gar-
den blooming with azaleas - white, pink, purple and
salmon color, and drew up at a pleasant club house.
There we had luncheon - tho prepared by Japanese
the menu and cooking were in faultless French.
The Japanese gentlemen at this club were financiers,
officials, and prominent business men of Yokohama.
They mostly wore cutaway and frock coats
and congress gaiter shoes - which are very con-
venient in a land where shoes are shed ^{on} upon
entering a house.
They took a ride on a train - the gauge of the
railway is narrower than ours - Locomotives

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resemble European locomotives - the cars are small and light in comparison to others. The men are carried in the ^{engine} cab instead of two. This is characteristic of Japan - They employ more men than we do on a given piece of work. They have three servants in an ordinary middle class home instead which in America or Europe would be run by two.

An assistant sits on the seat beside the chauffeur in a motor car.

Men and women draw heavy carts that might be so much better drawn by horses - streets are watered by dippers or little hand carts drawn by men.

A dozen or more coolies operating a hand driven pile driver, lifting the weight with ropes - when two men & a little steam would do the work much faster and better. Then there are those delightful rickshas which some jester has called pull-man cars.

Why this waste of labor? - asks the author - Can it be there are more willing hands than work for them to do? and must work be spread out to provide a task and living for everyone? and if that was so would people work so hard and such long hours? Women work beside their husbands knee deep in the water and mud of the rice fields - drag heavy laden carts - handle bucky boats.

The rural landscape is so formed and trimmed and cultivated that sometimes it achieves the look of

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a lovely little garden - Every available inch of land is put to use - While hillsides are so steep ^{that} they should wash away if unprotected tidy walls of diamond shaped stone are laid dry against them - but when possible the hill sides are terraced up - making a series of shelf-like little fields - It is hard to say whether the towns along this line of railroad are separated by groups of farms - or whether the groups of farms are separated by towns, they are so evenly divided - The farms are very small so that the open country is dotted over with ~~farms~~ houses - the same low dainty houses of wood and paper - There is something in the sight of a neat little Japanese house with its few feet of garden which appeals ^{curiously} to one's imagination and one's sentiments - It is all so light and lovely - yet all so carefully contrived, so highly finished - To the Western eye it has a quality of fantasy - "I feel (quoting the author) that it cannot be quite real and the people who live in it cannot be real - That they are part-fairy. And I ask you, loho but people having in their veins at least a little fairy blood would take the trouble to plant a row of iris along the ridges of their roofs?"

The houses too are often set in elfish situations - One will stand at the crest of a little precipice with a minute tableland of garden back of it - Another will nestle half concealed in a small sheltered basin where it seems to have grown from the ground

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another rises at the border of a pond so small that in a land less toy like it would hardly be a pond - yet here it is adorned with grotesquely lovely rocks and over hanging leaves and blossoms and in the middle of it, like as not, will be an island hardly larger than a cart wheel and on that island a stone lantern with a mushroom top and reaching to it from the shore, a delicate arched bridge of wood beneath which draw-
sy caps and gold fish cruise.

The author compares the landscape with those miniature landscapes made of moss, gravel, small rocks and dwarf trees arranged in a china basin by a Japanese gardener and shown in a window in Fifth Avenue N.Y. Often one feels Japan is hardly more than such a garden, on a larger scale. Over and over again one encounters in the larger, the finish and fantastic beauty of the smaller garden.

And children every where - Everyone who writes about Japan (he says) or comes home and talks about Japan tells about the children. Yet you must actually witness the phenomenon before you grasp the fact of their astonishing profusion - Statistics showing the population of Japan increases at the rate of 400,000 to 700,000 every year dont begin to make the picture - though they do make apparent there are several million children of ten years or younger - about $\frac{2}{3}$ ^{of them} going about in wooden clogs.

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while the remainder ride on the backs of their parents grandparents - brothers and sisters - Some nursing at their mother's breast - and Sometimes those children nursed at the breast are not so very small - which is the reason why so many Japanese have over prominent teeth - Those who ride on the shoulders of their older brothers lead lives of wildest adventure as their presence is not allowed to interfere with the progress of young masculine life - The brother will climb trees - walk on stilts play baseball seemingly unconscious of the little charge attached to by the ties of blood and cotton. If its drowsy baby head drops over getting in the way the brother alters its position by a bump on the head - or if it slips down too far - whether on the back of child or adult, its bear stoops and bucks like a broncho, tossing baby into place again - Thought all of which the infant usually sleeps. Knowing no cradle - no easy riding baby carriage the Japanese baby is from the first accustomed to a life of action. It seems to be a fatalist - for it always seems to go unscathed - On the streets the children sometimes out number the adults by 2 or 3 to one. Tokyo was in 1917 fifth among the cities of the world - It spreads over a large area - most of the buildings being low - the general roof line being two stories - There are larger buildings - Instead of them being in Japanese architecture

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They are European - and are really ugly, compared to the Japanese ~~castles~~ buildings palaces - temples and pagodas. and out of place
They are also putting up some European statues some of which are very bad - for instance there is in Tokyo a statue of a states man in a frock coat with a silk hat in his hand. Looking at such things one marvels they can be created and tolerated in a land which produces so much minute loveliness in pottery, ivory and wood. How can these people who still know flowing silken draperies endure to see their heroes cast in Prince Albert coats and pantaloons? asks the author -
at first

Japan did not take up Western ways because she wanted to - She wished to remain a hermit nation. She asked of the world nothing but to be left alone. She even fired on foreign ships to drive them from her shores - which far from accomplishing her purpose cost her a bomb-bardment -

Then in 1853 came our Commodore Perry and as we now politely phrase it "knocked at Japan's door". To the Japanese, this knocking backed by a fleet of big black ships had a loud and ominous sound. The most astute of their states man saw the summons was not to be ignored - Japan must become a part of the world

Perhaps some Japanese will be most interesting than an out-line of their political development - However I will

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after the foreign nations were admitted to Japanese soil - The Japanese were very quick to adopt the ~~new~~ ways of the western world - but because Japan has accepted a thing is not sign she has accepted it forever. I might mention the story of the European dress - It became fashionable for both men and women more than 30 years ago when the craze for every thing foreign was at its height - It became so popular it seemed like the national costume would disappear - The men found the tough woolen fabrics wore better than their silken garments and the western coats ^{sleeves} did not catch on door knobs like the loose sleeves - The native houses had no door knobs - But European dress did not prove so convenient for the women - for in the Japanese house instead of sitting on a chair one squats upon a cushion and corsets, stockings and tight shirts were not ~~designed~~ to squat in. Clogs and shoes are left outside the door of the house winter and summer and as in the winter the house is often very cold having no cellar and only small braziers to give warmth, the covering afforded the feet by the skirts of a Japanese costume is very comforting. And European dress is not suited to their figures or to their little pigeon toed shuffle.

The kimono styles are regulated by age - season and requirements of the season -

The children's pendent sleeves are very long - The unmarried women's sleeves are one yard long - The married woman's sleeves half as long - The older she grows

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The shorter the sleeve pendants become, and darker and plainer the dress - In hot weather a light silk kimono is worn. Beneath this another light kimono considered underwear, the other underwear is worn beneath it - The men often wear the Occidental flannel undershirt, which looks queer when rising up into the V shaped opening formed by the collar of the kimono where it folds over at the throat -

Their summer arrives June first, regardless of the weather. On that date Tokyo policeman puts on white cap and trousers, & confirms the arrival of summer June 15 by changing his blue coat for a white one. ceremonial dress for women consists of 3 kimonos, the outer one black. The others show only at the margin of the V shaped neck. She also wears a neck piece called the eri (airy) a long narrow band inside the neck of the kimono. On the exterior kimono the family crest appears 5 times in white - on the breast at either side - back of either sleeve - center of back between shoulders. If the weather is cold, an interlined short silk coat is worn. But the woman avoids wearing it unless necessary for it hides her sash or obi - her chief pride. It is usually made from a strip of heavy brocaded or folded length wise, sewn at the edges making a stiff double band about 13 inches wide and $\frac{1}{3}$ yds long, wrapped twice around the waist and tied in the back. As it is tied tightly it is not very comfortable.

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The Japanese write with a brush dipped in water and rubbed on a stick of India Ink - They seem to push the brush instead of drawing it after the hand - writing with little jabs. Because of their drilling with the brush almost all educated Japanese can draw pictures.

They do many things backward - One inversion is they do not swear - If displeased they leave off their complimentary words - or else heap them on in a sort of irony -

Of course we know the back is the front of the book - foot notes at top of page - Their method of beckoning to us signifies no - Boats are beached stern foremost - horses are backed into their stalls - sawing & planing are done with a pulling instead of a pushing motion - keeps turn backward in their locks - During the day their houses with their sliding walls of wood and paper are wide open - but closed with board shutters at nite - Shoes are checked at a theater instead of hats - Sweets are served at early in the meal, if at all - The national beverage is hot instead of iced - Dolls are used in marionette shows - ^{Only recently have women acted on the stage.} If people are acting the possibility of showing emotion is eliminated by the use of carved wooden masks. The eye of the needle is slipped onto the thread - The Japanese baby is reckoned one year old the day it is born - They drive to the left of the road like the English. If a car stops on the road & a car behind must pass - he apologizes for the dust -

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Flower Arrangement is a most important of the curriculum of girls schools - Hundreds of books have been written on the subject - ^{+ but are} Thousands of professional teachers I can merely mention this interesting topic - In a bouquet - the tallest spray represents Heaven - shortest, earth, and intermediate spray, man; There may be 5-7-9 sprays never ^{4 as four} even number ^{is} death - Significance is attached also to the species of bloom - Many methods of making ^{cut} flowers draw up water are used - In the case of Chrysanthemums the end of the stalk is burned; the end of a hard wood branch is crushed, certain flowers are put in hot water - others dipped in a solution of strong tea and pepper.

Regarding the Geisha girl - She is not a prostitute but talented girls who entertain - They are booked thro exchanges - and meet their patrons at restaurants or tea houses - They are private citizens when not on duty - It would be considered the height of vulgarity for a man to call on a geisha at the geisha house however innocent the purpose of the call. vice is officially commercialized and regulated - These women are segregated in specified districts + they are kept off the streets -

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IN THE BEGINNING OF TIME WHEN GOD MADE MAN A LITTLE LOWER THAN THE ANGELS AND BREATHED INTO HIM THE BREATH OF LIFE, WITH THAT DIVINE BREATHING THERE CAME AND WERE PLANTED DEEP DOWN IN THE HUMAN HEART THE TWIN FEELINGS OF LOVE OF HOME AND ITS DEAR ONES, AND LOVE OF COUNTRY AND ITS HEROES, THOSE FEELINGS, NEVER WHOLLY WANTING EVEN IN THE MOST SAVAGE *lowest* *pestiferous* RACES, IN THEIR MANIPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT AS SEEN IN HISTORY CONTINUALLY INDICATE AND REVEAL THE SPARK OF DIVINITY THERE IS IN HUMAN NATURE; *Their naked* *when* NEVER WITHOUT FRUITAGE *is* SEEN IN THOSE NATIONS *whose* CHRISTIANITY AND CIVILIZATION HAVE DONE MOST TO *Elevate* *in* ELIMINATE THE HUMAN RACE, AND NO PLACE IN THE WORLD MORE PERFECTLY MANIPULATED THAN IN OUR OWN HIGHLY FAVERED LAND, WHOSE SILENT CITIES OF THE DEAD --OH, HOW NUMEROUS AND *abounding* HOW THICKLY POPULATED, *advanced* AND EMBELLISHED BY ART AND NATURE--*speak* *your* NOW MORE ELOQUENTLY THAN WORDS THE LOVE THE LIVING FEEL FOR THE DEAR ONES GONE BEFORE, AND THE HONOR THEY WOULD DO TO THE DEAD HEROES, WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR *their* HOME AND COUNTRY. IT MAY WELL BE DOUBTED WHETHER EITHER LOVE OF HOME OR LOVE OF COUNTRY COULD EXIST IN HUMANITY *each* WITHOUT THE OTHER; BUT THAT ONLY HAS ITS HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT--PRODUCING ITS RICHEST FRUIT--WHEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE OTHER CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

IT WAS A THOUGHT AKIN TO INSPIRATION, THE NATURAL OUTGROWTH OF THESE TWIN FEELINGS, WHICH FIRST SUGGESTED THE OBSERVANCE OF ONE DAY IN THE YEAR IN DOING HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD SOLDIERS OF THE UNION. IT HAS GROWN AND FLOURISHED WITH EACH REVOLVING YEAR, UNTIL NOW IT HAS BECOME FIRMLY ESTABLISHED IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE, AND HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED AND MADE A LEGAL HOLIDAY BY LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, AND AS LONG AS THIS NATION EXISTS AS A NATION, WILL IT CONTINUE TO BE OBSERVED AS NOW *and beautiful* WITH THE SIMPLE TRIBUTE OF FLOWERS, OF LITTLE VALUE IN THEMSELVES, BUT OF PRICELSS VALUE IN VIEW OF THE SPIRIT OF EARNEST DEVOTION TO THE DEAD WHICH PROMPTS THEM AND OF THE MEMORABLE SACRIFICES

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Of the brave heroes that never shall beat
the eye that shall no more, the unwritten yet
OF THE DEAD HEROES WHO ARE ~~ARE~~ ^{WE} ~~ARE~~ ^{not inscribed} THUS HONORED, TOGETHER WITH THESE SIMPLE,
MEMORIAL SERVICES TO WHICH WE HAVE LISTENED.

IT IS WITH THE UTMOST DIFFIDENCE THAT I ENTER UPON THE PERFORMANCE
OF THE DUTY WHICH HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO ME IN CONNECTION WITH THE SER-
VICES OF THIS MEMORIAL DAY. I ESTEEM IT A HIGH HONOR TO BE PERMITTED
AS YOUR REPRESENTATIVE FOR THIS OCCASION TO ~~RETELL~~ ^{you} THE SENTIMENTS OF
HIGH REGARD YOU FEEL FOR THOSE WHOM WE THIS DAY SEEK TO HONOR; BUT I
LIKewise FEEL HOW GREAT IS THE TASK IN ~~PUTTING~~ ^{fitting} WORDS, TO EXPRESS THESE
SENTIMENTS. IT WOULD BE GROSS EGOTISM ON MY PART TO EXPECT TO SAY
ANYTHING ~~NEW~~ ^{and fresh} UPON A SUBJECT WHICH HAS ALREADY IN PAST YEARS CALLED
FORTH THE NOBLEST THOUGHTS OF AMERICA'S GREATEST ORATORS, COUCHED IN
~~or loftiest strains of toesy~~ ^{a noble way} WORDS OF SUBLIMEST ELOQUENCE. I CAN ONLY IN MY FEEBLE WAY CALL AGAIN
TO YOUR MINDS THE HEROIC DEEDS OF THAT GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, WHICH
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO, INSPIRED ONLY BY PATRIOTISM, CAME FROM
EVERY STATION IN LIFE TO FIGHT, ENDURE, AND ~~ALSO~~ ^{alas} HOW MANY OF THEM, TO
DIE FOR FLAG AND COUNTRY..

among
COMRADES, ~~OF~~ THAT GALLANT HOST, WE HAD THE HONOR TO BE ENROLLED, IN
THEIR HEROIC DEEDS IT WAS OUR PROUD PRIVILEGE IN SOME HUMBLE DEGREE TO
SHARE, AND WHILE MEMORY LASTS WE CANNOT FORGET THE EVENTS OF THOSE TER-
RIBLE YEARS OF STRIFE. BUT TO ME, AT TIMES, WHEN I GLANCE BACK OVER
THE INTERVENING YEARS, THOSE WEARY DAYS AND NIGHTS OF TOILSOME MARCH-
ING, OR OF WEARY WAITING IN CAMP, OR OF STRIFE, AND CARNAGE ON THE BAT-
TLE FIELD, COME BACK RATHER WITH THE BLURRED INDISTINCTNESS OF A DREAM
THAN WITH THE VIVID REALITY OF ACTUAL EVENTS. THAT WE MAY RIGHTLY DO
HONOR TO THE PATRIOTIC DEAD IT IS FITTING THAT ON THESE MEMORIAL DAYS,
IF AT NO OTHER TIMES, WE ALLOW OURSELVES TO BE CARRIED UPON THE WINGS
OF MEMORY OVER THE YEARS THAT HAVE PASSED, WITH THEIR DUTIES AND THEIR
CARES; THEIR PLEASURES AND THEIR SORROWS, BACK TO THAT TIME WHEN THE
NATION'S STRENGTH TO WITHSTAND THE ASSULT OF TRAITORS WAS SO SEVERELY

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TESTED AND SO TRIUMPHANTLY ASSERTED.

FOR A FEW BRIEF MOMENTS, THEN, GO BACK WITH ME TO THOSE BRIGHT SPRING DAYS A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO, WHEN TO MANY OF US--NAY, TO MOST OF US WHO NOW SURVIVE-- LIFE WAS ALSO IN ITS BUDDING SPRING-TIME FULL OF RADIANTHOPEFULNESS FOR THE FUTURE. THE TRAITORS WHO FOR YEARS HAD BEEN PLOTTING THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, AND THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT OF OUR FATHERS, THOUGHT THE TIME WAS COME FOR THE REALIZATION OF THEIR TRAITOROUS SCHEMES, AND BOLDLY DEFIANT OF CONSTITUTION AND LAW, OF TRUTH AND RIGHT, THEY FIRE THE SOUTHERN HEART AND INDUCE STATE AFTER STATE TO WITHDRAW FROM THE UNION.

THEN IT WAS ^{not} AN OPEN QUESTION WHETHER THERE WAS AMONG THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF THE UNION A FEELING OF PATRIOTISM, STRONG ENOUGH, DEEP-SEATED ^{call} ENOUGH, UNSELFISH ENOUGH, TO RESPOND TO THE DISTRESS OF THE NATION ^{Ease} IN ITS HOUR OF TRIAL AND DANGER, AND SACRIFICE ^{even} COMFORT--HOME--LIFE ITSELF--FOR ITS PRESERVATION. THEN THERE WERE, EVEN AMONG THE LOYAL, MANY TIMID SOULS WHO WERE AFRAID OF THE RESULT, AND WHO COUNSELLLED CONCESSION AND COMPROMISE, ONLY TO BE SPURNED WITH CONTEMPT AND DERISION. THEN TOO--WOULD THAT WE COULD FORGET THE DAMNING FACT AND THAT IT COULD BE BLOTTED FROM THE PAGES OF THE HISTORY OF OUR COUNTRY--THERE WERE ^{The loyal North} FOUND EVEN IN THOSE PARTS OF THE COUNTRY WHERE EVERY MAN OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN A PATRIOT, THOSE WHO WERE READY BY ANY MEANS IN THEIR POWER TO GIVE AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.

DO YOU NOT NOW REMEMBER AS CLEARLY AS IF IT WERE YESTERDAY HOW, AMID AN AWFUL STILNESS, SUCH AS PRECEDES ONE OF THOSE AWFUL DEATH- DEALING MANIFESTATIONS OF NATURE IN HER WRATH WHICH SOMETIMES SWEEPS ACROSS OUR LAND, THE WHOLE NATION WAITED WITH BATED BREATH FOR THE STORM-CLOUD OF WAR TO BREAK. SUMTER WAS FIRED UPON; THE WAR CLOUD BURST UPON THE COUNTRY; THE CALL WAS MADE FOR TROOPS, AND AGAIN AND AGAIN REPEATED THROUGH THOSE MANY YEARS. ^{every} AND THEY CAME. THE YOUNG,

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country
THE MIDDLE-AGED, AND EVEN THOSE WHOSE LOVE OF ^A WAS NOT DIMMED BY THE
YEARS WHICH HAD *silvered* THEIR HAIR AND DIMMED THEIR EYES--FROM CITY,
HAMLET AND COUNTRY-SIDE-- THEY CAME, WITH CHEERFUL OBEDIENCE AT THEIR
COUNTRY'S CALL--A GALLANT HOST OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS--AN ARMY SUCH AS IN
ITS PERSONNELL , AND IN ITS INSPIRATION NEVER BEFORE IN ALL THE HIS-
TORY OF THE WORLD WENT FORTH TO BATTLE. EVERY MAN WAS EVERY INCH A
SOLDIER IN COURAGE, IN ENDURANCE, AND IN LOYAL OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS.
a man fighting machine
BUT HE WAS SOMETHING MORE THAN A MERE SOLDIER, HE WAS ALSO A CITIZEN,
WITH A PERSONAL STAKE IN THE RESULT OF EVERY FIGHT. IN A PEQUILAR
SENSE IT WAS HIS FLAG 'NEATH WHOSE FOLDS HE REPOSED WHEN IN CAMP, WHOSE
John
BRIGHT COLORS HE FOLLOWED AMID THE SMOKE OF THE BATTLE, AND THE ISSUE
dead
TO BE DETERMINED BY THE WAGER OF BATTLE WAS THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNI-
TY OF HIS COUNTRY. AND SO DEFEAT MEANT MORE TO HIM THAN THE HUMILIA-
TION A SOLDIER FEELS AT THE LOSS OF A BATTLE, AND VICTORY MEANT MORE,
FAR MORE TO HIM THAN THE ELATION A SOLDIER FEELS WHEN SUCCESS CROWNS
HIS EFFORTS. THUS INSPIRED WITH MOTIVES OF THE PUREST PATRIOTISM
*third armed because their cause
was just they gallantly*
WENT FORTH TO FIGHT, TO SUFFER AND TO DIE FOR THE UNION AND FOR FREED-
OM.

3

AND WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER ^{600,000} OF THAT HOST CAME NOT BACK TO
THEIR LOVING FRIENDS, WHO, AS BRAVE AS THEY HAD SENT THEM FORTH TO DIE
THAT THE REPUBLIC MIGHT LIVE--BY SABER STROKE, OR CANNON SHOT, OR BURST-
bold *dead more than ever*
ING SHELL, OR RIFLE ^{DEAD}, OR BY DISEASE--SUDDENLY, AMID THE DIN OF CON-
FLICT, OR SLOWLY, AMID THE TERRORS OF THE HOSPITAL, THEIR LIVES WENT OUT,
ALONE, NO FRIENDLY HAND TO WIPE THE DEATH DAMP FROM THEIR BROW, NO ~~XXX~~
KISS OF LOVED ONES--FATHER, MOTHER, WIFE, CHILDREN, ALL FAR AWAY IN THE
loudous
SUNNY OLD HOME--UNCONSCIOUS THAT THEIR LIFE WORK WAS OVER, WITH NOTHING
TO SUSTAIN THEM IN THAT DARK HOUR BUT THE CONSCIOUSNESS THAT THEY HAD
had their
DONE THEIR DUTY--~~HAD~~ DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY! THEY CLOSED THEIR EYES,
they DROPPED OUT OF THE RANKS AND PASSED OVER THE RIVER OF DEATH. TO SOME
OF THEM IT WAS PERMITTED THAT THEIR COMRADES SHOULD GIVE A SOLDIER'S

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GRAVE AND A SOLDIER'S BURIAL; THOUSANDS OF THEM WERE DENIED EVEN THIS
POOR BOON, AND THE PLACE OF THEIR ~~reputation~~ NO MAN KNOWETH, AND IN UN-
KNOWN GRAVES THEY WAIT FOR THE RESURRECTION MORN. *X*

is o' day
COMRADES AND FRIENDS IT IS MOST FITTING THAT WE DO HONOR TO THOSE
WHO THUS PERISHED IN THE DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRY BY THIS TRIBUTE OF
FLOWERS AND THIS MEMORIAL SERVICE, AND TEACH OUR CHILDREN TO REVERE THE
MEMORY OF THOSE PATRIOT HEROES AND EMULATE *their* SELF-SACRIFICING DEVO-
TION TO THEIR COUNTRY'S CAUSE. *f* IT IS INDEED TRUE THAT NO WORDS OR
ACTS OF OUR CAN INCREASE THE FAME OR ADD TO THE BRIGHTNESS OF GLORY *in* *of*
THOSE WHOSE MEMORY WE THIS DAY HAVE MET TO HONOR. THE RECORD OF THEIR
DEEDS IS WRITTEN ON THE PAGES OF OUR HISTORY, AND WILL NEVER BE BLOTTED
OUT AS LONG AS TIME ENDURES. IN THE WORK THAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY
THEM AND BY THEIR COMRADES WHO SURVIVED, THAT GRAND ARMY OF CITIZEN SOL-
DIERS, DEFENDERS OF THEIR FLAG AND THEIR COUNTRY, THEY HAVE ERECTED FOR
THEMSELVES A MONUMENT MORE ENDURING THAN GRANITE OR THAN BRASS. *X* THEY
~~NEED NO PRAISE WHOSE DEEDS ARE EULOGY;~~ BUT WHILE THIS IS ALL TRUE YET
IT IS BUT A DEBT WHICH WE WHO SURVIVE, AND ALL THE CITIZENS OF THIS
COUNTRY, OWE TO THOSE WHO ARE DEAD AND GONE THAT *we* SHOULD THUS MANI-
our *adent passion*
FEST THEIR APPRECIATION FOR THE SELF-SACRIFICING DEVOTION OF THE GAL-
LANT DEAD BY THIS BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE OF FLOWERS, AND BY SUCH POOR WORDS
OF COMMENDATION AS WE CAN UTTER. AND WE SHOULD DO THIS, NOT ALONE
BECAUSE WE THUS GIVE HONOR TO THOSE TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE, BUT BECAUSE
OF THE INFLUENCE WHICH THE OBSERVANCE *observed* OF THIS ANNUAL MEMORIAL DAY WILL
HAVE UPON THE MINDS AND THE HEARTS *of* THE YOUNG *of* THIS COUNTRY TO WHOM
AT NO DISTANT DAY ARE TO BE TRUSTED ITS WELFARE AND ITS HAPPINESS.
BY THUS CHERISHING THE MEMORY OF OUR DEAD HEROES; BY THUS KEEPING FRESH
IN MIND THE HISTORY OF THOSE YEARS OF WAR AND SELF SACRIFICE WE CAN BEST
IMPLANT AND INSTIL IN THE HEARTS OF OUR CHILDREN THOSE FEELINGS OF LOY-
ALTY, OF DEVOTION TO HOME AND TO COUNTRY, WHICH WILL MAKE THEM IF EVER

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Our flag shall be
The emblem of our liberty
The blushed colors give
The red to speak of
Precious dead
The white to cover
For which they bled
No when thy sorrowing
Peopple march'd
For age they'll float slow

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Some one has defined history as the biography of a nation. Lamartine the French statesman tells us, history is to the nation, what memory is to the individual.

The spirit of the world itself is but a great and unending tale, repeated from age to age.

The social significance of Kansas History, lies in the political, rather than in the physical determination of its early settlers. Other states were peopled with rugged settlers, who played just as difficult parts, heroic fathers who shielded their households from midnight tomahawk, and suffered as bitter privations, but the chief idea with them was material gain. "It is said never was another state settled from purer or nobler motives."

Eli Thayer Pres. of that E. Emigrant Aid Society, wrote in a private letter some years back, "I feel a kinship nearer than blood, for the heroic pioneers who responded to my call for volunteers for Kansas. They made the first self sacrificing emigration in the world's history; all other emigrations were compulsory or self seeking," and Eli Thayer it is said went over New England, preaching the crusade of freedom as Peter the Hermit in Saracen days, for recovery of the Holy Sepulchre. This call for freedom aroused not only New England, but people of the Middle and Western states who came bravely to the rescue.

"In civilized epochs" says Michelet, men write histories; in barbarous days they act them. *Beginning of Manhattan* Ⓛ

Men of the barbarous age were brave, but no more so than our own Kansas men who in every stage of her history have gladly faced dangers and overcome every menace to the freedom and honor of her people. The story of Kansas has been told and retold, but the half has not been known.

There are some perhaps who are not familiar with the early settlement of our town, and those to whom it is an oft told tale will pardon the repetition if we turn back the pages of history a few moments and glance at the beginning of Manhattan. In the fall of 1854 Geo. S. Park located a town site on the Kansas river, at S. W. part of the present town site of Manhattan and named it Poleska, here was built a log cabin for a blacksmith shop; this was the first building on our town site. At the N. E. part of the town site, on the Blue river five college graduates from five different states located the town of Canton; a dug-out at the base of Bluemont was their only improvement. In Mar. 1855,

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a company of two hundred under the auspices of the N. E. Emigrant Aid Co. left Boston to found a town and settle farms around it. A Committee was sent in advance to find a desirable location before the main Co. arrived; when this place was reached they did not look further. A new Town Association was organized April 4th, 1855, with thirty-five members uniting the two previous claims with the N. E. and called the town Boston. Several shake houses were built, one placed on each quarter section, with some one to occupy them and prevent the claims being jumped until they could be preempted with a float. This was an Indian land warrant for 640 acres of land and transferable by purchase.

Faint Hearts Turn Back ④

At that time travelers crossed the Blue River five miles north of Manhattan over a Gov. bridge, said to be the oldest bridge in the state, located a small proslavery town called Jummita. A little later the bridge was washed away and the town disappeared. Not near all the two hundred who started in this F. Co. ever reached this place; some of those who did soon returned east, as they had not counted the cost of pioneering.

In May, 1855, the Cincinnati Co. numbering 75, on the Steamer Hartford arrived here enroute for the present site of Junction City. The Boston Co. offered if they would stop here to divide the town site with them; they did so and business was more lively. They brought ten houses framed ready to put up. The Steamer Hartford, on which they came, ran aground not far east of Manhattan and was burned. The bell was saved and given to the first church built in the place, the Methodist, where it still does service.

While the material progress of the new town was carefully attended to, its mental activity was not overlooked. In this feature Manhattan differed from numerous other towns of her time, and has continued to differ. In the original plan for the town were included schools, churches, college, libraries and literary society ready to be launched at the earliest opportunity. While in other cases a town was plated, a hotel and saloon built, and anything further left to evolve itself.

Bluemont College Bell ④

I have been asked to speak of the bit of history connected with our college bell. In the late 50's when Bluemont College was being developed, Prof. J. T. Goodman was sent east, where among his old pupils and friends he solicited funds for the new school, and sold Manhattan lots that had

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Swampsatt
been donated for that purpose. At Sevampercott Mass. a friend told him of Mr. Ingalls, an old gentleman amply able to help in such a cause, but he had never been known to give a cent for philanthropy. A call was made upon Mr. Ingalls, and Mr. Goodnow placed before him in detail, the settlement of the new state, the town of Manhattan and the new college. Now said he, I think it would be a wonderfully fine idea if you would donate a bell for this school, that would ring out over the Kansas prairies, calling the young men and women to this place of higher learning, and if you will do this we will have engraved on the bell that it is a gift from you to Bluemont College. The old gentleman thought a few moments, then said I could give you so much now, so much more in the fall and the rest at the end of the year. The bell came as agreed and the inscription ready.
Presented to Bluemont College, Manhattan, Kans. by Joseph Engalls Esq.
Swampsatt, Mass. 1861. This bell was given to the state with Bluemont College when the Ag. College was located here, and now after more than fifty years Mr. Engall's bell is still calling the young people together, not only from our own great state but from all states in the Union and even beyond the seas to the largest and best school of its kind in the world. It is said, if one would know the secret of human progress, they should mark how tenderly, proudly and steadfastly the world clings to annals of heroic deeds. Men go forward, by looking backward, and great races like our own which have a history, are not so much led as pushed. Magna
Chartax and the Declaration, firm set in the past, are more potent with those who speak our tongue, than any beckonings of the future.
Memorials of Heroic Deeds
Memorials to heroic deeds or persons have prevailed in all climes and among all peoples since the race began. In ancient times, great extravagance was shown in monuments, arches and memorial buildings and some times motives might be criticized but in most cases, it was the enthusiastic expression of the love of people. In the U. S. at the beginning of the last century the memorial idea first appeared, but was left to the wealth of the last 50 years to fill our cities and cemeteries with statues and memorials of which any people might be proud.
The D. A. R. and sons of the Revolution have done fine work both east and west in this line. It is less than twenty years since special effort of this kind has been made in Kansas, in that time the Santa Fe Trail, and the route pursued by Coronado on his journey through this section in

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the 16th century, Pawnee Rock numerous soldiers memorials and historic spots all over our state. ~~have been marked~~ Our historical societies have accomplished a great deal, not only in the way of memorials, but in searching out and preserving records ~~and~~ of priceless value and interest. The Mass. Historical Society was the first of this class in our community and has done much good work; it now stands among the first in the world for reference work, both in American and European history. Minnesota early recognized the right of future generations to know the true story of their past. It was organized as a territory in Mar. 1849; in Sept. following the first legislature convened and the 8th act passed, was grant of a charter to the Minn. State Hist. Society. The Kansas State ~~Society~~ Historical originated at a meeting of the Editorial Association held in Manhattan, Apr. 1875; a committee was appointed and the organization completed the following winter. In Topeka, some claim the newspaper men of Kansas were her first and bravest pioneers, at least they were and are still strong factors in making and preserving our history. Besides the fine museum, valuable books, pictures, records collected ~~etc.~~, our state society has made a specialty of newspaper files, and now has a larger assortment of such history than any other state in the Union. In connection with a historical society ~~is~~ there always the museum, which to many is the most interesting phase of such knowledge; this always appeals to children and indeed to every class of people ~~as object lesson~~.

Purpose of Historical Assn. (D)

In older countries especially across the water the museum idea has been much more thoroughly worked out than with us, until in some sections it has reached that millennium desired by Prof. E. S. Morse, who exclaimed libraries in every town, then why not museums."

The wonderful British Museum was the outgrowth of the cabinet and private library of Sir Hans Sloane, as our National museum was inspired from the Smithsonian collection. One feature of the English museums, which are very numerous, is the presence of a many in small towns, 1/3 of the number being in towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants. Much care is now taken in labeling articles exhibited, so any one may understand every article shown as well as giving talks or lectures on

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History it is said when rightly told is always romantic, we know it is often dramatic and holds one's interest as few other subjects can.

Each county and town have their own particular stories and records, more interesting as a rule to those in the immediate vicinity than elsewhere.

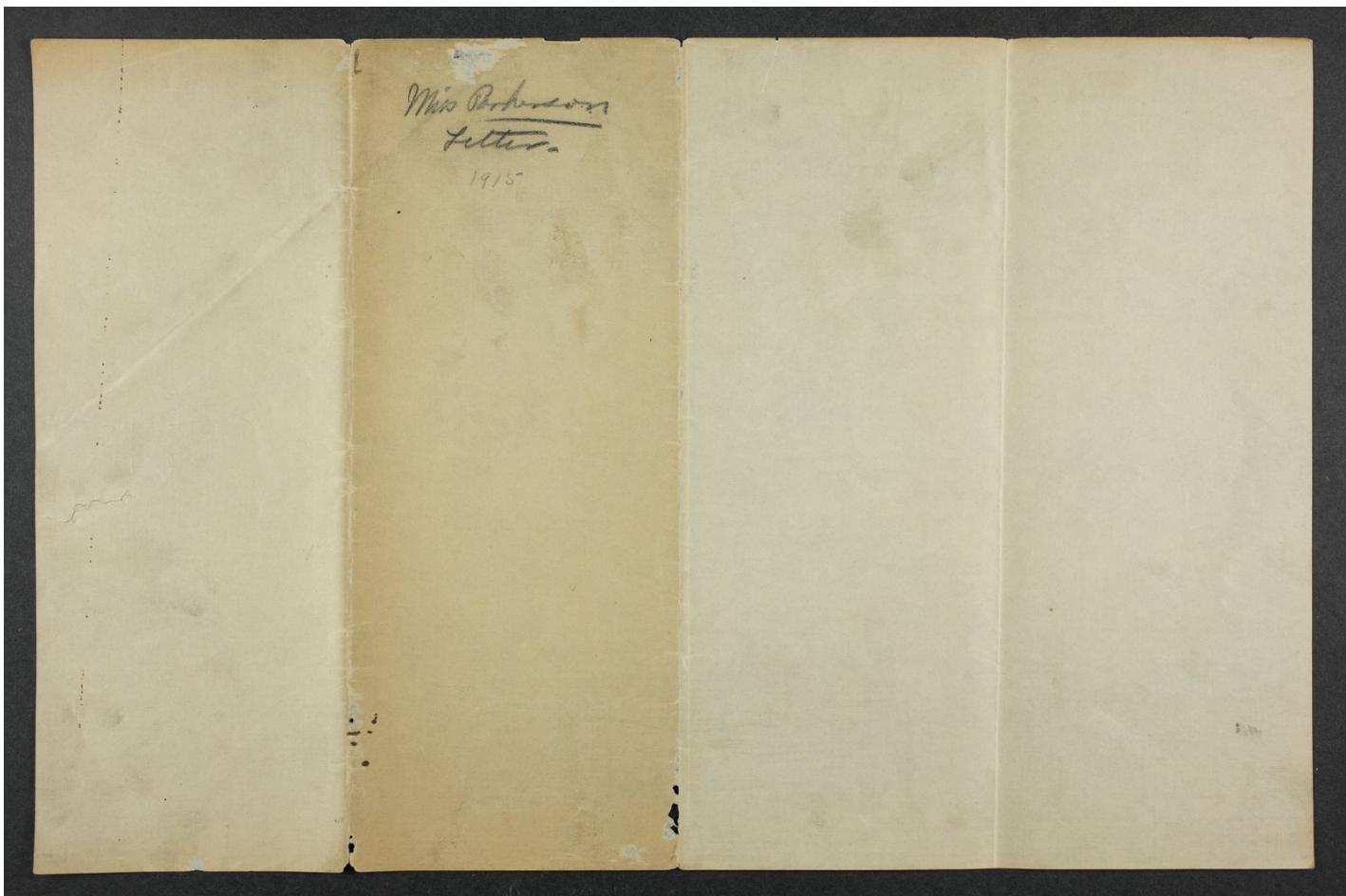
The happenings of our own town are of more than ordinary interest, and such that we may well be proud of. The actors and eye witnesses of these early events are fast passing from the stage of life. After sixty years of neglect in this line it is quite time a united and organized effort should be made to save what may still be found, and for this our Local Historical Society has been launched and we hope for the hearty cooperation of the Old Settlers in the way of records, curios and anything interesting connected with our past.

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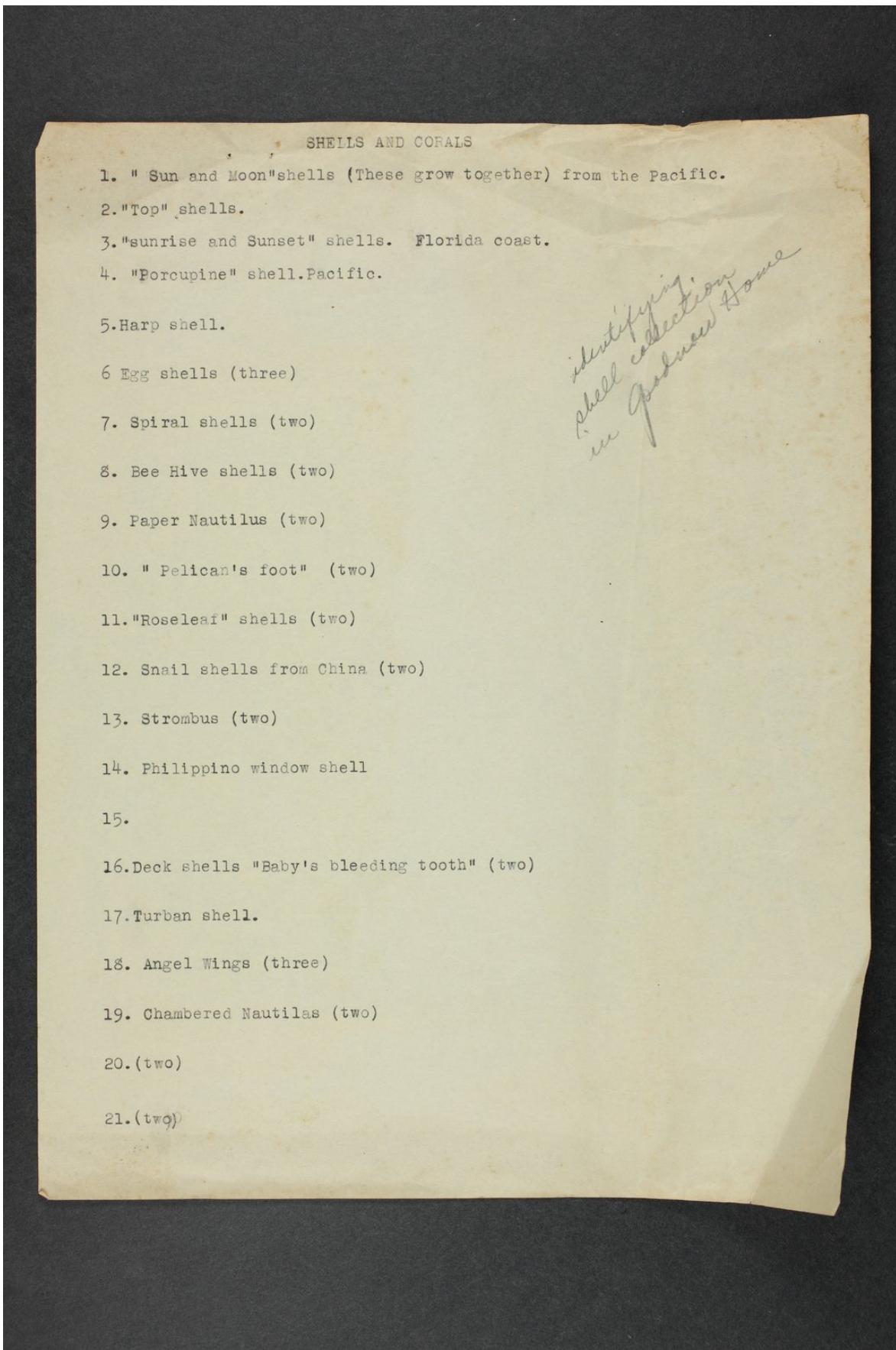


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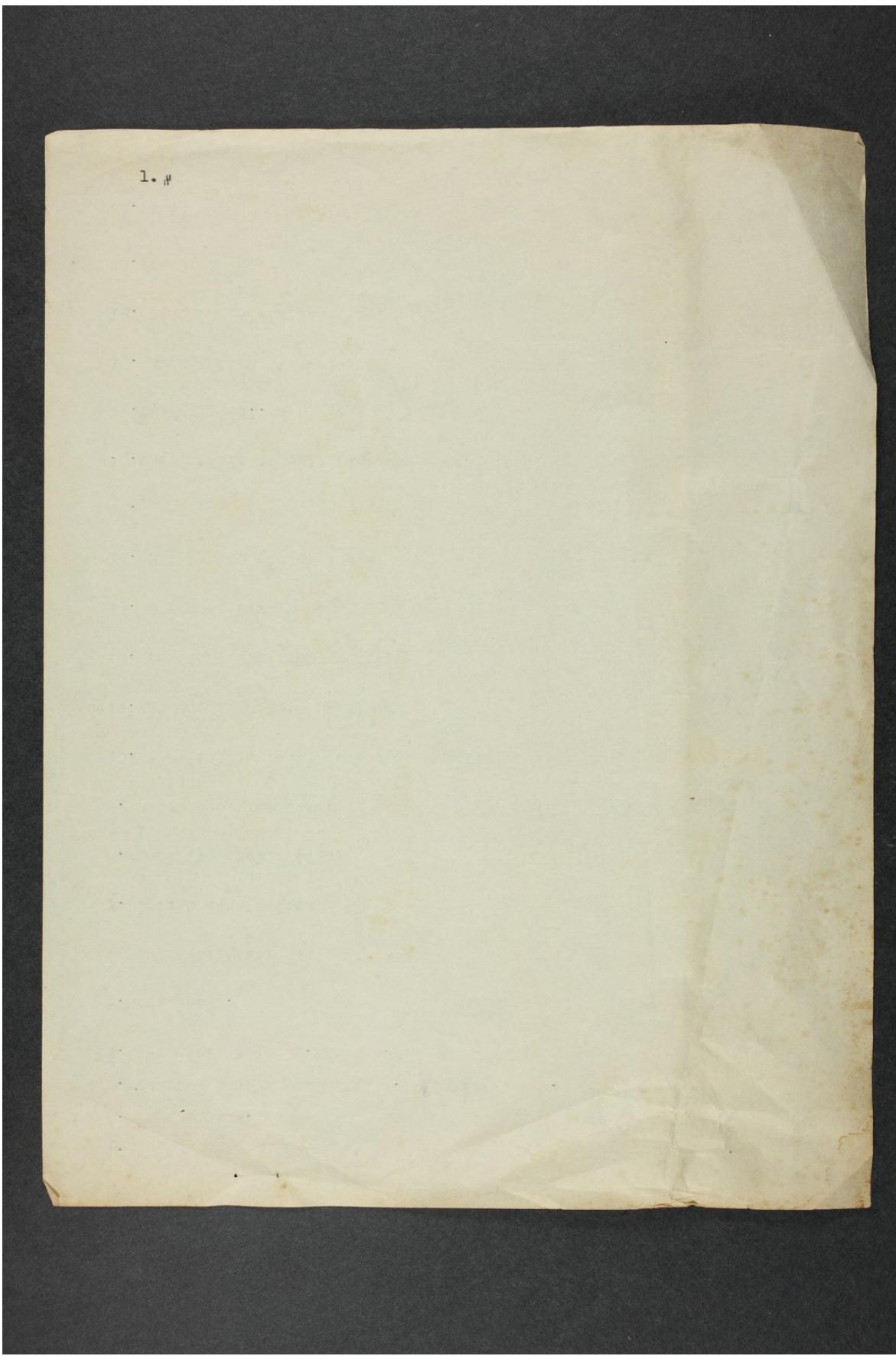


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SHELLS AND CORALS (page 2)

22.

23. Pipe coral - Singapore China

24.

25. White Coral

26. Yellow ring cowrie (female) Micronesian Islands
26. Black Cowrie (Male) (two)

27. Brown olives (two)

28. Blue point olives (two)

29.

30. Strawberry shell.

31. Shell from Gulf Coast Helen Ashton

32. Ear jewel shell. China

33. Money Cowrie

34.

35. Scallop

36. Snail

37. Sea clam

38.

39. Pair yellow mouth snail.

40. (two)

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The addresses of Julia, and Emily, to a brother in
a heathen land.

Julia.

The last bright beams of the sun as they linger in a
cloudless sky, gild with a rich crimson hue the lofty
spires and tops of the fair blue mountains.

The winds are hushed, and nought is heard in this quiet
spot but the melodious strains of the night bird, and
the gentle murmurings of the rivulet, that wanders
peacefully through its green margin in the vale. The fresh
air is perfumed with the odor of flowers that deck the smiling
fields in loveliness. All nature rejoices.

Yet amid these enchanting scenes tears come unbidden
to mine eyes, and shant ^{out} all the glories of nature. What mean
those tones of sadness that seem to mingle with every
passing breeze, and fill my heart ^{with} melancholy? I wander through
the silent grove, where I in former days have often strayed with
thee, thou absent one. I seat myself upon the mossy bank
where we used to play in childhood's gladsome hours, and watch
the insects that sportively glided on the stream. I pluck
the beautiful flowers that once gave pleasure; every rock,
tree, rill, is shadowed with thoughts of departed days.
tell me I am alone. Brother come home. Would that my
voice might reach thee in thy distant exile, bring before
thee images of the past, cherished friends that blessed thy
early years. Why dost thou linger in that barren
land? Tell me what strange attractions bind you? Are not
the blue heavens as beautiful in our own fair clime, and
the fresh mountain breezes as sweet from our native
hills? Oh come to share my pleasures, every thing remains

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the same, the birds sing gaily flowers bloom as brightly and breathe as rich a perfume as when you were here. Stay not of till change has passed over all these lovely scenes, and thy return shall cause thee only grief and sorrow. A broad Ocean is between us, and dangers innumerable are spread around thee; hasten and so thy sister, parents, early friends, and all the enjoyments are in and associations that cluster round thy native land, whisper hope. in thine ear these words of sweetest melody. Brother come home.

Emely.

Listen not to the affectionate appeals of thy sister, lest they cause sorrow to steal over thy heart, and occupy the place of peace and contentment; thereby rendering life a burden. However dear loved scenes connected with home, or voice of friends in picturing those scenes, think not that happiness is to be found only in thy native country, in the home of thy childhood. No. It is wherever duty calls. These scenes may be clothed with deep interest encircling the pleasing associates of thy earliest days, with all the endearments which gather around that hallowed spot. Still the voice of duty is not in all the strain. Let not the insinuations of worldly pleasure or emolument allure you from the path of duty. Neither gratify others at the expense of your own interest in time and eternity. Thou hast a part to act in disseminating light and knowledge in the region thou now inhabitest. Engaged in the noble work of leading youthful minds to happiness and virtue, proclaiming to lost millions the glad news of salvation. You are possessed with the power, if exerted in the direction of duty to render the dark

Can a man return affect him & expose with a greater hindrance an ex. New E. And those, are also and sy. with g.