

October 9, 1915.

Since our business connection with the 50th anniversary of C. H. I have believed that an actor cannot be a historian.

One may give a correct and truthful account of his deeds and of other events connected with his own work, but he cannot give the proper setting.

For instance Prof. Sutherland greatly exaggerated his work both as a teacher and as a financier in connection with C. H. in his paper. Elsewhere I have written about what did not occur, as I saw them.

But in all my statements they may be distorted somewhat because of the personal angle from which they are seen. I believe that all of us worked for the upbuilding of C. H. all were loyal to her.

M.

Bill introduced by the Senate House of Representatives of the
United States of America in Congress assembled that the act
of Congress entitled "an act for the relief of certain Indians in
the Central Superintendency" approved June 10, 1872 be and
it same is hereby reported.

This bill was passed in the hands of Senator Cox of New York
as Member of the House & Senator Pomroy in the Senate. Many
strong & influential men in both Houses of Congress had been
and full explanations made such men as Senator Beckwith
of New York Senator Conklin of New York Senator Odgers
Florida Representative Daniel Fannin, and many others of
that class. The bill was not ten minutes before the Judiciary
Committee it was reported on favorably. So ended the infer-
nal act of June 10 1872.

During all the time these attacks & denunciations made on the
University, there were a hundred & ten minor things constantly
coming up trying to get some advantage.

The College had moved to the Indian Territory & was a
constant effort on the part of a few unprincipled lawyers to
break up the school get possession of the property & make some gain
out of it. Most all the time these legal wars were going on
a school was maintained in one way or another.
Now we come to the worst part of the whole struggle.

Provided that at the end of five years the tribal relations of the Pottawamies should cease, and that they should become citizens of the United States, Provision was made that every man woman & child should have in fee simple each so many acres of the reservation.

On account of the unsettled state of affairs, the Civil War, the ratifying the conditions of the treaty of 1862 could not be met. Another treaty was made Feb 23 1867, and ratified June 18, 1868, by which the time in which the Indians might receive their allotments was extended two years, or until July 16 1869. It was also provided that the Secy of the Interior and Secy of American Bapts Home Mission Socy should be members of the Board of Trustees & officers with power to vote in person or by proxy.

Provision was made that about 7000 acres of the reservation in sections of the allotments to the Indians and the 25000 set apart for Education might

be sold to the trustees for not less than \$1.25 per acre. These lands were called trust-lands in contrast with the 200,000 which were called college lands.

The treaty of 1862 made provision for the Board of Trustees of the School.

"John T. Jones James Meind Wm H. No. 2 Joseph R. King who are citizens and John G. Pratt, and two other citizens of Kansas, who shall be elected by the said citizen Indians are by this agreed to be trustees to manage the funds and property by this act set apart. In case a vacancy is to be filled by the survivors provided that the board of trustees shall always have three white citizens members of the Board, a majority of the Board or 4, shall determine for business but there shall be two white trustees present at the transaction of business."

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held June 24 1862 according to Minutes. The officers were all Indians James Meind Pres.

J. P. Jones Treasurer and
Joseph King Sec. The Treasurer
by the terms of the treaty was au-
thorized to make all contracts of
the trustees and to execute them
and to sign all deeds. On the 31 of
December 1863, title was conveyed
to John M. Young for 5000 acres
of land at \$1.20 per acre. This was
provided for in the treaty. That build-
ings might be erected and the
School started.

The records of the Board of Trustees
are very meager for some time after
1862. It is my opinion that John
M. Young and C. C. Hutchinson
were the two white men who were cho-
sen to complete the Board, that J. M.
Young after he had secured the
5000 acres of land ~~that~~ returned
to Illinois and that J. S. Kalluck
was elected to fill his place. The
minutes show that Kalluck was
elected Pres. to succeed Jones
third May 14th 1864. He was
authorized to secure donations
to erect College buildings his

Salary \$1200. and Expenses
Sept 12 1864. C. C. Hutchinson was
elected Sec. Hutchinson Jones
and Pratt were appointed a Com-
mittee to secure a building for the
use of the Indian children. Such
a school was started and H. K. Stimson
and wife was placed in charge of
the same. Mr. Stimson told me
once that they did the best they
could, but could accomplish little
for lack of funds. The minutes under
date of Oct 2 1863 state that Rev H. K.
Stimson was appointed financial
agent. Salary \$1000 & expenses to be
paid from Messrs Collector.
Mrs. Tilsen was a teacher of
the Indians.

On Feb 7 1865 the Trustees ruled
that the Colling building should
be erected of stone. A statement under
date of Aug 28 1865 shows that
the building was then under construction.

On May 26 1865 Priest Kellen
was authorized to establish
an Academy for Indians.

Employ teachers and to
have the general supervision
of the school.

On March 24th the Board
of Trustees conferred the title
of D. D. upon Rev Isaac Sawyer
Pastor of the Cotton Baptist Church
for a short time.

On Aug 19 1866. the activity
of the Board is shown by the election
of Teachers for the School.

Philus Fales Principal A. S. ^{5d} ⁴²⁰⁰
Lucy Hatch Receipts & Laid Sam
Cecilia Scammon Teaching Music
Rodney Welch Teacher Nat Science
Mrs Mayhew & Mrs Thomas
Teachers of the Indian School.

L. S. Kallard Recs.

This School was started in
a small building on Mass
Street - East Side. Meeting later
4th & 6th streets. I frequently
in the College library of Public
Receipts. There is no record
of the character of the School.

In 1912 Mrs Fales wrote her recollections
of the school at this time and gave it to

Mr. Lawrence of Lawrence who sent it
to Dr. Peier, is among the scholars
of Co. H,