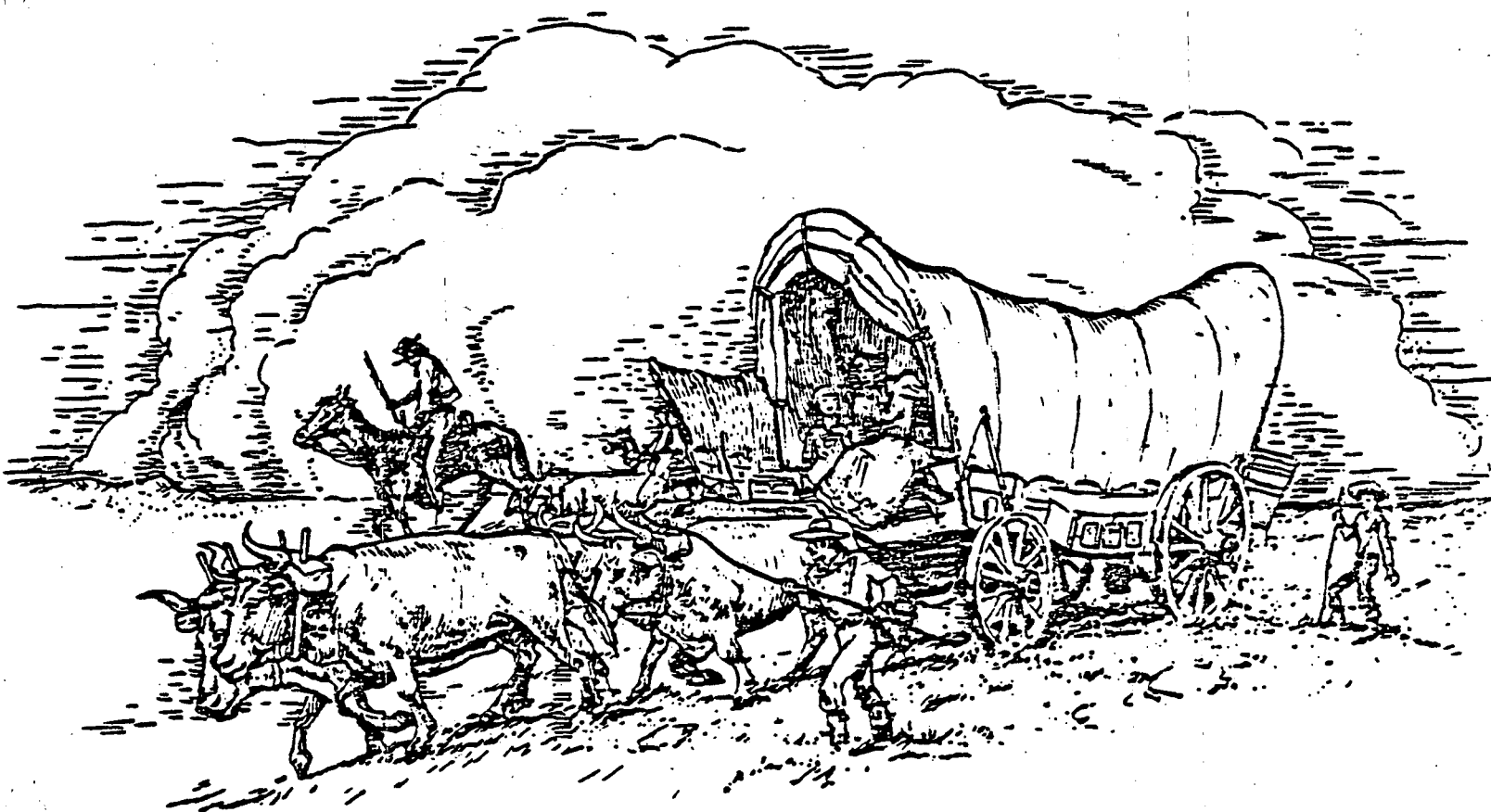


Master The Pioneer Vol. III No. 2 Fall 1979

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# THE PIONEER

Volume III  
Number 2



Published Quarterly By:

**Douglas County Genealogical Society**

P.O. BOX 3664

LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044

"THE PIONEER"

Published Quarterly By:

The Douglas County Genealogical Society  
P.O. Box 3664  
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

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Vol. III, No. 2

Fall 1979

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Invite a friend to our regular meeting.

\* \* \* \* \*

A bureaucrat is a government employee who will fly 3,000 miles to deliver a speech on the necessity of saving fuel.

"Home Town News" - Wichita, Kansas, Eagle-Beacon.

Officers:

President: Mary Jamison  
Vice President: \_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary: Jane Wiggins  
Treasurer: Cora Fellenstein  
Genealogist: Emma Berg  
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Typing: Jane Wiggins  
Indexing: Kathryn Bunton  
History and Records: Nettie Wismer, Dorothy Wiggins  
Pioneer: Judy Sweets, Emma Berg, Jane Wiggins, Mary Jamison

The Douglas County Genealogical Society is a non-profit organization with regular scheduled meetings the second Tuesday night of each month, 7:30 p.m. alternated between, the Lawrence Public Library and the Presbyterian Manor.

Afternoon meetings are held if possible and occasional area tours. An annual public workshop is held to help in research.

Membership fees are \$5.00 single, \$7.50 for 2 family members. The fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30 the following year.

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The D.C.G.S. has these items for sale:

Limited number of back copies of the quarterly "THE PIONEER".  
\$1.50 (\$2.00 by mail)

Cordley's "HISTORY OF LAWRENCE". \$10.50 members; \$12.50 non-members.  
(Postage and tax extra)

16 count package of four Lawrence scenes Notes. \$3.00 (Postage and tax extra)

"THE ORIGINAL PREMPTIONS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY (KANSAS)". \$5.50 (Postage and tax extra)

"THE ORIGINAL LANDOWNERS OF THE CITY OF LAWRENCE". \$6.00 (Postage and tax extra)

Tax is added only where applicable.

-----  
Watch for details about the June 7 annual workshop with Mrs. Helen King, Topeka, Kansas as speaker. Location, Douglas County 4H-Fairgrounds, 2120 Harper, Lawrence, Kansas.

Hello,

At last we are able to bring you a publication. It is not an easy task to acquire any amount of unpublished material unless, you, our readers help us. Our thank you to our usual faithful contributors.

It is also not easy to assemble our board members. Asking people to make a special trip any distance these days just isn't feasible. We try to "let our fingers do the walking" but that can get expensive also in the area of long distance calls.

Again thank you,

*Mary Jamison*

Mary Jamison  
President

Last Blast: The easiest way to make a mountain out of a mole hill is to add a little dirt. (With permission from the Home Town News in the Wichita, Ks. Eagle Beacon by Frank Good.)

-----  
Watch for details about the June 7 annual workshop with Mrs. Helen King, Topeka, Kansas as speaker. Location, Douglas County 4H-Fairgrounds, 2120 Harper, Lawrence, Kansas.

-----  
I am not bound to win, but am bound to be true,  
I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have.  
I must stand with anybody that stands right;  
Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.

--Abraham Lincoln

-----  
Voltaire is known for having said "If God had not existed, it would have been necessary to invent him." However, if Voltaire had not existed, it would not have been necessary to invent him! -- Jonathan Ketchum

REV. CHARLES HAZELTINE LOVEJOY.

Baldwin City.

Charles H. Lovejoy, a Kansas pioneer minister of the gospel, was born in Hebron, Grafton county, New Hampshire, October 20, 1811. He was of English descent by both father and mother. His grandfather, Jacob Lovejoy, was a drummer-boy in the Revolutionary war, one of the first settlers of Hebron, and was afterward a farmer, occupying a high position in society and in the Baptist church. His father, Phinehas Lovejoy, born at Hebron, New Hampshire, was converted to the religion of Jesus when a mere boy, and afterward became eminent as a Baptist preacher, dying of old age, passing quietly, without apparent illness to a better world, at the age of ninety-four years, having the morning of his death arisen as usual, and the family being out of the sitting room a few minutes, returned and found him on his knees by his bedside, dead.

The Lovejoy family were remarkable for longevity. The mother of the subject of this article, whose maiden name was Annis Blood, was born in Farley, Vermont, and was a woman of active charities, and eminent for her piety and usefulness in the Baptist church.

Charles H. Lovejoy received but about six months' schooling, and though a well-read, intelligent man, especially on theological subjects, is truly a self-made man, having acquired nearly all his education under great difficulties. He was converted to religion at nine years of age, and while he worked on his father's farm till twenty-one years old, devoted much time to the study of religious questions, and at the age of eighteen years began to preach in the neighborhood. Soon after he became twenty-one years old, he went to a circuit, under Rev. Ellizar Wells as presiding elder, traveling on a circuit six hundred miles in circumference, embracing portions of Vermont, New Hampshire and Canada, (much of his circuit embraced within what was known as the disputed NorthEastern Boundary). On this circuit, he traveled six months, receiving one dollar and a pair of socks for his services. He studied theological books and the Bible at the plow while his team rested.

Leaving this circuit he joined the Maine conference in 1832, and continued to travel and preach in Maine for six years, and from thence was transferred to the Troy conference in New York and Vermont. His appointments were in Vermont where he preached for eight years, when he became connected with the New Hampshire conference, traveling in that work for seven years, when he left for Kansas in March, 1855, and was the second traveling Methodist preacher in Kansas. He was one of a company of eight persons who located Manhattan, and he built the first house on the town site - a log cabin. Five of these eight persons were graduates of college.

He was the first stationed Methodist preacher at Lawrence, and organized the first Methodist church at Manhattan, preaching the second sermon ever delivered in that place. He has continued in the ministry for over forty-five years, and is still actively engaged in the traveling ministry.

He located on a farm near Baldwin City, in 1857, planted one of the first orchards in Kansas, and has been engaged in superintending fruit growing since his first settlement, being one of the most successful fruit-

growers in Kansas; sustaining himself mainly in his religious work by his own hands and good management as a horticulturist.

He was the first chaplain of the Legislature under the Topeka constitution, and in 1857-9, was chaplain of the House in the Territorial Legislature, and the first chaplain of the Kansas House after admission into the Union as a State. He was an active free-state man, using all his power and influence to establish freedom in Kansas. He was a chaplain in the 11th Kansas Volunteers, serving two and a half years, and being mustered out at the close of the war.

He was married in Lebanon, New Hampshire, September 7, 1833, to Miss Julia L. Hardy, daughter of Daniel Hardy, a leading merchant, farmer and business man of that place; noted for his integrity, uprightness and Christianity. Mrs. Lovejoy is a woman of superior education and of rare literary ability, contributing many articles, both of prose and poetry, to the public press of Kansas, taking deep interest in church affairs, and illustrating a long life of usefulness in eminent work for the salvation of mankind, patiently bearing the burdens with her husband in his long career as a minister, greatly aiding him in his work. They have had six children, only two of whom survive: Rev. Charles Julius, a minister of great ability in the Methodist church, as well as a business man of eminent success, and Irving Roscoe, the first white child born on the town site of Manhattan, a graduate of Baker University, and now engaged in the profession of teaching. Two daughters accompanied Mr. Lovejoy when he immigrated to Kansas, in March, 1855, named Juliette Louisa, aged fifteen years, and Edith Urania, aged nearly six years. Edith died with measles, and exposure, May 5, 1855, the day after their arrival in Lawrence, and her grave was the third made by the pioneers on Mount Oread. She was a beautiful, golden-haired child, the pet of the family. She died in a little cabin, just erected by Joseph Savage, whose kind, Christian family showed every attention possible to the bereaved household.

Juliette was married to Dr. S. Whitehorn, of Manhattan, who moved from Michigan to Kansas, in the fall of 1854, and, after a brief period of five years of wedded life, she died of typhoid fever, exchanging earth for the better land.

Charles Julius, has a son named Charles Henry. Arthur, the only child of Juliette, was born at Manhattan, in 1858, and is seeking his fortune at the Black Hills, Dakota Territory. He has visited in his travels, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, and various portions of the West. His mother was a woman of rare beauty and loveliness of character. Mr. Lovejoy has, perhaps, done more work than any other minister in Kansas, traveling, preaching, organizing churches, and in his general devotion to the work of Christianity. He has been especially eminent as a temperance worker, making great sacrifices in every good work, in the cause of freedom as well as religion.

---

CAPTAIN JAMES COOPER STEELE.  
Clinton.

James C. Steele was born at Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, November 14, 1801. His father, Robert Steele, was of Irish descent, resided in Pennsylvania, from whence he removed to Ohio in 1800, where he carried on black-

smithing and carpentering, and made the nails and built the first state house of Ohio at Chillicothe. His mother, whose maiden name was Johnston, was a daughter of a distinguished Chillicothe physician. Both parents were Presbyterians, and were leading influential pioneers, of whom the subject of this sketch has many relics. Many relics of the old state house built by the pioneer are preserved by people of Ohio from all parts of the State.

James C. Steele was brought up on a farm in Ross county, to which his father removed from Chillicothe when he was about ten years old, but afterward received a good academic education at Nesbitt Academy, probably the first institution of that character in the State. When a boy he learned the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for about ten years. At the age of twenty-three he married and entered upon life as a farmer, opening up a farm in the heavy timber of that section, and by energy and industry made one of the best farms in all that country. In 1848 he removed to South Salem, in that county, and entered upon merchandising, but still carried on the farming, and remained at farming and in the mercantile business until 1854.

The very day the news came of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill he declared he was going to Kansas to help make a free State. A colony was organized, but many of its members became discouraged and determined to locate in Iowa, and, on account of his complications with them in business, he was almost compelled to settle with them in Warren county, remaining there until 1857, when he started for Kansas. On March 4th of that year he crossed the Kansas state line, and immediately located at Clinton, Douglas county, took a claim and improved it, and still resides within a fourth of a mile of his pioneer cabin. He has been among the most successful of Douglas county farmers, and now, at almost the age of four score years, is among the most industrious agriculturists of the county.

At an early age he was captain of an Ohio military company, and afterward commissioned by the governor to be lieutenant-colonel. During the war, five of his sons being in the army, he stood guard in defense of the country in the most dangerous times, and was among the most patriotic of citizens.

He was one of the original organizers of the Free Soil party of Ohio, and was three times their candidate for the Legislature and twice for Congress when the anti-slavery party was in a hopeless minority. He assisted in organizing the Cincinnati & Marietta Railroad, was a stockholder and one of the contractors, and aided in its construction. He spent much labor and money for the cause of education, and was one of the founders and builders of the Salem Academy at South Salem, Ohio.

He was a Whig until 1833, when he joined what he believes to be the first anti-slavery society in the West, and was thenceforth a liberty party man until the organization of the Republican party in 1854, since which time he has been an influential, active Republican.

His ancestors were Presbyterians and he has been a member of that church since his youth, and has been a ruling elder for more than forty years.



He was married October 5, 1826, to Miss Elizabeth F. McLean, daughter of Alexander McLean, a Scotchman, brother of the celebrated divine, Dr. D. V. McLean, of Princeton, New Jersey. She was a lady of education, a prominent, influential member of the Presbyterian church, a most estimable wife and mother, who died in Kansas, February 3, 1868. They had six sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Marcus, died in infancy. Robert is a prominent farmer and extensive dealer in stock, is married to Miss Belle C. Cumings, and has six children--three sons and three daughters. He was a captain in the Price raid, and participated in the battles of Westport and the Big and Little Blue. Lewis S. is a lawyer, residing in Lawrence, who has been twice married, and has one daughter by his first marriage, and three sons by the second. His first wife was Miss Harriet Stathem, who died in September, 1858. His second wife was Miss Louisa A., daughter of the Rev. A. Blakeley, a distinguished Presbyterian minister, and is a lady of great literary ability, contributing many valuable articles to the public press. James M. was born January 13, 1839. He moved to Warren county, Iowa, October 1, 1855, and to Douglas county, Kansas, in June, 1857. He was appointed deputy clerk of the district court of Douglas county in April, 1861. He was appointed captain of Co. E, 12th Kansas Volunteers, in September, 1862, and lieutenant-colonel 11th United States Colored Troops, January, 1865, and recruited and organized five companies, which were consolidated with the 113th Regiment United States Colored Troops at Little Rock, Arkansas, in April, 1865. He was mustered out of service in March, 1866, and returned to Kansas in March, 1867. He was appointed adjutant of the 19th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry in March, 1868, and served with Generals Sheridan and Custer in the Indian campaign until mustered out in April, 1869. He located at Emporia, Kansas, in real estate business in company with ex-Governor S. J. Crawford, October, 1869. He entered Emporia National Bank as bookkeeper, January, 1872, and became assistant cashier in 1875. October, 1875, he married Hattie McBean, of Cadiz, Ohio. Captain A. J. Steele died February 11, 1874. Amzi J. entered the army as a private in the 9th Kansas, and was promoted to be captain. He married Miss Ellen A. Pierson, and died February 16, 1874, having one child that has since died. Ira T., a farmer and stock dealer in Douglas county, who participated in the battles of Westport, Little Blue and Big Blue. Mary V. married R. A. Dean, farmer, residing in Douglas county. Eveline M. married Charles F. Woodward, who has since died.

The United States Biographical Dictionary, Kansas Volume.  
S. Lewis & Co., Publishers, 1879.  
Submitted by Lance Reppert, Lawrence, Kansas.

Time is the coin of your life. It is the only coin you have, and only you can determine how it will be spent. Be careful lest you let other people spend it for you. — Carl Sandburg

Watch for details about the June 7 annual workshop with Mrs. Helen King, Topeka, Kansas as speaker. Location, Douglas County 4H-Fairgrounds, 2120 Harper, Lawrence, Kansas.

## THE HASKELL CEMETERY

The Haskell Cemetery is located at the east edge of the campus and was used only during the first twenty-five years of the school. There were years within that period when no burials were made and there have been no burials in the cemetery since 1913. The markers show the name of the individual, his tribal group, the date of birth and the date of death.

The Key Club, composed of Haskell boys and sponsored by the Lawrence Kiwanis Club, volunteered to care for the cemetery and we are indebted to them for the following record:

Name	Tribe	Birth	Death
White Wolf, Harry	Cheyenne	1884	1885
Barber, Eugene	Cheyenne	1877	1885
Thomas, Seth	Osage	1867	1885
Tuttle, Thomas	Osage	1866	1885
Panther, Charles	Osage	1865	1885
King, Lippie	Peoria	1868	1885
Williams, Andrew	Pawnee	1867	1885
Eyre, Willie	Pawnee	1871	1885
Kimbell, Stephen	Ponca	1868	1885
Hand, Nellie	Arapahoe	1871	1886
Walker, Susie	Cheyenne	1878	1886
Walker, Ollie	Cheyenne	1875	1886
Buell, James	Cheyenne	1869	1886
Yellow Eyes, Fred	Cheyenne	1874	1886
Cadue, Sophie	Kickapoo	1874	1886
McCarty, Agnes	Modoc	1870	1886
Scheshewalla, Herbert	Osage	1866	1886
Buffalo, Fred	Ponca	1869	1886
Holmes, Moses	Ponca	1871	1886
Bigfire, Maggie	Cheyenne	1869	1887
Mohajah, May	Kaw	1880	1887
Siler, Peter	Mohave	1863	1887
McGuire, Bird	Osage	1869	1887
Howell, Eberhald	Pawnee	1873	1887
White, Clarence	Pawnee	1874	1887
Cage, Lena	Pawnee	1881	1887
Reynolds, Charley	Arapahoe	1871	1888
Guy, John	Caddo	1877	1888
Gibson, Willie	Caddo	1887	1888
Little Elk, Harry	Cheyenne	1875	1888
Sumner, Fred	Kaw	1877	1888
Cheauteau, Metofo	Osage	1872	1888
Meachem, Guy	Pawnee	1880	1888
Eaves, Edna	Pawnee	1877	1888
Murie, Jesse D.	Pawnee	1873	1888
Big Snake, Andrew	Ponca	1872	1888
Vallier, Samuel	Quapaw	1877	1888

Name	Tribe	Birth	Death
Campbell, Martha	Seminole	1870	1888
Riley, Mary	Seminole	1871	1888
Sears, Willie	Sioux	1872	1888
Big Tree, Chester	Winnebago	1873	1888
Beaver, James	Wyandot	1876	1888
Banks, Joseph	Paiute	1869	1889
Hayes, Webb	Pawnee	1875	1889
Clark, George	Pawnee	1875	1889
Blackburn, Joseph	Pawnee	1879	1889
DeArson, Peter	Pawnee	1876	1889
Dickson, Annie	Arapahoe	1871	1890
Mathews, Ora	Osage	1875	1890
LaClair, Henry	Ponca	1874	1890
Wolfchief, Jerry	Cheyenne	1875	1891
Hanenno, Harry	Commanche	1868	1891
Big Joe, Christopher	Ottawa	1873	1891
Ricketts, Agnes	Pawnee	1881	1891
Moharty, Jonah	Shawnee	1871	1891
Ingalls, Fred	Modoc	1878	1892
Swamp, Adam	Oneida	1878	1892
Pishabay, George	Ottawa	1879	1892
Pendleton, Corrie	Cheyenne	1879	1893
Mohajah, Ada	Kaw	1878	1893
Patterson, Josiah	Pawnee	1868	1893
LaForce, Jack	Osage	1880	1894
Evans, George J.	Shawnee	1882	1894
Peouah, Nettie	Kickapoo	1888	1895
Peouonca, Ambrose	Ottawa	1874	1895
Momdoka, John	Potawatomi	1880	1895
Choate, Josephine	Assiniboin	1878	1899
Swamp, Nelson	Oneida	1887	1899
Hall, Lee	Wichita	1874	1899
Edge, Charles	Caddo	1879	1900
Adams, Charles	Pawnee	1884	1900
Pahnahine, Mary	Potawatomi	1893	1900
Perry, Arleich	Chippewa	1882	1901
Smith, Andrew	East Cherokee	1876	1901
Long, Job	East Cherokee	1883	1901
Peabody, Johnson	Omaha	1892	1901
Vitolia, Nelson	Papago	1883	1901
Burnett, Willie	Potawatomi	1886	1901
Rossuau, Joseph	Chippewa	1886	1902
Bronson, Luella	Delaware	1892	1902
Congwio, Lomo	Hopi	1884	1902
Taylor, John	Ute	1876	1902
Hanson, Willie	Winnebago	1882	1902
Quein, Charles	Wyandot	1883	1902
Carter, Gorman	Caddo	1886	1904
Rough Feather, Charles	Sioux	1886	1904
Long Marsh, Barrett	Winnebago	1886	1904
Little Eyes, John	N. Cheyenne	1881	1905

Name	Tribe	Birth	Death
Webster, Sophia	Oneida	1890	1905
Levali, Patrick	Chippewa	1889	1907
Miles, Sadie	Miami	1893	1907
No readable name	Navajo	1890	1907
Little Wolf, Thomas	Sioux	1897	1908
Hanson, David	Digger	1890	1910
Preieto, Antonio	Mission	1895	1911
Lew, Galeb	Ukie	1895	1913
Fiddler, Cecelia Mae	Chippewa	1923	1943

Copied with permission of Haskell Junior College President, Wallace Galluzzi.

\* \* \* \*

Petitions for Naturalization  
Douglas Co. Kansas, taken from  
Naturalization Petition and Record Book  
Vol. I: Oct. 25, 1906 to Feb. 5, 1924

p. 2

Full name: Gustaf Anderson  
Place of Residence: Tonganoxie, Kansas  
Occupation: Farmer  
Born: 19 June 1842  
Place: Nowe (?), Sweden  
Emigrated to U.S. from Sweden on or about 1 May 1865, arrived at Port of N.Y. in the U.S. on the vessel Baltimore  
Declaration of intention: 29 Oct. 1868  
Residence in Kansas since: 1 June 1867  
Wife's name: Carrie, born in Sweden and now resides in Tonganoxie, Kansas  
Number of children: Two

p. 3

Full name: John Alfred Anderson  
Residence: Eudora Township, Douglas Co.  
Occupation: Farmer  
Born: 13 Dec. 1858  
Place: Asqersme (?), Sweden  
Emigrated to U.S. from Sweden, Nov. 1881 arrived N.Y. on vessel, (Inman Line)  
Declared intention: 31 Dec. 1888 at Kansas City in the Criminal Court of Jackson Co., Mo.  
Wife's name: Mary Christena Anderson, b. Sweden, now resides, Douglas Co., Ks.  
Children: Five

Naturalization petitions continued:

p. 4

Name: Olaf Anderson  
Residence: RFD 1, Lawrence, Kansas  
Occupation: Farmer  
Date of birth: 2 May 1850, Billing, Sweden  
Emmigrated from Sweden about 14 Oct. 1880 arrived N.Y. on vessel, "Helvitea"  
Declaration of Intention: 10 Mar. 1881, Kansas City Circuit Court, Jackson Co., Kansas  
Wife's name: Betty, born, Sweden, now resides, Lawrence, Kansas.  
Children: Three

p. 46

Name: John Conrad Anderson  
Residence: 832 Tennessee, Lawrence, Ks.  
Occupation: Traveling grocery salesman  
Birthdate: 12 Nov. 1874  
Place: Nyham, Sweden  
Emmigrated from Nyham, Sweden, 1 Aug. 1883, arrived at port of Castle Garden, N.Y. on the vessel "Gieser"  
Wife's name: Inez Mildren Anderson - 832 Tenn. She was born in Lawrence, Ks.  
Children: Two  
Resided in Kansas since: 28 Aug. 1883

p. 8

Name: August Henry Boehle  
Residence: Lawrence, Ks.  
Occupation: Farming  
Birthdate: 28 March 1864, Potsdam, Germany  
Emigrated: from Germany, 25 Mar. 1881, arrived N.Y. on vessel "Howstaufen"  
Resided in Kansas since: 15 April 1881  
Declaration of Intention: 10 Aug. 1886 Lawrence, District Court  
Wife's name: Augusta, born Wisconsin, resides Lawrence, Kansas.  
Children: Five

Name: August Benson  
Residence: R.F.D. # 3, Lecompton, Douglas Co.  
Occupation: Farmer  
Birthdate: 30 Nov. 1851  
Place: Inidinge, Sweden  
Emigrated from: Helsenberg, Sweden, 1 Sept. 1881, arrived N.Y. on White Star Line (name unknown).  
Declaration of Intention: 30 April 1883, Albia, Iowa District Court, Monroe Co.  
Resided in Kansas since: 9 Nov. 1902  
Wife's name: Lena Benson, b. Grammanstorp, Sweden, resides Douglas Co., Ks.  
Children: Five

To be continued in future issues

Copied and submitted Mrs. Judy Sweets, Lawrence, Kansas. More information may be obtained directly from the petitions.

City Election

The City Election, on last Monday, went off very quietly, and considering that there was but little excitement, a very large vote was polled. The following is the vote as copied by us from the official return:

Mayor:	
Geo. W. Collamore . . . . .	338
Councilmen:	
J.F. Griswold . . . . .	236
Samuel Fry. . . . .	194
Geo. E. Holt. . . . .	317
Josiah Miller . . . . .	292
Louis Wise. . . . .	89
Wm. M. Hazeltine. . . . .	62
Hiram Town. . . . .	100
Scattering. . . . .	9
Justice of the Peace:	
N.C. Blood. . . . .	121
" " " To fill vacancy . . . . .	118
H.J. Canniff. . . . .	80
" " " To fill vacancy . . . . .	10
Scattering. . . . .	1
City Marshall:	
Wm. L.G. Soule. . . . .	163
E.H. Matey. . . . .	123
Theodore Parker . . . . .	49
Scattering. . . . .	1
School Superintendent:	
Rev. Richard Cordley. . . . .	337
School Trustees:	
B.W. Woodward, to fill vacancy. . . . .	330
G. Grovenor . . . . .	332
J.W. Woodward . . . . .	10
B. Grovenor . . . . .	9
City Treasurer:	
A.N. Blacklidge . . . . .	259
Wm. M. Hazeltine. . . . .	52
City Surveyor:	
Holland Wheeler . . . . .	331
City Assessor:	
H.O. Sholes . . . . .	283
Holland Wheeler . . . . .	58
Whole No. of Votes Cast. . . . .	341

"At a meeting of the stockholders of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Ft. Gibson R.R. Co. held on Monday, the 8th inst. at the office of the Company in Lawrence, the following gentlemen were elected to constitute the official board for the following year:

President . . . . .	S.O. Thacher
Directors . . . . .	D.C. Wetherwax
	D.M. Valentine
	Wm. Spriggs
	N.A. Johnson
	J.W. Scott
	Orlin Thurston
	W.W.H. Lawrence
	J.L. McDowell
	A.C. Wilder
	E.D. Ladd
	H.J. Canniff
	H.E. Lowman
	John Speer
Sec'y & Treas'r . . . . .	H.J. Canniff

### The Massacre at Lawrence

Accounts of the Lawrence Massacre have gone wide-spread over the country, and we doubt whether we can add much interest to the terrible details of inhumanity and fiendish brutality which marked the bloody tracks of the demons who made this terrible onslaught upon a defenceless people.

A band known as "Quantrill's Men" entered the town about sunrise. Extended details have been published, but we give

#### OUR OWN VIEW OF THE MASSACRE.

We reside on the elevated prairie east of the town just a half mile from the Main street (Massachusetts) and in a South-east direction three fourths of a mile from the Eldridge House--thus affording a full view from our residence.

We were awaked by the voice of Mrs. Speer, exclaiming "what does all that mean!" and jumped from our bed instantly, when a colored man cried through our window "the secesh have come!" Looking into town we could see but a small portion of stragglers, the main body being hidden by the buildings in the densest portion of Massachusetts street. Soon firing commenced in all directions. We could not distinguish any efforts for defence; but supposing some men must have been alarmed, we thought they had retreated to the cover of the river bank. We seized a double-barrel shot gun, but we found we had neither ram-rod nor powder. Still we thought we could wind through the brush to where we supposed our friends were, and get ammunition.

The rush of the rebels to the bank East of town near Judge Thacher's residence soon dispelled that hope; and were compelled to return with an empty gun, and make our best efforts for our family. The necessity of securing every person capable of defence compelled the rebels to pass by all the dwellings on the outskirts of the town. Hence we had time for deliberation.

Mr. Barricklow, Deputy U.S. Collector, slept in our house. Cool and intrepid, he took our horse into the brush; and he aided us in every way possible, and we never separated until our dear murdered boy was found and removed to our residence.

Several colored women had ran afrighted to our house. Those we immediately ordered into the thick, almost impenetrable brush near-by on the hill-side. A colored man we called to our aid, and never did a man work more disinterestedly or bravely. We shall always feel grateful, "Henry," we said, "you are in more danger than any of us, for they will show you no mercy." "I know," said he, composedly, "but I will do whatever you tell me." Mrs. Speer said she must have her dead brother's likeness (deceased several years ago) and those of her poor sons in town who might be murdered. There being no possible chance to aid any person outside our family, we went to work, with Mr. Barricklow's assistance, to remove our four little children, and such valuables as we could grasp, with the intention of abandoning the house entirely. We had seen so much of brutality, had heard the firing and seen unarmed men falling, that we expected no mercy for even helpless children. Our fearless wife, however, said she would stay, but only on the condition that we should leave. Little Mary, twelve years old decided to stay with her mother, and, the pickets being then within shooting distance, we went into the undergrowth near by. There we watched proceedings. Previously Allen's warehouse, the Republican office and Willis' Livery Stable were in flames.

Within ten rods of our dwelling, we climed into a small tree, and witnessed the horrible proceedings. Horses were galloping in every direction, guns were discharged, wounded men and boys were screaming, buildings crackling and demons yelling with every discharge of the deadly missiles.

We occupied this position until the ruffians rode to our dwelling, when we consulted with Mr. Barricklow, as to whether they might not patrol the brush and bring us into the prairie near whose margin we were concealed. We then passed through a cornfield to the river bank. Here in amongst the thicket of grape vines, and all manner of undergrowth, we found men, women and children, some of the former wounded. Here we first heard that our son was wounded. We met a German suffering with a gun shot wound in the breast, women dragging little children, some having two or three. Men had escaped who had been shot at, with infants in their arms, this was the first great shock of distress which reached us, and altho' we had seen enough, our distance rendered us incapable of fully realizing anything of details. Numbers of names were given by persons who saw the dead fall, as they fled from the merciless massacre.

When the cry reached us that the demons had left, however, we knew nothing of our own family. Hurrying forward, our little girl met us screaming, "Pa, Robby is dead!" A poor, sick German woman was at our door with two babes, crying "my poor man is murdered!" Mrs. Speer had left to look for the dead. We ran to the scene of massacre, and found our



oldest son shot through the body, where he had struggled till a ruffian finished his sufferings by putting a ball through his head.---The floor of the building (a carpenter shop on the corner of Henry and Winthrop streets) was covered with mutilated dead. We met his mother in search of our second son. Among the crisped bodies burned, she had found a body which she was examining, which a man told her was a negro, so disfigured was it by the fire; she pulled his boot, and said "No, this is a white boy!" Feeling his head, she said, "This is not Bobby's hair, his is fine and I would know it. That boy of seventeen is still unfound! God grant that our only hope, that he has gone after the rebels, may be realized. To know that he had died avenging the murder of his brother would be a mercy in comparison to his defenceless slaughter.

These details may seem merely personal relations of our own affliction, but we cannot help uttering them.--Would to God that they were exceptions, but they are mere illustrations of the general carnage--the indispensible distress--the agonizing sorrows which afflict the hearts of nearly every family. Women are weeping over the ruins of their once happy homes! We met them in clusters for days, exclaiming "Oh! my poor husband! There they shot him!" "Oh! my dear brother! there is his blood!" "Here my son was burned!"

#### OUR THREE SONS

JOHN, (nineteen) ROBERT, (seventeen,) WILLIAM, (fifteen) were in town. They usually slept in the Tribune office: but this night, they had separated. John only remaining in the office.--Thursday was our publication day, and Robert had been making up the mail in the evening, and David Purinton, a neighbors son, his playmate and schoolmate, an apprentice in the Republican office, had helped him. They both went to the Republican office to sleep, and are both missing. We have rumors that they hurriedly went in pursuit of the enemy, but nothing reliable.--We fear they are among the unfound dead. John slept in the office; and a printer from Emporia, formerly in our office, Mr. Murdock, slept with him.--They were both up when the alarm was raised. Seeing them firing on everybody as they advanced, Mr. Murdock tried to persuade him to go into a well near by but he refused, and expressed his determination to come to our dwelling. He had said that if ever the bushwhackers came, our house would be among the first attacked, as it was prominent, and near any point from which they would be likely to come.--Knowing his nature, we believe he sacrificed his life in the hope of saving those he loved. William went with his little friend, (Wm. Prentice,) and slept in Mr. A.T. Winchell's store. Of the three he alone is saved.

#### WILLIAM'S ACCOUNT

When he first heard the firing and realized the inhuman butcher, he and his little friend crawled under the building, but when they saw the carnage from their hiding place and heard the crackling flames, they consulted. They said, "We may better be shot than burned to death," and the two lads stepped out. They got separated. A ruffian said to William, "You d----d little Yankee, hold this horse." He took the reins. "How old are you?" He told his age. "We'll soon fix you," was the brutal reply. "What is your name?" He failed to hear the question, which gave him time to think, and he asked, "What did you say?" The inquiry was repeated.

"Billy Smith, said he. The demon looked over his list of the doomed. "Will you kill me?" said the innocent lad. "That depends on how you act. Pack this horse," said he, handing him a big bundle of his plunder.--He obeyed. He then found that a young man holding the horses was undisturbed, and when this fiend took his horse, Willie went from horse to horse, as they dropped their reins to steal goods, and was unmolested. Soon a rebel told him and another boy if they would burn every store in town, they would spare their lives. The boys started, but William got separated and worked himself into Mr. Bullene's Dry Good's Store, where he delivered goods. They took him for a clerk, and said "You d-----d little clerk, be spry!" ordering him to get such articles as they chose. One ordered an over-shirt. He found a shirt, but he said "that is not an over-shirt," and hit him with the heels of a heavy pair of boots. He then told them he was not a clerk, but would do the best he could. He soon managed to walk to the west side of town and aided Mr. Charles Duncon's family to remove their furniture for their house to be burned, and afterwards succeeded in getting to his own home. Where they had herded our horses to catch them, he found a minnie musket; and when Scaggs, one of the vilest of the murderers, was taken prisoner, and being brought to Lawrence, attempted to escape, he ran towards this boy, who shot him in the shoulder, and a Delaware Indian named Moon, instantly followed the shot, driving an arrow to his heart. He says he felt but little fear till they began to drink. Then they swore they would kill everybody. In Winchell's Liquor Store, they discovered a placard, "No liquor by the glass." They burst in the head of of a barrel, and made great sport of the "glass" business, swearing they took it by the barrel.

#### THE EVACUATION

Having completed the work of death and devastation to their satisfaction, they loaded their arms, and departed southwardly. On their passage they killed Mr. Dulinsky, burned the house of Samuel Reynolds, and several others. Their tracks could be seen from Lawrence by burning dwellings. Gen. Lane organized a few men and made immediate pursuit. It was not until this little band came in sight and began to trouble them in the rear, that the work of devastation and murder ceased.

#### LIST OF THE SLAIN

We cannot pretend to give anything like an accurate list. Yesterday, we heard it stated at one hundred and thirty-eight. We copy the Conservative's partial list:

#### CITIZENS

John Fromley  
J.C. Trask, of the State Journal  
Gen. G. W. Collamore and Son  
James Eldridge  
James Prine  
Joseph Eldridge  
Joseph Lowe  
Dr. Griswold, Druggist  
Wm. Williamson, Deputy Marshal  
S. M. Thorp, State Senator  
Judge Louis Carpenter  
John Speer, Jr. of Kansas Tribune  
Nathan Stone, City Hotel

-----Brant  
-----West  
Thomas Murphey  
-----Twitch, book binder at Journal office  
E. P. Fitch, Bookseller  
Charles Palmer, of the Tribune  
Lemul Fillmore  
James O'Neill  
John Dagle  
D. C. Allison, firm of Duncan & Allison  
J.Z. Evans  
Levi Gates  
George Burt  
Samuel Jones  
George Coates  
John B. Gill  
Ralph E. Dix  
Stephen Dix  
Capt. George W. Bell, County Clerk  
J. C. Cornell  
A. Kridmiller  
Geo. Albrecht  
S. Dulinsky  
Robert Martin  
Otis Langley  
John W. Lawrie  
William Lawrie  
James Roach  
Michael Meekey  
Louis Wise  
Joseph Brechtelbaruer  
August Ellis  
Dennis Murphy  
John K. Zimmerman  
Carl Enzler  
George Range  
Samuel Range  
Jacob Pollok  
Fred Klaus  
Fred Kimball  
Dwight Coleman  
-----Early  
Daniel McClellan  
Rev. S. S. Snyder  
Samuel Reynolds  
George Gerrard  
A. W. Griswold  
Pat Keefe

RECRUITS OF THE FOURTEENTH

Charles Allen  
James Wilson  
Charles Riggs  
A. J. Woods

Charles Anderson  
W. B. Griswold  
A. T. Cooper  
Asbury Markle  
David Markle  
Lewis Markle  
Aron Hilderman  
Adison Waugh

WOUNDED

H. W. Baker  
Dennis Beryman  
G. Smith  
H. Hays  
C. Livingston

The entire draft enrollment and papers of the Provost Marshal were destroyed.

Losses in the Eighth Kansas

Capt. John Conover, of the Eighth Kansas, writes a private letter to Edward Fenlon, Esq., Sutler at Fort Leavenworth, in which he gives the following list of losses of the Eighth Kansas in the battle of Chickamauga:

KILLED

Corporal J. W. Wilson, Company A		
Private Jacob Rose.....	"	"
Sol. R. Meader.....	"	"
M. C. Dempsey.....	"	"
J. C. Connor.....	"	"
Capt. Jno. L. Graham...Company D		
First Sergeant Robert M. Hale, Company D		
Thomas M. Randall.....	"	"
Private Perry.....Company G		
Fred Keiser.....Company I		
Jno. A. Robinson.....	"	"
A. J. Williams.....	"	"
Patrick Powers.....	"	"
Corporal Wash Dugan, Company C.		
Oliver Barrett.....	"	"
Daniel Murphy.....	"	"
Jos. M. Williamson...	"	"
Corporal John Sharp, missing, Company C		
Michael Dougherty...	"	"
Sergeant R. M. Kendall, Company E		
Corporal M. S. Weudall..	"	"
Wood Hindman.....	"	"
Thos. Stamp.....	"	"
Capt. E. P. Trigs, Company H		
Corporal Chas. Morgan,	"	"
Corporal A. D. Craig,	"	"
J. H. Guiland.....	"	"
Geo. W. Veazey.....	"	"
Capt. James E. Love, Company K		
Jonathan Teasley....	"	"
Ed. Ford.....	"	"
Wm. Durkin.....	"	"
Philip McDonald.....	"	"
Fred. Nederbroker...	"	"
John McMullen.....	"	"
Corporal Jos. Kirk, Co. F. badly wounded		
Joseph Kirk,	"	"

KANSAS TRIBUNE, Lawrence, Kansas, July 28, 1864

"We have often spoken of Baker University, and have often visited the schools, and we are convinced, from our own observation, and the testimony of many learned gentlemen, who have visited the institution, that it is one of the best--if not the best--schools in the state. We give below the names of the Faculty:

L. L. Hartman, A.M. President

Miss Martha Baldwin, A. B., Professor of Greek and Latin. Miss Baldwin is a regular graduate of Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio and comes to Baker University highly recommended by the best educators of the State of Ohio.

Rev. J. H. Carruth, A. M., Professor of Natural Science, was educated in one of the best colleges in New England, and is a man of undoubted accomplishments in Natural Science.

Miss Mary M. Russell, A. B., Professor of Ornamental Branches and French, is a regular graduate of Baldwin University, and comes very highly recommended from Ohio.

Miss Affie Gregg, Teacher in the Primary Department, has been a resident of Kansas for a number of years, and is well known to be one of the best primary teachers that we have got in the State.

Miss Frances Blakely, of Lawrence, Professor of Music, comes from our own State and can give as good references as can be called for.

Rev. J. P. Miller, M.D. Professor of German, is highly qualified for the position and speaks English fluently.

Our children can receive a classical education without being under the necessity of going outside of our own State."

KANSAS WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Lawrence, Kansas, November 17, 1864

VOTES CAST IN DOUGLAS COUNTY

County Ticket

Probate Judge.....	J. M. Hendrix.....	1116
	E. D. Ladd.....	438
For Clerk of the District Court:....	S. A. Stonebraker...	954
	I. E. McCoy.....	613
For County Superintendent of Public Instruction:.....	Warner Craig.....	921
	W. G. Starrett...	616
	R. R. McCartney..	21
For County Attorney:.....	D. T. Mitchell.....	1046
	Alfred Curtis.....	528
For State Senators:.....	John Speer.....	1008
	Oliver Barber.....	933
	Chas. T. Warren....	572
	R. W. Luddington....	585
For Representatives: 35th Dist.....	Francis B. Swift....	253
	Richard A. Hays....	222
36th Dist.....	J. R. Kennedy.....	127
	J. M. Shepherd.....	103
37th Dist.....	Warner Craig.....	184
	L. L. Hartman.....	40
38th Dist.....	E. S. Scudder.....	140
	E. H. Van Hueson....	96
39th Dist.....	Wm. Morris.....	117
	Robt. Young.....	83
40th Dist.....	Wm. Draper.....	149
	J. C. Steele.....	38

Compiled and contributed by Pauline B. Elniff, Lawrence, Kansas

VICTORY SCHOOL, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS  
1923-1924

May Hare, Superintendent  
Effie Mae Bolin, Teacher  
Charley Seaver, Director  
J. W. King, Clerk  
Albert Rinehart, Treasurer

Pupils

Atha, Agnes  
Atha, Glen  
Atha, Margaret  
Bowman, Chester  
Bowman, Marie  
Bowman, Thelma  
Beal, Edward  
Beal, Homer  
Blake, Waneda  
Cobb, Flora  
Embry, Dora Lee  
Ferguson, Delmar  
Kretchman, Howard  
Kretchman, Lavon  
King, Everett  
King, Philip  
Moore, Billie  
Moore, Clyde  
Moore, Howard  
Moore, Juanita  
Morton, David  
Morton, Latischa  
Morton, Lorena  
Norris, Jack  
Norris, Mildred  
Norris, Ross

Norris, Velma  
Norfleet, Daisie  
Rinehart, Clifford  
Rinehart, Dallas  
Riley, Clarence  
Riley, Irene  
Riley, N. H.  
Ruby, Bertha  
Seaver, Asher  
Seaver, Fannie  
Seaver, Franklin  
Seaver, Hazel  
Seaver, Waneta  
Simmons, Vernon  
Simons, Beulah  
Smith, Clifford  
Smith, Kenneth  
Souvain, Donnie  
Uttinger, Claud  
Uttinger, Clifford  
Uttinger, Mary  
Williams, Ola  
Williams, Ruby

Contributed by Maxine Moore Hougland, Lawrence, Kansas

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Our February speaker, John F. Sweets, assistant professor of history, University of Kansas, is rescheduled to speak on "Research in France" in the April 8 meeting, 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the Lawrence Public Library.

AN ILLUSTRATED DIRECTORY OF CASS COUNTY, (ILLINOIS) SCHOOLS

by A. E. Hinners, Supt. (1902)

(This book is in possession of Emma Berg, RFD 2, Lawrence, Ks. 66044)

ASHLAND HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 57

E. R. Holmes, Principal	Carrie Eaton
Lloyd Hamilton, Assistant Principal	Bert Short
Anna Britton	J. May Spears
Maida McCormick	Lillian Rhu
Mrs. Mantle, Supervisor of Music	Ada Glen

This is a very neat and nicely arranged school building. The pupils of this school are especially proficient in vocal music. Quite a number of this school's pupils hold county common school diplomas.

Board of Education:	Meyer Hexter, President	Robert Anderson, Secretary
	J. R. Lohman	S. L. Hamilton
	S. S. Beggs	V. C. Elmore
	J. A. Glen	

HICKORY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8

Emma Suffern, Teacher  
Preston Horrom, President, Virginia  
Angus Taylor, Clerk, Virginia  
J. C. Schaad, Member, Virginia

Hickory School was built in 1880 and is a good substantial brick building. The school enrolls about thirty pupils and has a nice library of about 100 volumes.

CHANDLERVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5

Teachers:	J. C. Walters, Principal	Charles Harbison, Assistant Principal
	Emma Overman	Louise Hostman
	Nellie McDonald	Edith Hinkle
Board Members:	Jas. Abbott, President	John Cherry, Secretary
	B. E. Bowman	G. T. Humphrey
	P. A. Markert	W. A. McNeil
	Dr. H. Boone	

The Chandlerville School was built in 1867 and at that time was one of the most modern buildings in the county. It enrolls about 250 pupils and has a good High School course.

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A guest would be most welcome in our regular meetings. Do you know a friend you might invite?

CITY FOUNDERS VIED ON PLAINS

"Lost Towns" in Douglas County Testified to Pioneer Energy

Towns established in Douglas county in the early days with the list of their settlers and incorporators. Some of these towns are "lost" towns and others have been absorbed or have changed names.

Benicia, incorporated by G. W. Johnson, A. McDonald, M. D. Winter, in 1855, now is a "lost town."

Brooklyn. This, too, is a lost town. Andreas' history and Volume XII of the Kansas Historical collections do not give the names of the founders or incorporators. It was founded in 1855 and was two and one-half miles south and one and a half miles east of Pleasant Grove.

New Haven was built one and one-half miles south of Pleasant Grove. The names of persons founding it or incorporating it are not given.

Louisiana was another paper town, later called Salem. It was incorporated by Daniel Jones, John M. Banks, F. M. Coleman, Joseph Frager, Thomas Emery, Zachariah Johnson, Richard Young, B. F. Bounds, William Cummins, Joshua Cummins, Jonah Wagner, J. F. Bennet, Thomas Hopkins, Jacob Buckley, H. W. Younger and Andrew J. Isaacs. It was located two miles northwest of Baldwin. Louisiana was founded in 1855.

Marshall was incorporated in 1855 by Thomas H. Doyle, George B. Brown, Jerome Kunkle, R. M. Nace, Charles A. Faris, William McDonald, G. H. Brown, C. N. Michie. It was on the California road, two miles south of Lecompton.

On the claim of Paris Ellison, two miles southeast of Lecompton, was laid out the town of Douglas in 1855. It was incorporated in 1855 by J. W. Reid, G. M. Clark, C. R. Kearney, E. M. McCarty, P. Ellison, N. W. McGee.

Pacific City was laid out in 1855.

T. W. and R. F. Barber settled near the site of Bloomington in 1855. It was a postoffice in 1855 and incorporated in 1857. H. Burson, N. Ramsey, William Jesse, James M. Dunn, P. P. Fowler were the incorporators. Volume XII of the Kansas Historical Collections states that the name was changed to Clinton in 1858. Andreas states that John A. Beam, N. Alquine and M. Albin settled on the site in 1855 further west than Bloomington, where now is the village of Clinton and that Albin started a store there. Andreas states that Beam, Alquine and Albin started there in 1854.

Franklin was founded in 1855 as a postoffice. It was a pro-slavery town and near it several hundred Missourians camped during the Wakarusa war. After the border troubles it faded away and some of the buildings were removed to Lawrence. It was incorporated by John M. Wallace, Jeremiah Church and others.

Willow Springs was established as Davis in 1855, changed to Willow Springs, then to Akron and then back to Willow Springs.



Washington, near Big Springs on the California road, was incorporated in 1855 by F. P. McGee, George M. Redman and M. W. McGee.

Prairie City had the distinction of being incorporated twice, once in 1857 by S. Hieronymus, P. L. Doane, A. Brisvalder, J. Gilchrist, and R. Lester and later in 1859. It was surveyed by Searle and Whitman.

Between 1860 and 1865 North Lawrence was settled. Among the first settlers were G. J. Tallman, John Moorehead-Tibbets, M. Berry, Theodore McCage, W. H. Whitney, T. S. Murray, T. Laptad. The first building was erected by Delaware Indians prior to settlement. The postoffice was established in 1855 under the name of Jefferson. G. J. Tallman was appointed postmaster. S. N. Simpson laid it off as a townsite in 1866. Under act of the state legislature in 1867 it became a city of the second class. An attempt to annex it to the city of Lawrence failed in 1869 but in 1870 an act of the legislature consolidated it with the city of Lawrence.

A. W. Glenn, A. G. Glenn, G. W. Zinn, David Martin, M. S. Winter and William Shirley settled upon the site of Lecompton in 1854. Moses McCall, Major Lyman Evans came in 1855. The township was organized at the Pottawatomie agency. In 1865 the Territorial Legislature commenced the erection of a capitol building at Lecompton. The first house, of logs, was built in 1854. Lecompton was the site of an army camp and prison. It was prominent in the history of the county.

In 1854 William Harper and John Chamberlain settled at the forks of the California road, known as Big Springs. Other early settlers were Ephraim Banning, Messrs. Custerds, Roberts, Wells, Eppuson, Lawson and Cardwell. A postoffice was established in 1855, John Chamberlain being appointed postmaster. One of the first temperance meetings in the Territory was held at Big Springs in 1856. The first free-state convention held in the Territory was held at Big Springs on September 5, 1855.

The Neuer Ansiedlungs Verein, a society of prominent Germans, was organized in Chicago in 1856, with the object of making a settlement at some place in the Middle West. In March, 1857, H. Heimann, F. Barteldes and G. Schleifer were appointed a location committee to go west and select a location. The present townsite of Eudora was chosen. On April 11 the first band left Chicago and arrived at the location of the town on April 18, 1857. Paschel Fish, a Shawnee Indian, erected the first house there long before the settlement. The town was named "Eudora" after the daughter of Fish, chief of the Shawnees.

The first settlement of Baldwin, first known as Palmyra, occurred in 1854, when Robert Pierson, Richard Pierson, L. F. Green and Jacob Cantrell settled there. In June, 1855, the Palmyra town company was surveyed and laid out. J. Cantrell erected the first house, a log one, in 1854. The Palmyra postoffice was established in 1856, N. Blood being appointed as postmaster. Baker University, opened in 1858, is located there.

Black Jack, started in 1857, received its name from the creek called Black Jack. The creek was named by the Mexicans. William Riley, Daniel Fearer, E. D. Pettingill, S. A. Stone, secretary, and H. N. Brockaway, treasurer, formed the town company that settled the twonsite. The town is located near the site of the Battle of Black Jack.

Early settlers in Vinland were W. E. Barnes, George Cutler, F. B. Varnum, Charles W. Dow, Jacob Branson, William White, Franklin N. Coleman, Josiah Hargous, Harrison W. Bulkley. A saw mill was erected in 1858.

Clinton, between Rock Creek and the Wakarusa, was settled in 1854 by John A. Beam, N. Alquine and M. Albin. Later a Mr. Spradling, Lyman Sawyers, H. L. Boughton and G. W. Umberger moved to this vicinity. A postoffice was established at Bloomington, about a mile east of Clinton, in July 1855, but was later discontinued and moved to Clinton in 1858. Clinton was a prominent contestant for the county seat in 1858.

Belvoir was located on the Santa Fe trail in 1855-56. The first settlers were H. Heine, James M. Dun, M. Clayton, R. A. Dean, H. McKenzie, A. S. Baldwin, A. E. Northrop, J. Hulze, D. Dack and a Mr. Smith. No postoffice was established until 1868, due to the proximity of Twin Mound. In 1873 the postoffice was moved two and one-half miles to the Carbondale branch of the Union Pacific road.

The Marion town company, composed of eleven persons, laid off a townsite of 320 acres sixteen miles southwest of Lawrence in 1857-58. It was named "Marion" in honor of Gen. Francis Marion of Revolutionary fame. Improvements made in the townsite were few, a town well dug, a blacksmith shop erected and a store founded. Prior to 1860 a postoffice was dug. The existence of Marion as a town dates to 1865 when the Union Pacific railroad was built, stopping overland traffic on the Santa Fe trail. As a remembrance of "old times" the "greasers" filled up the public well with stones and burned the surveyor's stakes and damaged the place as a townsite generally. September 13, 1881, the name of the postoffice was changed to Globe.

Lapeer, named after a town in Michigan, was settled in 1855, George Shobert, Peter Dodder, James Baker and Samuel Hayes being the early settlers. Eli Baker, born November 2, 1856, was the first child born at Lapeer. The first school was taught in 1862. A postoffice was established in 1856 and named Marion. A store was opened in 1856 by Henry Briniman, by the side of the old Santa Fe trail in Marion.

Submitted by Jane Wiggins, Lawrence, Kansas

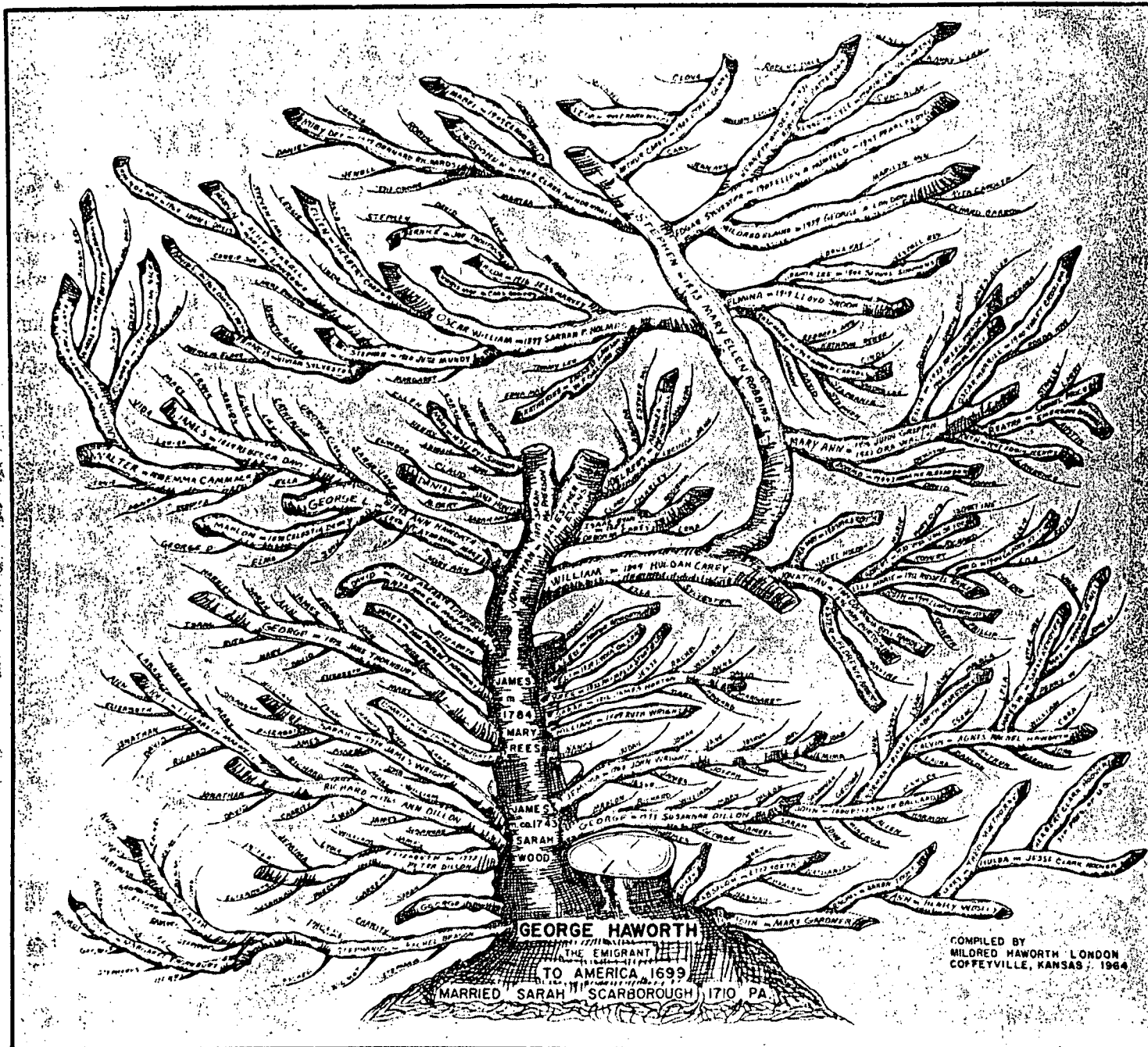
Copied with full permission of The Lawrence Daily Journal World.

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From the New Orleans Times Picayune, August 23, 1865

"Information wanted of Alicias Brophy, native of Dublin, who arrived in America 20 years ago and last heard of in 1860 in Bay St. Louis, Hancock Co. Mississippi. She was a professor in a piano faculty. Anyone knowing her whereabouts contact her uncle."

Rev. Geo. Brophy  
Harlem, N.Y. City

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Most of the shadows of this life are caused by standing in our own sunshine. -- Ralph Waldo Emerson



Mildred London's family tree

Photos by Joany Carlin

### IN SEARCH OF ROOTS

by Opal Green  
Family Journal Editor

The American Bicentennial of 1976 ignited the spark.

And that spark was fanned into flame last year by a man named Haley and a book called "Roots."

Thousands of Americans, inspired by the historical significance of the Bicentennial and the story of a slave known as Kunta Kinte, began to question their ancestry and the part played by their own families in the country's history.

If Alex Haley could learn that much about his ancestry with only a few words of African dialect passed from one generation to another, they could do the same.

"There is a hunger — marrow deep — to know our heritage, to know who we are, and where we have come from."

This is a quote familiar to genealogists and given by Charles Hall, executive director of Global Research Systems of Everton Publishers at Salt Lake City, Utah, when he and his wife, Frankie, conducted a genealogical workshop here June 19.

The Halls' appearance here was sponsored by the Montgomery County Genealogical Society and was attended by more than 60 beginning and experienced genealogists from Coffeyville and surrounding towns.

Basing their presentation on experience, both as genealogists and professional research experts, the Halls advised the group about various methods of keeping records, the resources available for obtaining information, and the importance of checking and recording data carefully.

Hall said the beginning genealogist should start researching at home, collecting all family documents from all possible sources and writing that information on record sheets that will fit into a notebook for convenience. Mrs. Hall suggested a file folder for each family being researched.

Resources suggested by the Halls included vital statistics, church, school, military, census, court and probate records. It was also pointed out that cemetery sextons, tombstones, obituaries and family Bibles are good sources of information.

Records which are apt to have been recorded at or near the time of an event are birth, marriage and death statistics, Hall said. He said church records, including christening, marriage and burial, may often provide conflicting dates due to delay in making entries.

Hall said genealogists are becoming aware of the importance of keeping family diaries and records for future generations, which include not only histories and genealogies, but local history accounts of the county, state and community, census enumerations for the area and personal recollections of family members.

Beginning genealogists were told it is impossible to learn about researching and compiling records by reading books and attending workshops. "The only way to learn is to begin," he said.

The Halls said the Mormon Church has the most extensive collection of genealogical records in the world, including more than 40 million names from many countries and periods of time. The information is recorded on microfiche and stored by computer. Entries are filed by geographical areas and information is accessible to anyone who wishes to visit the library at Salt Lake City, the Halls said.

For those unable to travel to Salt Lake City, branch libraries are being established all across the country. At the present time, branch libraries are located at Tulsa, Wichita and Topeka, local genealogists reported.

Hall said the Mormon Church is diligent about record keeping and preservation of these records because they believe people born before the faith was established in 1830 cannot enter heaven unless they are baptized

posthumously by proxy. Therefore, it is necessary to establish family lineage in order for them to be accepted as members of the church.

It is for this reason the church has used every source possible to collect records and has constructed an indestructible vault for microfilm storage inside a granite mountain near Salt Lake City.

Local individuals or families who might wish to begin their own research projects will find members of the Montgomery County Genealogical Society to be an invaluable source of material.

Kathreen Norfleet of 712 W. Ninth St., a charter member of the group, and a genealogy buff since 1949, can inspire even the most disinterested person with stories she has uncovered about her family during those years.

She said the local Genealogical Society was organized here 12 years ago and has shown definite growth since the Bicentennial and televising of "Roots."

Miss Norfleet describes the local organization as a community service group. "We are all involved in our own research, but we organized to assist each other and anyone else who seeks help with research," she said.

The society publishes a quarterly magazine, The Descender, which records a variety of unpublished materials. This magazine is exchanged with 50 other clubs and all of the publications are kept on file in the genealogical section of the Coffeyville Public Library.

At the present time, information from the 1900 Coffeyville City Directory is being published in The Descender. Members are also copying Montgomery County marriage records at Independence and publishing them in the magazine. The latest of those records published were from 1885 statistics.

Miss Norfleet, who is editor of the publication, said information from old family Bibles, county history and facts about early day prominent citizens are also printed.

Queries from around the country are also printed in the magazine to assist researchers from other parts of the country.

"Most of us have located members of our own families from some of the queries printed in other magazines," she said.

The group also established the genealogical section in the local library and add to it regularly. They have purchased several books as memorials to deceased members and are currently planning to purchase a set of books on Cherokee Indian history in memory of Tillie Karns Newman, a charter member of the organization.

Miss Norfleet first became interested in genealogy when she was a history teacher at Field Kindley High School.

She learned through research that members of her family literally fought against each other during the Civil War and were forbidden to return to their homes because of their affiliation with the "enemy."

"It made me a good history teacher, because I couldn't take sides," she said with a laugh.

Members of her family were among those who settled the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and she is planning a trip this summer to attend a reunion of that branch of the family in one of the old homes there dating back to the 1700's.

Mildred London of Route 1, another longtime member of the Genealogical Society, has also traced her family back to the 13th century. Among the unusual mementos she has to remind her of her background are brass rubbings she made from the tombs of her ancestors in England.

Miss Norfleet said genealogy as a hobby provides a number of avenues for enjoyment. In addition to visits such as the one she is planning, she said old deeds, family documents and old family pictures are an endless source of interest when you know the stories behind them.

"You learn about good people and you learn about the onery ones. Some people hide the unsavory facts but I prefer to include the bad with the good. I had one ancestor who came West because he had stood trial for murder. I also had ancestors who were captured by the Indians and held as slaves. I consider it a part of the history I taught most of my life and I am happy to know about the part my family played in it," Miss Norfleet said.

Copied with full permission from The Family Journal, Coffeyville, Kansas, Wednesday, June 27, 1979. Submitted by Irma Kidwell, Lawrence, Kansas.

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SOME PEOPLE TALK ABOUT INFLATION;  
OTHERS AID INFLATION BY TALKING

From Sunday July 29, 1980 Wichita (Ks.) Eagle-Beacon. Copied with full permission of the United Press International, N.Y., N.Y. James F. Wieck, Kansas City, Kansas Bureau.

Washinton (UPI) -- What would you suppose is the single most inflated product or service in this period of rampant economic hyperbole?

Gasoline? Housing? Basketball players? Hospitalization? Alimony? Bribery? Hazelnuts?

No, according to the International Platform Association, whose annual convention begins Monday, the most sharply rising item is the after-dinner speech.

"The cost of the spoken word has skyrocketed," said Dan Moore, director of the organization composed of professional orators, part-time lecturers, talent agents and heads of program committees.

Among the convention speakers will be Lowell Thomas, Isaac Asimov and Alexander Haig.

When he is out on the lecture circuit, which is about 200 times a year, Asimov, a science-fiction writer by trade, collects up to \$10,000 per appearance.

Thomas, 87, the association president, now fills only four speaking dates a year. Yet he brings home \$40,000 annually.

Haig, who didn't accept lecture fees while in military uniform, has several \$15,000 offers for his maiden post-retirement address, Moore said.

And they are by no means at top scale.

Bob Hope knocks down \$30,000 when he makes a speech; Henry Kissinger settles for \$25,000. Moore could not say for certain who commands the highest figure of all, but he does know where the potential lies.

"If Richard Nixon were asked by a political fund-raising dinner organizer to speak, he could get \$40,000 the first time around the circuit," Moore theorized.

Political fund-raisers apparently are the main pump in the elocutionary inflation spiral.

"They have to have well-known personalities as speakers if they are going to get \$1,000 a plate for their dinners," Moore said. "At those prices, whatever they pay a speaker isn't of great concern. But if the top speakers get those prices, the demands of the other circuit riders are bound to go up."

One reason for the high cost of oratory may be that lecture fees are not covered by the government's wage-price guidelines. Nevertheless, the Council of Wage and Price Stability may indirectly have a moderating influence.

Although in great demand for public appearances around the country, council Chairman Alfred Kahn works even cheaper than senators. He gets paid nothing for his talks.

Moore could not provide precise percentages on inflation's impact on the lecture circuit. But as head of an organization that traces its roots back to Daniel Webster's 19th Century Lyceum lectures, he professed himself stunned by today's prices.

His archives show the first recorded lecture fee went to Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was promised \$5 and oats for his horse. However, the Middlebrook, Mass., audience he addressed balked at supplying the oats.

Submitted by Mary Jamison, Lawrence, Kansas.

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#### QUERIES

Queries are free to members. They should state at least two facts to gain the best results. There are many of our ancestors who have the same first and last names and this might hasten our answers.

Queries are for the present time free to non-members. They must concern Kansas related ancestors of fifty years or more.

Mrs. John F. Sweets, 2905 Moccasin Drive, Lawrence, Kansas 66044  
Would like to exchange information concerning the LILES family. George Washington Stuart LILES married Melissa L. BRASSELL on Dec. 16, 1872 in Scott Co., Miss. Where were they born? What were their parents names?

Sandra Rake, 5410 Henry St., Muskegon, Michigan 49441

Need information on the RAKE family who lived at one time in Kansas. Where did they live in Kansas? Some of the relatives may have been buried in Mound cemetery in Douglas County.

Mrs. Catherine Ramsey, 1108 22nd St. West, Bradenton, Florida 33505

Would like to locate descendants of Christian SOXMAN who moved from Penn. to Lawrence, Kansas in the 1860's with his wife, Elizabeth, and four children. The children were named, Jacob, b. 1838, Susan, b. 1840, Henry, b. 1843, and Joseph, b. 1845. Any information about this family appreciated.

Paul Stark, 141 2nd St., Cedar Springs, Michigan 49319

Can anyone give me information concerning my ancestor, Samuel CRANE who was supposedly killed by "bushwackers" during the time of the Civil War? He lived in (Northern) Franklin County, Kansas.

Marie Vannoy, 1401 So. J., Arkansas City, Kansas 67005

Searching for ancestors of Mary Adeline MANSFIELD, b. 28 Jan. 1854, Albany (Gentry Co.,) Missouri. Parents: Robert G. MANSFIELD, b. Indiana. Lucinda ROBERTS, b. Kentucky. Siblings: Allen MANSFIELD of Garnett, Ks., William S. MANSFIELD, Concordia, Ks., and Glen MANSFIELD of Baldwin, Ks. Will exchange information concerning the above.

Marie Vannoy, 1401 So. J., Arkansas City, Kansas 67005

Does anyone know the whereabouts of an old family bible belonging to Robert G. MANSFIELD and said to have been in the possession of William S. MANSFIELD in 1918?

Mrs. Alice H. Francis, Box 963 Las Vegas Star, Kingman, Arizona 86401

Need information concerning Reuben P. MOORE, b. Kentucky. When? Where? He settled near Lawrence on what is now the County Farm in 1855. Wife's name? Date of birth? She was born in Kentucky. Moved to Owen Co., Indiana in 1830's then to Illinois 1845 then to Douglas Co., Kansas. Children: George W. MOORE, b. 25 Aug. 1837 (Owen Co., Indiana) and Robert Franklin MOORE, b. 30 Sept. 1841 Indiana.

Mrs. Maxine Moore Hougland, 1920 Harper Street, Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Need any kind of information for the families of Luther and Harriet DILLON's seven children all born in Wathena, Doniphan County, Kansas. They are: Audrey b. 1854, Willie b. 1860, Nettie b. 1862, Annie b. 1865, Maybelle b. 1868, Dora b. 23 Sept. 1870-d. 1959, Dick b. 1873-d. 1904. Eugene DILLON son of Dick was a former resident of Topeka, Kansas and was raised in the home of an "Aunt Mary". Who?

Mr. Roderick A. Carr, 7608 Gresham Street, Springfield, Virginia 22151

Am looking for information on William Alexander CARR and Mary Gaddis CARR, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Also CARR information in Douglas and Johnson counties in Kansas.

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Watch for details about the June 7 annual workshop with Mrs. Helen King, Topeka, Kansas as speaker. Location, Douglas County 4H-Fairgrounds, 2120 Harper, Lawrence, Kansas.



Mrs. Ruth B. Fleming, 926 Spruce Street, Elmira, N.Y. 14904

Would like information on the ALTMAN family who lived in Venango or Clarion Co., Penn. in the late 1800's and early 1900's. George W. ALTMAN was b. 1830, d. 1915. He married Sarah FRY (FRYE), b. 1840, d. 1912. His father was George or John ALTMAN and his mother was Sallie WEETER. Any help appreciated.

Mrs. Alice H. Francis, Box 963 Las Vegas Star, Kingman, Arizona 86401

Seek information concerning George W. MOORE, b. 25 Aug. 1837, Owen Co., Ind. Married Mary B. MOORE when? in Douglas Co., Ks. Five children: Sherman F., Sarah M., Hattie, Annie, and Ida.

Also seek information concerning Robert Franklin MOORE, b. 30 Sept. 1841, Owen Co., Ind. Married Mary Jane BLACK 10 Oct. 1863 Fort Scott, Kansas. Lived on what is now County farm in Douglas County, Kansas before and after Civil War. Moved to Butler Co., Kansas in 1870. Children: Alice B. MOORE; b. 9 Nov. 1865. Died Where? When?; Charles O. MOORE, b. 17 Oct. 1867; James W. MOORE, b. 23 Jan. 1870.

Mrs. Adell Carr Smith, 2928 Cornell Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa 52240

Need information about Arethusa Burnside BROWNING, probably born in Kentucky in 1830's. Was in Buchanan Co., Missouri in 1850 census and in Smith County, Kansas in 1880 census.

Grace Somaduroff, 703 Bentley Drive West, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Would like information concerning Eliza FIDDLER, born Jan. 1856, Iowa and Bluff BARRY, v. 1846, Ohio. They were married in 1874 and had sons, Major F. BARRY, born, April 1883 in Kansas and Guy BARRY, b. Oct. 1885 (in Mo.). Eliza FIDDLER'S parents were John and Pollie FIDDLER. Any information appreciated.

Mrs. Marie Vannoy, 1401 So. J., Arkansas City, Kansas 67007

Need information concerning Frank Henry GRIFFITH, b. Aug. 28, 1874 in Baldwin, Kansas, died Jan. 2, 1917 and his wife Clara Margaret LEWIS, b. June 4, 1883 in Albany, Missouri, died Dec. 19, 1958. Where in Kansas were they married? Date of marriage?

Mrs. Herbert Schwinn, RR # 1, Box 68, Leavenworth, Kansas 66048

Need information concerning Jane BOSWELL TODD who was born in Wayne Co., Indiana about 1835. She married William TODD there on Nov. 16, 1848. They moved to Mahuska Co., Iowa and in 1870 moved to Lawrence, Kansas where they lived about 2 years before moving to Tonganoxie, Kansas. Their children were Mary A., Harvy M., Charles, Catherine, James, John, and Sallie. William TODD is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery. Where is Jane buried? Any help appreciated.

Pat Shepard, 307 3rd St., Glenwood, Iowa 51534

Would like information on the family of Charles and Anna (GREEN) MATNEY. Children: Samuel, b. April 19, 1861, Hattie, Cella, Maria. Samuel was born in Lawrence, Kansas. He and/or family came to Nebraska in 1875. Where are Charles and Anna MATNEY buried? Need Samuel's birth certificate.