



Saga of the Price Raid Claims. pp. 3-7

*Historical
Highlights*
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A few weeks ago we gathered at the Shawnee County Historical Society to recognize the effort and dedication of history teachers. You will read a recap in these pages. A young teacher asked me, "What do I get if I am a member of the Shawnee County Historical Society?" For me, the first answer is "satisfaction"—satisfaction that we were honoring her for dedication to heritage education. We introduced her to the Ritchie House—an artifact of the struggle for the freedom by abolitionist for slaves—for which our Shawnee County founders risked their lives as part of the Underground Railroad. We told her of programs illuminating local history like the recent talk on the history of the Citizen Potawatomi Nation. Our newsletter includes research on local history

that is relevant, interesting and illuminating. She learned of our efforts to recognize those who engaged in the preservation of our local heritage by efforts to sustain and improve historically significant structures. Most importantly, she learned of the field trips thousands of local school kids take with us to learn about freedom, democracy, citizenship, and the origins of Topeka, Shawnee County, and Kansas. Those examples and more give us satisfaction we help make our community proud, livable, engaged, educated and aware.

How can you be even more satisfied with your membership? First, we urge you to renew your membership when you receive notice. We survive on your membership and financial support. Second, you might suggest historical topics we might cover in programs you would find interesting. Consider writing an article we will review for publication in a future newsletter. Ideas may be sent to shawneecountyhistory@gmail.com. Third, we have openings on the Board of Trustees for those who have a passion for history, an interest in active participation, and a willingness to help us meet our financial goals. If you would like

to nominate yourself or someone else to be a trustee, email **Jon Boursaw**, chair of the nominating committee, at jonboursaw@cox.net.

So how did we leave our inquisitive history teacher who asked, "What do I get from being a member of the Shawnee County Historical Society?" The answer was very satisfying. What you get, she learned, is a family of folks who love their community, value its cultural resources, cherish its stories, appreciate its heritage and enlighten its children. Really, the benefit she gets is **you**.

Thank you.

— **Tom Ellis**

Historic Homes Tour

The Shawnee County Historical Society is planning an **Historic Homes Tour** on **Saturday, April 13, 2019**, as a fund raiser. Details will be provided later but we guarantee you won't want to miss this event. Our final stop on the tour is the **Landon Mansion** and **Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum Baker** will reminisce about growing up there. Please plan on joining us for this special event provided through the Shawnee County Historical Society. A limited number of tickets will be sold so watch for further details.

New SCHS Trustee

The Shawnee County Historical Society has added a new trustee. **Tom Ellis**, President of the Society, announced **Dr. Diane DeBacker** has joined the society as a new trustee. She joins 13 others who help preserve the history of Shawnee County. Dr. DeBacker is the **Executive Director of Business and Education Innovation** for the **Kansas Department of Commerce**. In this role, Dr. DeBacker connects business and industry with the numerous educational opportunities in Kansas. Dr. DeBacker has spent her career in education in a variety of roles including: Director of Education Research for RTI International; senior advisor to the Abu Dhabi Education Council in the United Arab Emirates; Kansas Commissioner of Education; district and building level administrator in the Shawnee Heights and Auburn Washburn school districts; high school teacher, and as a member of the Kaw Valley USD 321 board of education.



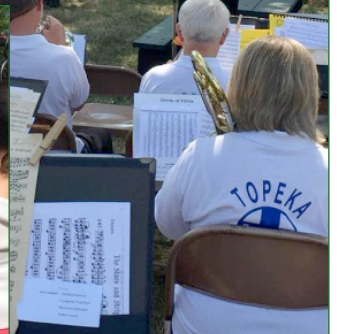
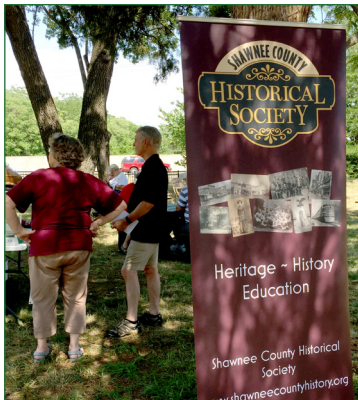
Supporting Mexican Fiesta

The Shawnee County Historical Society participated in this year's **Mexican Fiesta** held near 1008 Atchison in Topeka on July 15th. **Vice President Patricia Michaelis** and **Christina Valdivia-Alcala** encouraged those who attended the Fiesta to join Shawnee County History. The two trustees gathered names and held a drawing to award several free society memberships. The Fiesta Mexicana has been a fund raising effort for the **Our Lady of Guadalupe Church** since 1933.



Ritchie Birthday Celebration

On Sunday, July 22nd, The Shawnee County Historical Society celebrated the birthdays of two prominent Topekan: **John Ritchie** and **Arthur Capper**. Along with ice cream, participants were entertained by the **Santa Fe Band**. Capper was born in Garnett in 1865 and served as Congressman, Governor and Senator from Kansas. The Ritchies came to Topeka in 1856, built the house on Madison and were strong abolitionists during the "Bleeding Kansas" era of the state.



The Saga of the Price Raid Claims

by Ramon Powers

The Price Raid Claims is the story of intrepid militiamen from Kansas who came to the defense of the Union cause when the forces of General Sterling Price threatened to invade their homeland and who sought the promised payment for their services. These Kansas militiamen were part of the Union forces that defeated Price at the Battle of Westport in 1864.

After the battle these militiamen were assured that they would be paid for their acts of heroism. And the State of Kansas made the effort. Not once, not twice, but seven times it created commissions to secure reimbursement of the militiamen. In addition, two legislative committees and one federal commission were involved in the issue. But, from the beginning, the claims were fraught with controversy; there was forgery and fraud in the auditing of claims and mismanagement in the paying of claims.

General E. Kirby Smith, Confederate commander of the Department of the Trans-Mississippi West, ordered General Sterling Price to invade Missouri in August of 1864. Price was to move north out of Arkansas and take St. Louis and Jefferson City, turn west up the Missouri River to Kansas City before returning south through Kansas to Indian Territory and Arkansas. His main objectives were to seek recruits, plunder, and destroy Union mili-

tary installations. There was fear that Fort Leavenworth might be the ultimate destination.

Price's army of 12,000 men was defeated at Pilot Nob, about 90 miles south of St. Louis, and he encountered resistance at Jefferson City and turned his attention to Kansas City. As he headed west for Kansas City, Price was followed by 15,000 troops under Union General Andrew Smith and Major-General Alfred Pleasonton.

In Kansas, Major General Samuel R. Curtis, commander of the Department of Kansas, began amassing troops on the Kansas



General Sterling Price

border with Missouri. After receiving confirmation that Price was in Missouri, Curtis asked Kansas Governor Thomas Carney to call out the state militia. Curtis had only 5,000 regular troops to oppose Price. Carney resisted at first, but as the threat became more imminent, Curtis renewed the call for mobilization, and on October 8, 1864, Carney complied. The proclamation asserted:

"The State is in peril. Price and his rebel hosts threaten it

with invasion. Kansans must be ready to hurl them back at any cost. The necessity is urgent. Kansans rally! ...Who will not defend his home and the State? To arms, then! To arms and the tented field, until the rebel foe shall be ... beaten back."

The Governor declared martial law throughout Kansas. General Curtis ordered all white and black men between 18 and 60 to arms; home guard units were organized. To supplement his 5,000 regular troops, he recruited approximately 10,000 militiamen to create the "Army of the Border."

Major-General George W. Detzler, Kansas Adjutant General, commanded the militia, who were to prepare for 30 days of service; "Each man will bring two blankets, a tin cup, knife and fork, a haversack; and also a coffee pot and frying pan for each five men." They were to bring their own arms and ammunition. Expecting a short campaign, they were told that "no change of clothing will be necessary." In truth, the militiamen were poorly equipped, poorly armed and inadequately trained.

The stage was set for the Battle of Westport on October 23, 1864. With Union General Pleasonton's army on the east, the Missouri River on the north, and Curtis's army reinforced with Kansas militiamen on the west, Price's advance on Westport was halted. Price and his troops were driven south by various cavalry charges ending the threat to Kansas City.

The battlefield covered the area from Brush Creek south to Loose Park and east to the Big Blue in the area of the County —cont.➔

Club Plaza in Kanas City, Missouri. Price's forces were south of Brush Creek and the Army of the Border and the Kansas militia north of the creek. The battle was fought over a five to six square mile area. Militia forces played an important role in the battle. The 19th Kansas militia drove Confederate sharpshooters from positions around Ward farm (near present-day Loose Park) with severe losses. Sixteen of the Kansas State militia regiments participated in the battle. The Second Kansas Colored State militia was "virtually cut to pieces by Price's men." Most of the militia regiments were on flanking positions. The militia returned home immediately after the battle, having served 17 days. Some continued south and participated in the Battle of Mine Creek where Price lost 500 men who were captured before escaping back into Arkansas.

Kansas Governor Carney had dismissed the militia with the promise of future pay once Washington reimbursed the state. He instructed all Kansas citizens to present claims for damages and services rendered by the militia to Major General Dietzler.

In January of 1865, just over two months after the Battle of Westport, the Kansas Legislature met and petitioned Congress to indemnify the citizens of the state and it created the first commission to receive and audit claims growing out of the Price Raid and suppression of Indian hostilities on the western borders during the summer of 1864.

The Commission consisted of the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Adjutant General and two

clerks. All were on the state payroll. The Commission audited four types of claims: services rendered; materials, supplies, and transportation furnished; damages sustained; and miscellaneous losses. Claims had to be accompanied by corroborating documentation with the claimant receiving certificates indicating the type and amount of the claim. Valid claims would be forwarded to the state's congressional delegation, through the Governor. The Congressional delegation would seek a direct appropriation from Congress for the claims.

The 1865 Adjutant General's Report states that claims audited by that 1865 Commission totaled \$492,944. Unfortunately for the State of Kansas, the U.S. Senate Military Committee reduced the claim to services rendered, ma-



Samuel Reader painting of Price's Raid

terial furnished, and transportation to \$259,474 and that amount passed the Senate. The U.S. House refused to act because Kansas had not assumed the debt; it merely conveyed the debt directly to the federal government.

In the 1867 session, Governor Crawford recommended that the Legislature issue scrip in the amount of \$492,944. He also rec-

ommended the creation of a Second Commission to review and revise the work of the first Commission, with the understanding that the state would assume war-related debts before receiving indemnification from the federal government. The Legislature directed this new Commission (the Second) to issue military scrip, or state IOUs, to each citizen possessing a valid claim.

The Second Commission uncovered fraud that occurred in the auditing of claims by the First Commission. A Special Committee on Price Raid claims was created by the 1868 Legislature; the Committee consisting of a State Senator and a Representative who examined all the papers of the previous two Commissions, and concluded that the "unwarrantable economy on the part of the Legislature of 1865 and 1866" contributed to the "confusion and chaos too apparent among the papers and proceedings of the old [First] Commission." The state officials in charge of the auditing of the claims in 1865 delegated the work – auditing \$2 million in claims – to those two clerks on their payroll.

According to the Special Committee, "the clerk . . . soon found that it [he] needed only the genius of an expert imitator to make a fortune from the criminal use of names of claimants and officers." The Committee concluded that "this scheme of rank forgery ran through a quantity of claims, based upon 'forged and fabricated vouchers,' to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars." According to the Report of the Special Committee, "the evidence showed a mass of vouchers in le-

gal form, with the claimant's name forged, the oath of the claimant, administered by the clerk - whom he never saw - some of whom could not be found, and, in some instances, when found, denied all knowledge of the use of their names, [or] the commanding officer's name approving them." The Special Committee determined that it was not in the public interest to recommend prosecution of the person who attempted to defraud the state; they concluded the "forger was probably no longer within the state's jurisdiction."

So, there the State of Kansas was, with approximately \$500,000 in military scrip floating around with "some" of it based on fraudulent claims.

The 1869 Legislature created a third Commission to audit the Price Raid claims. The new Commissioners allowed additional claims aggregating \$61,221. By the end of 1869 a total of \$301,480 in claims were allowed by this Commission. It is not clear how this total relates to any of the previous Commissions' claim totals. A fourth Commission created by the 1873 legislature audited additional claims amounting to \$1,360.

Prior to the creation of the fourth Commission, another commission was created by an act of Congress on February 2, 1871, consisting of three regular army officers, headed by Brig. General James A. Hardie. The Hardie Commission met

in Leavenworth to examine and audit claims of the state of Kansas against the United States for expenses during the Price Raid. This commission contended it had no authority to examine claims for

Impeachment charges were filed against him in the spring of 1874, and mishandling of Price Raid claims was part of the impeachment proceedings. He resigned, but the Legislature refused to try him.

By the mid-1870s, the Price Raid claims issue was mired in controversy. Yet, there was continued public pressure to address unpaid scrip holders. In 1877, the Legislature directed an examination of the



Price's Raid scrip

damages, and it allowed claims for a total of \$337,054.

The Hardie commission report served as the basis for an appropriation by Congress on June 8, 1872, in the amount of \$337,054 that was duly paid to the state of Kansas. Upon receiving the federal appropriation, Governor James Harvey directed the State Treasurer, Josiah Hayes, to begin paying outstanding scrip. Paying off approximately \$500,000 in scrip with an appropriation of \$337,054 would be a challenge in itself. State Treasury officials mismanaged the paying of claims. According to historian Kyle Sini, "The Treasurer misused the federal funds in various ways. He only casually supervised the whole disbursement process and redeemed countless duplicated or forged scrip. Likewise he accepted numerous claims that had been disallowed by the Hardie Commission." In fact, Hayes's misapplication and misallocation of monies ranged from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

nation of the "(so-called) Price raid claims." The Committee on Claims concluded that there was a balance due of unpaid claims of \$77,426. To that amount, they added \$50,000, which was their estimate of amount misappropriation by the State Treasurer, and with a few other adjustments they recommended \$130,882 be appropriated. They asserted that this amount "in justice to the said claimants should be paid by the State." To pay for this recommended appropriation, they proposed that Kansas issue and sell state bonds "for the Purpose of Paying the Principal on Certain Union Military Scrip, heretofore Issued to Pay for Services, Transportation, Forage, Subsistence and Property lost in Action in Defense of the State." No action was taken in the 1877 Session on the Committee on Claims' recommendation.

The 1879 Legislature created the Fifth Commission, known as the "Price Raid Auditing —cont.➔

Commission,” to examine all claims presented for payment and make a list of all claims payable. This Commission, whose composition changed in subsequent elections, continued in existence until 1887 when the Legislature created the Sixth Commission appointed by Governor John Martin. In fact, Martin appointed John C. Caldwell as Price Raid Commissioner and directed him to report in detail all the Price Raid claims. In his published report issued in 1889, Caldwell asserted that in his opinion the great majority of the previous claims “are founded in justice.” He stated that, after eliminating all claims for damages, remaining claims should be forwarded to former Governor Crawford, who had been appointed as agent for the state located in Washington, D.C. Crawford told Caldwell that he believed that he would be able to secure the payment of valid claims. Caldwell’s 400 page report lists everyone issued Price Raid scrip, outstanding scrip, interest scrip, and persons to whom payments were made. He left it to Crawford to determine the amount needed to fully reimburse Price Raid claimants.

Crawford worked to secure the reimbursement of various claims Kansas submitted to the federal government during the 1870s and 1880s while the Price Raid claims languished. For example, Crawford successfully secured payment for “5% claims” and for school land claims. After Kansas became a state, 5% percent of the proceeds from the sale of all land by the federal government was to come back to the state; and the proceeds from the sale of school lands were to be reimbursed to

Kansas. By the time he left his position as agent for the state, Crawford had secured \$345,470 in school land claims and \$756,000 in 5% land claims. By the way, he received 10% of the moneys he was able to return to the state.

The Price Raid claim’s controversy continued. In March of 1903, the Legislature authorized the creation of the Seventh (and final) commission, which consisted to Script Commissioner James Allen, appointed by Governor W. J. Bailey. His 1904 Report was never published; the handwritten copy in the KSHS archives summarizes the previous commissions’ findings and provides statistics on various facets of the Price Raid claims.

He asserts that a total of \$886,876 in Price Raid scrip had been issued. Obviously, various Commissions had continued accepting claims after the first Commission. He had presented to him 6,682 pieces of Price Raid Union military scrip, 497 pieces of J.E. Hayes scrip (interest scrip), and territorial scrip for a total of \$186,886 that had not been paid. The most interesting figure listed in his Report is that Kansas had received \$707,229 from the federal government from 1872 to 1885 for various claims. Only the \$337,054, the amount recommended by the Hardie Commission and paid out by State Treasurer Hayes, was for Price Raid Claims.

He recommended an appropriation of \$370,175 to pay off the scrip registered by the Commissioner, and if the appropriated amount was not sufficient to pay for all of the outstanding scrip, it should be prorated to each script holder.

Commissioner Allen admitted that the lapse of time “has been a

great hindrance in the work of this commission in that a great many of the claimants have died and their heirs cannot be located, and other hindrances, such as the destruction of some of the scrip owned and kept by parties who have lost their homes by fire, flood and by loss.” He also noted that a great deal of scrip “was held by speculators, express companies and bankers”, but he asserted that the great majority of scrip was held by individual owners, and “a great many of whom are the widows of the original claimants. Some of the scrip is in the hands of collecting agents and attorneys who have taken the scrip to collect on a contingent fee.” Yet, he strongly supported the Legislature paying off scrip holders.

Samuel J. Crawford, who had been Governor when the first Price Raid Commission was created and agent for the state of Kansas in seeking payment of outstanding claims including the Price Raid claims, wrote Governor E.W. Hoch in January of 1905 that the issue of the Price Raid claims “has been mixed up and complicated beyond measure.” He noted that “Fraud has been piled up on top of fraud.” However, despite the illegalities that had occurred, he insisted that “something ought to be done by the Legislature in order to insure justice to the honest holders of legitimate [sic] scrip, and at the same time put a quietus on those who are eternally swarming the State House with bogus, fabricated and fraudulent stuff.” He noted that his name appears on the original scrip, and to put the issue to rest, he recommended that the Legislature “establish a court of Claims with ample power

to go to the bottom of the whole subject and pass upon each claim separately.”

In the 1907 legislative session, State Senator B.P. Waggener “made a good fight to include an appropriation to pay the claims of the Price raid scrip holders, either in whole or in part, but the Senate refused to stand for it,” according to the Topeka State Journal, March 9, 1907. In support of that action, Senator Waggener stated: “I wish to say that I do not think the state can in common decency reject the claims of these people. We have here the report signed by the governor, auditor, and commissioner [the 1904 Commission report], showing that this money (i.e. the federal appropriation) was paid to the state and never paid out to the people who were entitled to it. If the state was an individual it could be prosecuted for embezzlement.” Senator Waggener stated that the state of Kansas was the trustee for these funds. “The sum of \$707,000 was paid to the state by the government, and only \$337,000 was ever paid out for the purposes intended. I know scores of people who have treasured this scrip for years in the hope that the state of Kansas would be honest enough and fair enough to give them at least a portion of their claims, to keep them in their old age.”

That is where the issue of Price Raid claims was left in 1907/08. Perhaps the final word on the claims comes from John C. Nicholson of Newton, agent for the state in Washington D.C., in the first decade of the 20th century, who authored an article in the Kansas Magazine in 1909 on “Kansas’ Account with the United States.” He

concluded that “The unsettled Price Raid claims have been for many years a source of great an-



Memorial Building, 10th & Jackson, Topeka

noyance and dispute and it is generally admitted that the state ought to pay the unsettled claims allowed by the Hardee [sic] Commission. The difficulty in adjusting [adjudicating] the matter is greatly increased by the fact that duplicate scrip was fraudulently issued for part of the claims.” However, he did note that from 1861 to 1875, the state issued bonds for \$381,500 (sold at discount) the proceeds of which were used to repel invasions and suppress Indian hostilities. Congress paid Kansas \$332,308 in 1882 for that purpose. In 1906, Kansas submitted a claim for \$438,960 for interest and discount on the monies borrowed by the state “for the purpose of repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities.” The War Department allowed \$425,064 which Congress appropriated in 1909 and paid into the state treasury. This, apparently, was the money used to construct the Memorial Building to honor Civil War veterans and house the Kansas State Historical Society collections and museum.

The illegalities related to the Price Raid Claims could occur because of the absence of compe-

tence in the state government in those early years. Historian Sinisi argues that Kansas did not have administrative capabilities, i.e. a bureaucratic apparatus, to deal with the management of claims against the federal government. That weakness of public institutions in the state could be attributed to the war itself and the strapped financial conditions of a new state with just over 100,000 population. It had no capitol building, no penitentiary, no asylum, and no functional method of tax collection. In 1865, 35% of the state’s total assessed property tax remained uncollected. The situation remained unchanged for a decade as the state auditor in 1875 complained that most of the state’s property tax “is never collected.”

The irony is that, in the first decade of the 20th century, the federal government provided payments that could have been used to satisfy individual Price Raid claimants. However, the state used the funds to construct a building to honor its Civil War veterans and house its historical society. Was that a wise decision, or should the state have followed Governor Crawford’s advice to create a claims court and provide a just adjudication of the Price Raid Claims?

A native of Gove County, Kansas, **Ramon Powers** served as the Secretary/Executive Director of the Kansas State Historical Society from 1988 to 2002. Ramon received B.A. and M.A. degrees in history from Fort Hays Kansas State College (now Fort Hays State University) and a Ph.D. from the University of Kansas.

Coming: Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Shawnee County Historical Society will be held at **2 p.m.** on **Sunday, December 2, 2018** at the **Cox Communication Heritage Education Center** at **1118 SE Madison**.

A short business meeting will be held to elect new trustees. We will also recognize two retiring trustees—**George Bernheimer** and **Bill Wagon** for their service in numerous capacities to the Society. **Patricia Michaelis**, incoming president, will give a presentation about Martha Farnsworth, a Topekan who kept a diary from 1882 through 1922. Pat will share diary entries that provide details about Martha's daily life as well as her involvement in the suffrage movement and with her "boys"—members

of a Sunday School class she taught from the time the boys were in junior high school through service in World War I.



*Please join
us to celebrate
Shawnee County
history!*

History of the Citizen Band Potawatomi

Over 80 people turned out in September in Rossville to hear Shawnee County trustee **Jon Boursaw** to talk about the **History of the Citizen Band Potawatomi**. Boursaw, a legislator for the Citizen Potawatomi Nation gave an informative program on the Indian nation and how it came to NE Kansas in the 1800's. He also talked about how Burnett's Mound got its name and how St. Marys was founded. Boursaw has given this talk before and is available for others to hear it. If you are interested in scheduling an event, please contact Jon: jonboursaw@cox.net



City Manager visits Ritchie Property

Brent Trout, the city manager of the City of Topeka stopped by the Shawnee County Historical Society, September 28th. SCHS president **Tom Ellis**, trustee **Jon Boursaw** and **Bob Totten** gave Trout a tour of the Ritchie House and of the Cox communications facility at 1118 SE Madison. Trout is interested in getting more notoriety to the Ritchie addition and the old water tower. His visit is a coor-

ordinated effort by the SCHS leadership to engage in leading Topeka officials in improving the area surrounding the Ritchie House. **If you are interested in seeing one of the oldest house in Topeka stop by Tuesday thru Thursday from 9 to 1pm for a tour.** Let us show you something different and explain what Bleeding Kansas was all about.



Society Hosts Teachers in Recognition Ceremony October 11th

The Shawnee County Historical Society recognized **Teachers from NE Kansas** on October 11th with a wine and cheese reception. It was all part of an effort to note how important our teachers are to the development and understanding of the history of Shawnee county and Kansas. Society President **Tom Ellis** read a proclamation from **Topeka Mayor Michelle De La Isla** which signified the importance of the event. Teachers were able to discuss with Trustees the ongoing effort of the society to promote the various aspects of Shawnee

County history and how it relates to the growth of Kansas in the past 170 years. In addition, many of those who attended also toured the Ritchie House located at 1116 SE Madison. The Ritchie House was built in 1856 and is the oldest residence in the city.



2018 Current SCHS Members List:

Life Member

Elisabeth Suter
Acquisitions Library of Kansas
Acquisitions Mabee Library
Donald and Janet Chubb
Charles Crawford
Bob Dole
Jerry and Barbara Estes
Carolyn Huebner
David Laird
Larry Marken
Douglas and Janice Mauck
Tom and Kathleen McClure
Dr. Walter Menninger
Pat and Jerry Powers
Olive Stanford
Ann Stecker
Glenn and Claire Swogger
Warren Taylor
Topeka/Shawnee County Library
Mary Voight
William Wagon
Mrs. Martin Wanamaker
June Windscheffel

Heritage Education

Sustainer (\$150)

Nancy Landon-Kassebaum Baker
George Bernheimer
Diane Debacker
Richard and Dorothy Hanger
David Heinemann
Pamela Hollie
James Maag
Patricia Ann Michaelis
Bryan Taggart

Renovator (\$100)

Tim Carkhuff
Jefferey Carson
Kathryn Fowler
R. Liff
Craig and Akimi McKinney
Chris Shultz

Jim Slattery
John Stauffer
Elizabeth Suter

Patron (\$50)

Margaret Ahrens
Clark Duffy
Duane Fager
James Lagerberg
Melissa Masoner
Mark McHenry
Richard Meidinger
Tom Muth
Austin and Mariana Nothern
James and Nancy Parrish
John E. Salisbury
Michael Stubbs
Christina Valdina- Alcala
Lee Wright

Regular (\$35)

John Alcala
Gregory Allen
Betty Anderson
Richard Anderson
Topeka Genealogy Society
Melba Banion
William Barker
Grace Beam
Terry Beck
Betty Bomar
Jon Boursaw
Charles Bowers
Chris Bowers
Jack Brier
Lawrence Brooks
John Christensen
Kay Conn
Virginia Correa
Thomas Courtney
Bill Cutler
Celia Daniels
Jean Daniels

Kurt Daniels
Karen Dashnaw
Patricia Decker
Robert Durstein
Brenda Dietrich
Shirley Driscoll
Lawrence Dimmitt
Tuck Duncan
Ethel Edwards
Gwendolyn Elliot
Tom Ellis
Stewart Entz
Eadie Flickinger
Betty Frantz
Ross Freeman
Richard Friedstrom
Marilyn Fritzler
Vince Frye
Thomas Garrett
Rachel Goossen
Leon Graves
Edna Greene
Anne Greitl
Mary Hall
Theodor Helm
Thomas Henderson
Karen Hiller
Joyce Hilmer
Walter Hilmer
Terry Hobbs
Margie Hogue
Timothy Hrenchir
Duane Iles
Linda Jeffrey
Richard Jones
Sandra Kassebaum
Ruth Keenoy
Robert Keeshan
Kenneth Kerle
Robert Knecht
Alice Landers

I want to support:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heritage Education for kids | \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shawnee County Preservation | \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Programs/Lectures | \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bus Rental Grants for School Field Trip (to help make field trips possible) | \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ritchie House restoration and maintenance | \$ _____ |



I also want to renew my annual membership:

- | | |
|---|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> General Membership \$35 | \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Patron Level Membership \$50 | \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Renovator Level Membership \$100 | \$ _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining Level Membership \$150+ | \$ _____ |
| Total | \$ _____ |

☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard ☐ Discover Credit Card _____ Exp. ____/____

Donate Online at <http://www.shawneecountyhistory.org/support-us>

Shawnee County Historical Society is a 501(c)(3) organization. FEIN 48-6141221 ☐ I wish to be anonymous

Current SCHS Members List, cont.

Regular -conti.

Jan Leuenberger
Mike Lennen
Carolyn Little
Carolyn Litwin
Janey Loebel
Frank Logan
Patrick Macfee
Steve Magee
Roy Marks
Cynthia McCarvel
Richard McDonald
Bill McFarland
Andrew McHenry
James McHenry
James Mithen
Lona Morse
Ned Nusbaum
Jerry Palmer
Parrish Management Corporation
Norma Pettijohn
John Pinegar
Duane Pomeroy
Paul Post

Eliot Porter
Ramon Powers
James Reardon
Robert Reeder
Sarah Richardson
Bill Riphahn
Tim Rues
Donald Rutherford
Matt Sabatini
Georgia Sandlin
Elaine Schwartz
Pamela Sensney
Marsha Shehan
Ralph Skoog
Dales Somers
Robert Steinmeyer
Wanda Stephens
Barbara Stewart
Hershel Stroud
Robert Taggart
Larry Tenopir
Bob Totten
Douglass Wallace

Watson Library
Jack Wisman
Larry Wolgast
Mike Worswick
Douglas Wright
Carol Yoho

Complimentary

Allen County Public Library
Mary Ashkan
Civil War Roundtable
Constitution Hall
Andrea Davenport
Downtown Topeka, Inc.
Jessica Esqueda
Terry Farr
Gem Properties
Jesse Gutierrez
Ritchie Patterson
Andrew Perez
Westar Energy Foundation
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation
Topeka Community Foundation



P.O Box 2201, TOPEKA KS 66601-2201

Lighting Freedom's Pathway;
Building Heritage Culture

NON-PROFIT
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PERMIT #545
TOPEKA KS

Mark You Calendars Society Events, 2018 & Beyond:

Nov. 19 Board of Trustees Meeting - 5:30 PM

Dec. 2 Annual Membership meeting - 2:00 PM Cox Communications
Heritage Education Center

Dec. 17 Board of Trustees Meeting - 5:30 PM

Jan. 21, '19 Board of Trustees Meeting - 5:30 PM

Feb. 18, '19 Board of Trustees Meeting - 5:30 PM

Mar. 18, '19 Board of Trustees Meeting - 5:30 PM

Apr. 13, '19 Historic Homes Tour including the Landon Mansion
Reminiscences by Nancy Landon Kassebaum Baker. Three additional homes will

be part of the tour - Times & locations to be announced

Apr. 19, '19 Board of Trustees Meeting - 5:30 PM

All board meeting held at the
Cox Communications Heritage Education Center



Historical
Highlights
October
2018