

tember, 1919. The donor of the statue, Joseph N. Teal, made a brief address giving his reasons for the desire to honor the pioneers and to place the enduring bronze embodiment of that honor in the keeping of the University of Oregon. The principal address of the occasion was delivered by Frederick V. Holman, President of the Oregon Historical Association and of the Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers.

The statue has a background of fir trees and stands on an uncut field boulder. The figure is that of a bearded, forward-looking man, clad in buckskin with a rifle slung from his shoulder. It is an idealized figure of a conqueror of the wilderness. Mr. Proctor, the sculptor, is represented by his work in many eastern cities and received gold medals for exhibits in a number of international expositions.

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*Cleveland Letters Wanted*

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, has entrusted to Professor Robert M. McElroy, of Princeton, the task of preparing the authorized *Life and Letters of President Cleveland*. Harper and Brothers, New York, are to be the publishers. They ask that any persons having letters or papers by President Cleveland be requested to loan them to Professor McElroy for this work. Many political friends and associates have already done this and the papers in the Library of Congress and in Mrs. Preston's collection have also been made available. This additional request is made with urgent emphasis as President Cleveland wrote most of his letters in long hand and kept no copies.

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*More McElroy Manuscripts*

This *Quarterly* for July, 1919, (pages 235-236) announced the receipt of a number of historically important manuscripts from Harry B. McElroy of Olympia. Since then he has sent a dozen more manuscripts which, like the others, are to be placed in the Library of the University of Washington. This latest gift consists of the following:

A letter, dated at Walla Walla on January 13, 1862, from H. H. Spalding to B. F. Kendall, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, presents in four pages an urgent plea to be appointed teacher of the Nez Perce Indians. The letter was accompanied by a petition in the following language: "The under-

signed respectfully recommended Rev. H. H. Spalding for the office of teacher of the Nez Perce Indians. Mr. Spalding and his wife came to Oregon in company with the late Dr. Whitman and wife in 1836. He was stationed among the Nez Percés as Missionary. He and his wife taught them the use of letters; reduced their language to writing; taught some of them to read and write; translated a part of the Bible and printed it in their language and also a small hymn book, and continued to labor among them until Nov. 1847, when Dr. Whitman and family were murdered by the Cayuse Indians, compelling others to flee. Mr. Spalding introduced some of the arts among the Nez Percés. Men learned to till the ground and raise and secure crops, take care of stock and assist in attending both a saw and a grist mill. He organized a small church which still exists under the care of an Indian preacher named Timothy, who often preaches to them. But that church needs Mr. Spalding's presence and care. The Indians have often asked him to come back. He is now on the Touchet River, ready and willing to return to his old station if he can be supported. We believe that his early location among them, in that capacity, would tend to preserve their friendship for the Americans and thus preserve peace."

Among the thirty-three signatures to this interesting petition, the following can easily be deciphered: G. H. Atkinson, A. G. Henry, W. T. Adams, J. O. Rayner, W. C. Johnson, James Pearson, William C. Dement, A. L. Lovejoy, J. S. Griffin, W. Straight, D. D. Tompkins, William Whitlock, D. W. Craig, Cris Taylor, L. F. Carter, R. Gammill, M. Barn, John G. Toner, James K. Kelly, Thomas F. Scott, A. Halland, I. Myrick, P. B. Chamberlain, J. Fleming, J. M. Bacon, F. Charman.

The petition is endorsed "Old Spaulding, Jany. 13, 1862." The word "old" may denote a lack of appreciation of the missionary's request. At any rate, it seems not to have been granted. Mr. Spalding's daughter, Mrs. Eliza Spalding Warren, published a little book called "Memoirs of the West" in 1916. On page 11 she says of her father: "In 1871 he went back to resume the work so abruptly terminated by the Whitman massacre." His tombstone near the old mission records his death on August 3, 1874. The letter and petition add another note of pathos to the missionary history of the Oregon country.

A letter from Dr. W. Fraser Tolmie in Victoria to B. F. Kendall under date of August 14, 1862, speaks of Mr. Kendall's friend Rev. Starr King, the famous California preacher. He gave an address—"Shadow and Substance"—in Victoria and Dr. Tolmie said:

"I wish Victoria were large enough for us to have such a clergyman as Mr. King here."

A copy, certified as correct by B. F. Kendall, of a letter from Secretary of State William H. Seward to William Huntington, United States Marshal for Washington Territory, dated July 15, 1862, approves the prevention of the attempt to sell lands of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company (British) for taxes "until the subject can formally be adjusted by treaty, which it is hoped may soon be accomplished."

The manuscript copy of an address by B. F. Kendall on "The Prospect of Freedom in Europe" is dated September, 1852, and opens as follows: "For the past three years the affairs of Europe have been of more general interest to mankind than at any previous period of the world history."

On gilt-edged paper C. C. Leeds writes a gossipy letter from Washington City to his friend B. F. Kendall in Washington Territory under the date of June 18, 1854.

In a beautifully written letter, James G. Swan, at Neah Bay in 1861, asked for a position in the Indian service that he might continue among the tribes he had been studying for ten years.

When B. F. Kendall was absent from office, his clerk, W. G. Dunlap, wrote him a letter of little importance except for the mentioning of a few pioneers in 1861.

Alexander S. Abernethy wrote a letter asking the appointment of his son as an Indian teacher in 1861. Three weeks later he wrote another withdrawing the request. Mr. Kendall saved copies of his carefully prepared answers. There were evidently religious quarrels over appointments and removals in the Indian service in 1861.

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*A Nebraska Centennial*

This *Quarterly* was invited to be represented at a celebration by the Nebraska State Historical Society acting in conjunction with patriotic, military and civic organizations of Nebraska and of the United States. The occasion was the centennial anniversaries of the landing of the first military forces of the United States in the upper Missouri region in September and October, 1819, and the establishment of Fort Atkinson, which for the period 1819-1827 was the farthest west military post in the United States. The date of the celebration was Saturday, October 11, 1919.