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ple in whose behalf he was playing so dangerous but disinterested a part. He had nothing of the demagogue about him. He cared no more for popularity or popular applause than he did for the whims of his opponents. Devoutly religious, opposition to the extension of human slavery was to him the cause of God; and, when once his judgment was formed, he drove straight to the conclusion that his highest and holiest duty was to consummate that judgment. Yet he was always considerate towards others. He joined reluctantly in the hollow mockery of peace which the conservatives patched up at West Point after the Marais des Cygnes massacre, knowing or believing that a few days or a few weeks, at most, would suffice to show the conservatives that the proslavery leaders were incapable of sincerity. Descended directly through a long line of military ancestors from the Scottish chief of olden times whose name he bore, he was as tactful and full of resources in the field as a Francis Marion or a William Wallace. "Captain Montgomery," said John Brown, "is the only soldier I have met among the prominent Kansas men. He is a natural chieftain, and knows how to lead."

EARLY-DAY POST-OFFICES IN KANSAS.

Written by E. J. DALLAS,* of Topeka, for the Kansas State Historical Society.

IN presenting to the Historical Society three post-office directories, published in 1811, 1831, and 1880, respectively, I have thought that it would add something to the interest of the contribution to furnish a brief history of some of the oldest post-offices established in Kansas, and submit some other statistics, compiled from the records of the department, relating to the postal service in the state. I have selected the issue of 1811 because it is the earliest list of post-offices obtainable, and that of 1831 because it contains the name of the first post-office in Kansas, and the directory of 1880 to show what has been the growth of the postal service in the United States since the first-named date.

The oldest post-office in Kansas is Fort Leavenworth, which was established on May 29, 1828, under the name of Cantonment Leavenworth, "on the La Platte," then in Clay county, Missouri.† The first postmaster was Philip G. Rand. He was succeeded by Thos. S. Bryant, appointed October 16, 1828. Mr. Bryant's successor was R. P. Beauchamp, appointed August 5, 1829, who was followed by Alex. G. Morgan, appointed July 8, 1831. Joseph V. Hamilton was appointed postmaster April 3, 1838, and Albert G. Wilson on December 5, 1839. Mr. Wilson held the office until October 19, 1841, when the name was changed to Fort Leavenworth, and Hiram Rich appointed postmaster. The subsequent appointments were as follows: Andrew G. Ege, appointed March 12, 1862; Edward Fenlon, May 19, 1862; Elizabeth Graham, March 20, 1865; Edward Fenlon, August 8, 1865; Myers B. Haas, May 14, 1866; Michael L. Dunn, August 10, 1866; David L. Payne, March 19, 1867; Michael L. Dunn, July 20, 1867. The

*EVERETT JEROME DALLAS was born in Belmont county, Ohio. He was educated at a village school, and one year at Baker University, Baldwin, Kan., in 1859-'60, and at Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D. C., class of 1873. Returned to Ohio in fall of 1860, and enlisted as private soldier in Twelfth Ohio infantry in summer of 1861, and, upon being mustered out, three years later, remained with the army until 1868, when he was appointed as a temporary clerk in the post-office department at Washington. Was rapidly promoted, and, during the eleven years preceding his removal to Topeka, in the spring of 1886, served as superintendent of the dead-letter office. A few months ago Mr. Dallas presented the Kansas State Historical Society with a copy of the first postal laws, published in Philadelphia in 1798. It is of unusual interest when compared with postal arrangements and facilities to-day.

†So located probably because adjacent to Clay county, Missouri.

last named held the office until it was discontinued, on July 31, 1868. Upon its being reestablished, April 16, 1869, Mrs. Clara L. Nichols was appointed postmaster and still holds that office. [February, 1880.]

The next post-office established in Kansas was Fort Scott, then in Bates county, Missouri,* on March 3, 1843, John A. Bugg being appointed postmaster. His successors were: H. T. Wilson, appointed February 26, 1849; James J. Farley, appointed January 28, 1856; Wiley Patterson, appointed August 2, 1856; Thos. H. Casey, appointed July 18, 1857; Wm. Gallagher, appointed August 20, 1857; David Manlove, appointed May 23, 1861; Samuel A. Manlove, appointed January 20, 1864; Chas. W. Blair, appointed March 2, 1867; James A. Tomlinson, appointed April 16, 1869; John B. Campbell, appointed March 30, 1871; Thos. F. Robley, appointed February 26, 1875. Mr. Robley was reappointed on February 22, 1879.

The next post-office established was Marysville,† on November 11, 1854, Francis J. Marshall being appointed postmaster on that date. The subsequent appointments were Peter Valiton, appointed March 12, 1858; John W. Childress, appointed November 8, 1858; Jacob S. Goble, appointed May 24, 1859; Russell J. Newell, appointed February 16, 1860; Edwin C. Manning, appointed April 25, 1861; Jacob Weisback, appointed November 21, 1861; Thos. W. Watterson, appointed April 13, 1864; Alex. Campbell, appointed July 5, 1865; Chas. M. Keigh-ton, appointed March 26, 1868; Alex. Campbell, October 19, 1868. Wm. H. Smith succeeded Mr. Campbell, and was appointed on February 27, 1871.

The next older post-offices were established in 1855, but for convenience of reference, I will arrange them alphabetically, rather than by the particular dates on which they were created. They are as follows:

Allen, Lyon county.—Established February 26, 1855, Chas. Withington, postmaster. Abolished October 28, 1856; reestablished February 19, 1857.

Atchison, Atchison county.—Established March 15, 1855, Robert Kelly, postmaster.

Burlingame, Osage county.—Established under name of Council City April 30, 1855, Latham Smith, postmaster. Name changed to Burlingame January 30, 1858.

Centerville, Linn county.—Established March 15, 1855, James M. Arthur, postmaster.

Centropolis, Franklin county.—Established as St. Bernard March 3, 1855, Joab M. Bernard, postmaster. Name changed to Minneola November 26, 1858; to Centropolis February 21, 1863.

Clinton, Douglas county.—Established as Bloomington July 11, 1855, Harrison Benson, postmaster. Name changed to Clinton August 30, 1858.

Council Grove, Morris county.—Established February 26, 1855, C. Simcock, postmaster.

Doniphan, Doniphan county.—Established March 3, 1855, John W. Forman, postmaster.

Easton, Leavenworth county.—Established December 21, 1855, Armsted Dawson, postmaster.

Edgerton, Johnson county.—Established as Hibbard February 26, 1855, Richard McCamish, postmaster. Name changed to Lanesfield July 17, 1861; to Martinsburgh, September 16, 1870; to Edgerton July 14, 1871.

* See note on page 441.

† Wm. H. Smith, president Kansas State Historical Society, wants the fact emphasized that Marysville was really the first office established in Kansas, the cantonments Leavenworth and Fort Scott having been established before lines were known, and credited to Platte and Bates counties, Missouri. Mr. Smith served as postmaster at Marysville for about twelve years.

Fort Riley, Davis (now Geary) county.—Established as Pawnee March 3, 1855, Robert Wilson, postmaster. Name changed to Fort Riley December 20, 1855.

Highland, Doniphan county.—Established as Highland March 3, 1855, James M. Irvin, postmaster. Name changed to Nemaha Agency January 12, 1856; to Highland September 2, 1857.

Iowa Point, Doniphan county.—Established March 15, 1855, John S. Pemberton, postmaster.

Kickapoo City, Leavenworth county.—Established January 24, 1855, Thomas D. Armond, postmaster.

Lane, Franklin county.—Established as Shermansville December 21, 1855, Allen Wilkinson, postmaster. Abolished August 28, 1856. Reestablished March 14, 1857. Name changed to Lane January 28, 1863.

Lawrence, Douglas county.—Established January 13, 1855, Carmi W. Babcock, postmaster.

Leavenworth, Leavenworth county.—Established as Leavenworth City March 6, 1855, Lewis N. Reese, postmaster. Name changed to Leavenworth May 31, 1871.

Lecompton, Douglas county.—Established as Douglas March 3, 1855, Andrew McDonald, postmaster. Name changed to Lecompton September 5, 1855.

Locust Grove, Atchison county.—Established as Mount Pleasant March 3, 1855, Thomas Fortune, postmaster. Name changed to Locust Grove August 13, 1862.

Mound City, Linn county.—Established as Sugar Mound March 15, 1855, Isaac D. Stockton, postmaster. Name changed to Mound City February 1, 1859.

Osawatomie, Miami county.—Established December 21, 1855, Samuel Geer, postmaster.

Osawkie, Jefferson county.—Established March 15, 1855, Geo. M. Dyer, postmaster.

Palermo, Doniphan county.—Established December 19, 1855, Frank M. Mahan, postmaster.

Paola, Miami county.—Established as Peoria Village December 21, 1855, Joseph M. Gearhart, postmaster. Name changed to Paola February 13, 1856.

Pardee, Atchison county.—Established as Ocena August 1, 1855, William Crosby, postmaster. Name changed to Pardee August 6, 1855.

St. Mary's, Pottawatomie county.—Established as St. Mary's Mission March 15, 1855, L. R. Palmer, postmaster. Name changed to St. Mary's May 21, 1878.

Tecumseh, Shawnee county.—Established March 3, 1855, William A. Sublet, postmaster.

Topeka, Shawnee county.—Established March 3, 1855, Fry W. Giles, postmaster.

Valley Falls, Jefferson county.—Established as Grasshopper Falls December 21, 1855, Andrew J. Whiting, postmaster. Name changed to Sautrell Falls October 12, 1863; to Grasshopper Falls May 14, 1864; to Valley Falls July 1, 1875.

Wabaunsee, Wabaunsee county.—Established December 29, 1855, John H. Nesbitt, postmaster.

Wathena, Doniphan county.—Established as Bryan March 3, 1855, Milton E. Bryan, postmaster. Name changed to Wathena August 2, 1856.

White Cloud, Doniphan county.—Established July 11, 1855, John W. Moodie, postmaster.

Willow Springs, Douglas county.—Established as Davis February 26, 1855. Thomas Mockbee, postmaster. Name changed to Willow Springs July 23, 1861; to Akron May 9, 1870; to Willow Springs June 13, 1870.

Wyandotte, Wyandotte county.—Established October 8, 1855, W. J. Osborn, postmaster.

The following offices were also established during the year 1855, but have in the meantime been discontinued: *

Ashland.—Established December 29, 1855, Wm. H. Mackey, postmaster. Abolished April 1, 1868.

Blanton.—Established September 24, 1855, N. B. Blanton, postmaster. Abolished February 23, 1856.

Bowling Green.—Established December 28, 1855, Alexander Smith, postmaster. Abolished August 21, 1857.

Delaware.—Established February 10, 1850, Jas. Findlay, postmaster. Name changed to Secondine February 1, 1856. Abolished April 14, 1859.

Fort Atkinson.—Established August 4, 1855, Pitcairn Morrison, postmaster. Abolished June 5, 1857.

Franklin.—Established December 21, 1855, Samuel Crane, sr., postmaster. Abolished November 7, 1867.

Hallet.—Established March 15, 1855, William Alley, postmaster. Name changed to Silver Lake June 2, 1855. Abolished September 8, 1857.

Juniata.—Established July 25, 1855, Seth J. Childs, postmaster. Name changed to Tauromee August 5, 1856. Abolished March 26, 1858.

Lane.—Established March 3, 1855, A. F. Powell, postmaster. Abolished March 10, 1856. (No connection with the Lane in Franklin county.)

Loring.—Established March 15, 1855, R. C. Miller, postmaster. Name changed to Indianola December 21, 1855. Abolished December 29, 1868.

Miller.—Established March 3, 1855, Ingraham Baker, postmaster. Abolished February 12, 1856.

Nuato.—Established March 3, 1855, Freeland M. Stanley, postmaster. Abolished December 20, 1855.

Richardson.—Established January 10, 1855, Fry P. McGee, postmaster. Abolished September 29, 1874.

Richmond.—Established July 11, 1855, James E. Thompson, postmaster. Abolished July 12, 1859. (No connection with the Richmond in Franklin county.)

Sac and Fox Agency.—Established March 3, 1855, John Whistler, postmaster. Name changed to Greenwood February 27, 1861. Abolished September 3, 1872.

Shannon.—Established March 3, 1855, Samuel D. Houston, postmaster. Abolished March 12, 1858.

Shields.—Established March 15, 1855, C. Chandler, postmaster. Abolished March 30, 1878.

Smithton.—Established September 24, 1855, Alfred F. Barnett, postmaster. Name changed to La Porte February 12, 1858. Abolished March 3, 1859.

Urbana.—Established March 3, 1855, John Jett, postmaster. Abolished June 19, 1855.

* At the instance of Col. O. E. Learnard, of Lawrence, the Historical Society has been for a year looking for a man to write a chapter on "The Lost or Dead Towns of Kansas." Mr. C. E. Cory, of Fort Scott, writes as follows: "An idea occurred to me the other day of another line in which an immense amount of grubbing could be done, to the profit of future readers and students. I have been annoyed and bewildered by the reference in the early annals to different localities which have disappeared from the map and also from the memory. For instance, although I think I know something about Kansas history, I cannot now tell for the life of me where the Big Springs convention was held. If some fellow with the facilities at hand would go to work and get up a list of say 200 geographical names alluded to in the early history of Kansas, locate the places down to a forty-acre tract, which could be done now, it would be a valuable adjunct to every man's library. It would be a horrible undertaking for a man to tackle. Can't you find somebody who likes work who will try it?"

Whitehead.—Established March 3, 1855, James R. Whitehead, postmaster. Abolished April 10, 1866.

Whitfield.—Established March 15, 1855, Jas. A. Gray, postmaster. Abolished May 21, 1856.

Woodson.—Established August 9, 1855, John Jett, postmaster. Abolished December 22, 1855.

The number of offices established between January 1 and June 30, 1856, was eighteen, while four were abolished during the same period.

The following table will show the number of offices established and discontinued each fiscal year, beginning with that ending June 20, 1857:

Year.	Estab- lished.	Abol- ished.	Year.	Estab- lished.	Abol- ished.
1857	72	9	1870	129	17
1858	65	7	1871	197	40
1859	20	19	1872	176	72
1860	46	15	1873	178	52
1861	31	9	1874	139	45
1862	29	8	1875	133	50
1863	30	17	1876	78	38
1864	18	16	1877	73	38
1865	18	8	1878	123	36
1866	23	17	1879	212	49
1867	49	36	Total	1,957	636
1868	48	20			
1869	70	18			

Statement of the aggregate length in miles of mail routes in operation in Kansas on June 30 of each year, beginning with 1855:

Year.	Mode of transportation.		Total.	Year.	Mode of transportation.		Total.
	Not stated.	Coach.			Not stated.	Railroad.	
1855	570	.....	570	1867	4,935	220	5,155
1856	1,647	331	1,978	1868	4,812	423	5,235
1857	1,483	321	1,804	1869	3,474	545	4,019
1858	2,000	321	2,321	1870	3,863	1,005	4,868
1859	2,558	3,164	5,722	1871	3,889	1,620	5,509
1860	1,694	786	2,480	1872	4,506	1,823	6,333
1861	3,090	786	3,876	1873	4,935	2,382	7,317
1862	2,415	787	3,202	1874	6,287	2,379	8,666
1863	3,327	.....	3,327	1875	8,025	2,386	10,411
1864	3,188	.....	3,188	1876	9,140	2,570	11,710
1865	4,060	.....	4,060	1877	9,008	2,609	11,617
1866	4,106	.....	4,106	1878	9,101	2,798	11,899
				1879	9,899	2,835	12,734

The above table is not strictly correct, for the reason that, under the system of records in the department, the entire service on each mail route is charged to the state in which it is numbered, notwithstanding that it may extend through other states. For example, in 1859 route No. 15,050, from Independence, Mo., to Stockton, Cal., was recorded as Kansas mail service; and, by the way, the fact that said route was in operation but one year will account for the excess of service shown in 1859 over that of 1858 and 1860. Similar inaccuracy will be found

in the column of railroad transportation; as, for example, the Kansas Pacific from Kansas City, Mo., to Denver, Colo., is a Kansas route. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe route is also called a mail route in Kansas, although extending to Denver, Colo.

The table is, however, substantially correct, and will serve to illustrate the annual progress in the development of the state.

THE LECOMPTON PARTY WHICH LOCATED DENVER.

Written by ELY MOORE,* of Lawrence, in the *Denver Post*, June 23, 1901.

ALL the old-timers of Lawrence, Kan., as well as many in Denver and Colorado, clearly remember the genial and learned young lawyer, Capt. Wm. B. Parsons, as a "fellow of infinite jest and most excellent fancy," possessing, as he did, all the dare, dash and determination so requisite in a leader of men. To "Billy B.," as he was called, belongs the honor of leading the first party who ever trod the weary road to the summit of Pike's Peak, and to Captain Parsons and followers is credit due, as the "white pathfinders," in discovering the gold and silver resources that have placed the Centennial state first in mineral wealth of our many possessions.

For many years it was asserted that William Larimer built the first house in Denver. That is not true, nor is it a fact that Leavenworth city sent out the first party to locate a town or develop gold or silver mines in Colorado. To dear old Lecompton, then the territorial capital of Kansas, and her citizens, belongs the prestige of locating and naming of Denver, and to the writer hereof the distinction of selecting the title. I have searched long and diligently for the letter of Captain Parsons (extracts from which are herewith published), refuting certain claims made by a writer in the *Chicago Times*, in 1884, as to who located and named the city of Denver, and who made the first discovery of gold in Colorado. My search for this letter was rewarded but very recently. In looking over an old scrap-book belonging to my daughter (Mrs. Charles C. Seewir, of Lawrence, Kan.), I found the Parsons letter, which appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* October 1, 1884.

* ELY MOORE was born in New York city, N. Y., December 7, 1833. Resided there until 1854, when he came to Kansas, settling at the Indian agency of the confederated tribes in Miami county, with his father, who was an agent to the confederated tribes, the Weas, Miamis, Piankishaws, Peorias, and Kaskaskias. He moved to Lecompton May 1, 1856, where he was deputy register of the land-office from 1857 until 1860. The first money he ever earned was as a carrier for the New York *Daily Times*, in 1853. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 6 in New York, and president of the first typographical union in Kansas, No. 76 chartered at Lecompton in 1857. He established the *Democratic Standard* at Lawrence in 1871. He organized and was chairman of the first democratic central committee in Kansas—Douglas county, in 1860; was also chairman of the first democratic club ever organized in Kansas, and served for fourteen years as a member of the democratic state central committee. Never held a political office. In 1861 he married Rose S. McKinney, of Williamsport, Pa. His father, Col. Ely Moore, was a well-known citizen of the territory, born in Sussex county, New Jersey, July 4, 1798. He died in Lecompton January 27, 1861. He served five years at the printing business in New York city, and was at one time a proof-reader on an edition of the Bible, Horace Greeley acting as copy-holder. He was elected to Congress in 1834, and served two terms, and was surveyor of the port of New York from 1839 to 1845, when President Polk appointed him marshal for the southern district of New York. In 1853 President Pierce appointed him minister to England, but this he refused to accept, preferring an Indian agency in Kansas. In coming West, it was the purpose that he should be first governor of the territory of Kansas, but his health forbade, and he recommended his friend, Andrew H. Reeder. He accepted the appointment of register of the land-office at Lecompton, which he held until his death. His father, Capt. Moses Moore, was a captain in the revolutionary war, distinguishing himself at the battles of Long Island, Monmouth, and Trenton.