

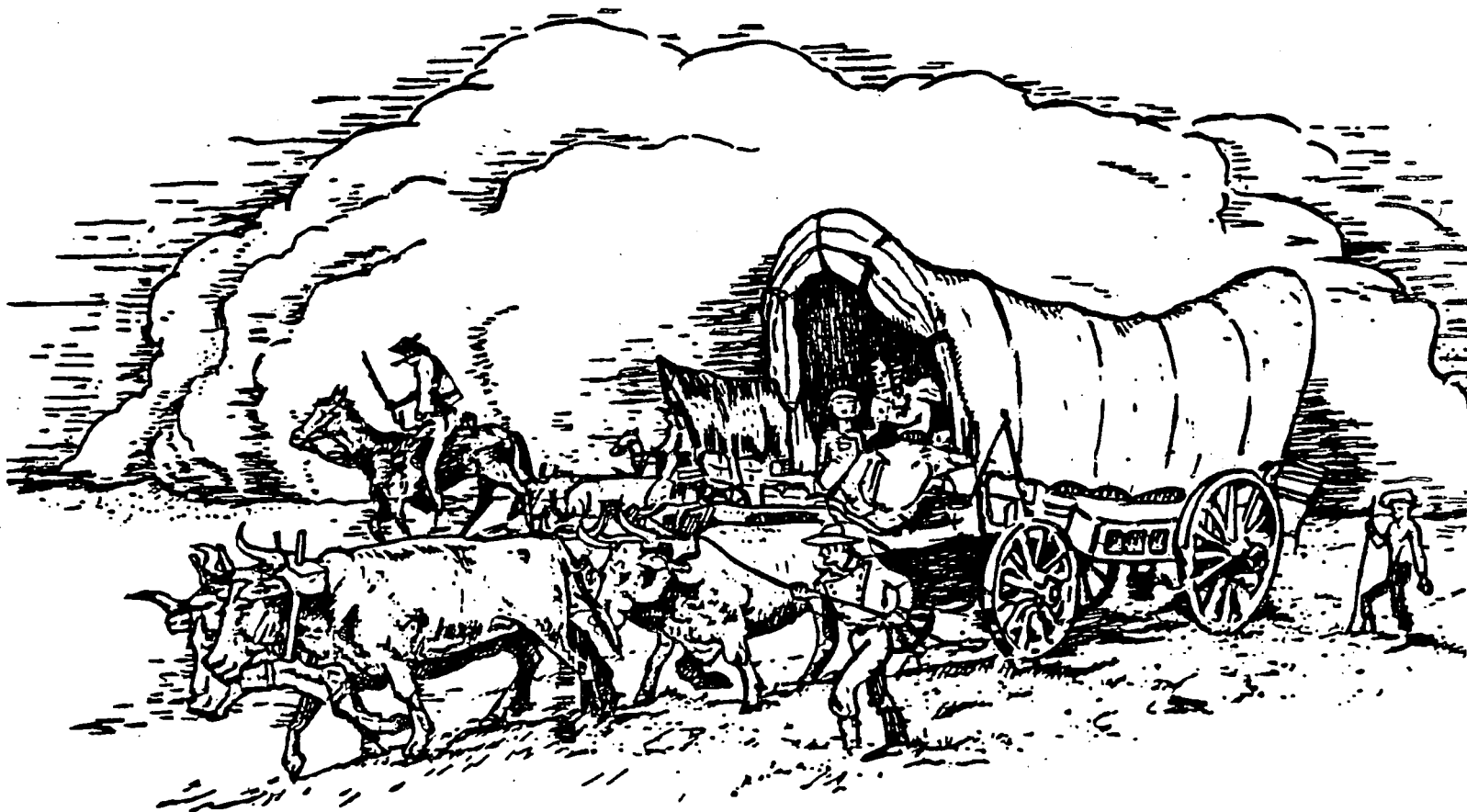
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January - October, 2009

THE PIONEER



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**Douglas County, Kansas, Genealogical Society
1329 Kasold G1
Lawrence, Kansas 66049-3426**

Mary Burchill burchill@ku.edu

**President & Pioneer
Vice-President & Programs**

Shari Mohr smohr@kuendowment.org

Treasurer

Paul Jordan jordpc@brownchair.net

Genealogist

Richard Wellman rwellman@Embarqmail.com

Assis. Gen

Don Vaughn donwil468@earthlink.net

Web Master

The Douglas County Genealogical Society is a non-profit organization. Meetings are held at intervals and announced in the *Lawrence Journal World*. Membership fees are \$15 single. Checks should be made payable to the Douglas County, Kansas, Genealogical Society (DCGS) and sent to the address above. The fiscal and membership year is from January 1 to December 31. Visitors are always welcome at meetings.

The Douglas County Genealogical Society supports the Helen Osma Room on the lower level of the Lawrence Public Library, 707 Vermont, Lawrence. Hours are Monday through Friday, 9:30 - 9pm; Saturday 9:30am-6pm; and Sunday 2-6pm. Anyone may use the Library, but items may not be checked out. Microfilm readers are available in the Osma Room.

WEBPAGE

<http://skyways.lib.ks/genweb/douglas/dckgs.html>

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DOUGLAS COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society has not been holding regular meetings. This is not due to lack of interest but lack of bodies to get programs together. In November the Library and the Society sponsored a joint program for beginning genealogists. It was well attended and pointed out that there is still a great deal of interest in family history. The Society spoke to how to begin, forms to use and answered questions. The Library presented and demonstrated a bit of what can be found online.

The Library has moved the Osma Room to another portion of the lower level and has made the old space into a nice computer lab. As a result they can now teach classes in the lab on different aspects of using the computer.

On January 12 there will be a second jointly sponsored program. This one will be held in the Computer Lab at 7pm. There are only 12 computers but the room can accomodate possibly 20 people. Registration will be required and if there is enough demand a second session will be scheduled. Pattie Johnston will demonstrate and help with use of genealogical databases available through the Library. This will be a first for both groups so be patient. Watch for announcements or get in touch with Pattie at johnston@lawrence.lib.ks.us. This is a beginning to a new era of service from the Library.

BLACK JACK BATTLEFIELD

Your editor has recently been appointed to the Board of the Black Jack Battlefield Trust joining Richard Wellman. Our charge is to gather information on the participants in the Battle of Black Jack and their descendants. The thought is that this will be the beginning of a list of potential donors and/or supporters. The following articles are from various sources gathered by Richard.

As you look through publications or records and you see mention of the Battle of Black Jack let Richard or I know. Our email addresses are listed in the officers at the beginning of this issue.

Dues for the Douglas County, Kansas, Genealogical Society are due January 1 and are good through December 31 of that year. 2010 dues can be paid now.

Name _____ Maiden Name _____

Street _____ Apt. # _____ Home Phone _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ e-mail _____

Renewal ___ New ___ Surnames you are searching _____

Amount enclosed _____ (\$15.00 per year)

Mail to: DCGS
1329 Kasold, G1
Lawrence, KS 66049-3426

Make checks payable to DCGS

cautioning the men to save their ammunition. Brown shifted the men to fill the gaps created when Carpenter and Thompson left. Shore also left to hunt up some breakfast for the men, and Townsley left for more ammunition (sic), but didn't return until after Pate's surrender.

Brown surveyed the Missourian's line and announced that they were leaving one by one. He declared that they couldn't allow that and that they would have to surround them and force them to surrender. He took the two Moores, Weiner, and Bondi and ascended a rise south of the Missouri camp. There the Moores were told to shoot the horses and mules exclusively. They killed two horses and two mules with their first four shots. This alarmed the Missourians who rushed from the battlelines and mounted their horses and left for Missouri. Brown advanced sixty feet and signaled Weiner and Bondi to come up while the Moores were to advance more slowly.

The men in the trenches advanced. About sundown Frederick left the horses and rode down the Santa Fe Trail, along with Colonel W. A. Phillips of New York, beyond the ruffian's camp. He called to his father that the Missourians were surrounded. Captain Pate, thinking Frederick had reinforcements, sent out the flag of truce.

Brown met the flag about halfway. The flag was brought by Turner and a free state prisoner named Lymer. Pate's intentions were only to delay the hostilities and get Brown to come to their camp where they could take him prisoner. Brown sent Lymer back to call out their commander, and at gunpoint demanded Pate to accept an unconditional surrender. Brown sent his men to the ruffians' branch of the creek to prevent any of them from escaping while he went to the camp with Pate.

Twenty-eight of Pate's men were captured including Franklin Coleman, the murderer of Charles Dow. The rest had fled during the fight. Fully one-third of the prisoners taken were from the vicinity and were members of the pro-slavery party.

The fifteen remaining free staters of Brown's men got large amounts of ammunition and arms. They also recovered much of the stolen property including four wagons and provisions. No one had been killed and only three had been severely wounded.

A messenger (sic) had reached Hickory Point and Major Abbott and Capt. Dexter had joined forces. Capt. J. S. Edie, who had served as the messenger (sic), reported that the free-state men had engaged the enemy before he left, and that they had been fighting all morning. These new forces then marched double time to the scene of the action, approaching the battle from the west. They arrived just after Capt. Pate had surrendered and his men were being taken prisoner.

The prisoners were fed and allowed to use their own tents. They were not searched nor was their money taken, only the arms, horses, and military supplies. Brown held Pate's sword and pistol personally until he later turned them over to Colonel Sumner when he took charge of Pate's men.

The terms of the surrender were to release one prisoner at a time from each side until all were released, including those taken at Stanton, Osawatomie and Pottawatomie in earlier raids. The sons of John Brown, John Jr. and Jason, were to be among those captives liberated in exchange for Pate and Brocket, respectively.

The prisoners were to be brought to a neutral place and released. The place was to be at or near the house of John T. (Ottawa) Jones, six miles northeast of Ottawa. Each person liberated must appear in person or answer in writing his declaration that he was at liberty otherwise he would be regarded as still being held prisoner. The arms and horses were to be returned.

Pate and his men were taken to Ottawa Creek and closely guarded. They were held for three days and nights until Colonel Sumner and his pro-slavery soldiers arrived with a proclamation from

Governor Shannon. All armed forces were to disperse and Brown was ordered to release his prisoners.

Sumner was accompanied by Deputy Marshall William J. Preston, who carried warrants for many of Brown's men. Sumner granted him permission to serve those warrants, but he refused to admit recognizing any of them and Sumner ordered no arrests. (Another source reports that Deputy Pain was with Sumner and moved to arrest Brown, but found that he had lost the warrant.) The troops departed but Brown's men regrouped about a half mile away. He sent Bondi to Pottawatomie to check on that settlement and then dispersed his troops on June 10.

Sumner also found J. W. Whitfield in the territory with a force of ruffians. He ordered the Missourians back home. Whitfield returned to Missouri, but sent his captains Reid, Pate, Bell and Jenigen with their Missouri companies to sack Osawatomie.

Sumner had ordered Pate to return to Missouri, but he had only gone as far as Bull Creek where he took Jacob Cantrell prisoner while he was on the way home from the Battle of Black Jack. He allow him to say goodbye to his wife and children and then marched him to Bull Creek where they camped for the night. The next day they took him to Cedar Creek where they shot him three times. Cantrell has been found guilty of treason to Missouri, his home state, by Pate.

The Battle of Black Jack was the first battle in all of the United States between the free-state and pro-slavery armies. This was the beginning of the Civil War, but five years before it's recorded beginning.

The site of the battle is today marked by a monument to the free staters who fought there. The monument is located three miles east of Baldwin City and .2 mile south of Highway 56 in the Black Jack Park.

Sources this week in addition to R. H. Pearson's account were:
History of Baldwin City, Burdine Twichell Taylor;
Kansas: A History of the Jayhawk State, William Frank Zornow;
A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans, Vol. I, William E. Connelley;
Black Jack, vol. 2, Ruth Van Tries;
The Baldwin Ledger June 2, 1938, and June 9, 1938; and
John Brown and Border Warfare, R. H. Sherar.

FOUGHT OVER AGAIN

Veterans of Battle of Blackjack Recall the Day

ONE IS JOHN BROWN'S SON

Meet Again in Portland Years After the Fight in Which the Old Enemy of Slavery
Defeated Kansas Border Ruffians.

Two famous old Kansas border fighters who fought under the man whose body lies a mouldering in the grave, but whose soul goes marching on, greeted one another in Portland yesterday after many years. One was Solomon Brown, one of the 20 children of the celebrated old abolitionist; the other was August Bondi, a wiry little old man, with the dark eyes and expressive face of the people of his native city, Venice. Mr. Bondi, a prominent citizen of Salina, Kan., is a veteran of the Civil War, visiting Portland from the last San Francisco Grand Army encampment. He was First Sergeant, Company K, Fifth Kansas, and is now 70 years old. An adventurous young man, inspired by the character of Kossuth and his compatriots under whom he fought for Hungarian liberty, he had come to Kansas in early days and at once thrown his aid to the cause of the Free State party.

Solomon Brown is a gigantic chip of the old block in appearance. His resemblance to John Brown's portrait is striking. A man of low voice and unassuming manners he impressed one as of the genuine old fighting stock to which he belongs. He is said to have been a man of enormous physical strength in his prime, though now he is crippled in the right leg from being thrown from a horse some years ago.

In company with Mr. Bondi, an *Oregonian* reporter visited Solomon Brown yesterday at his residence, 353 Grant street, and listened to the story of the famous battle of Blackjack in the old Kansas border days.

Really First Battle of War.

"The battle of Black Jack was the first battle of the war between the North and South," said Solomon Brown.

"Yes, said August Bondi, "and its result forecasted the result of the war. That was on the second day of June, 1856. Lord! How hungry we were!"

"That was 47 years ago," said Solomon Brown. "You tell the young man the story, Bondi, if he wants it."

Out came the reporter's pencil, and August Bondi began:

"There had been fighting in Kansas, you know, for many months, but when Wilson Shannon was appointed Governor of that state by Franklin Pierce the day was looking dark for the Free Soilers. The border ruffian invasion was on, legalized by Shannon, who armed the pro-slavery forces with guns from the United States arsenal at Liberty, Clay County, Missouri."

"Old Jim Lane afterward burned the town." Said Solomon Brown.

"The Kansans," continued the other, "were all new settlers and poor; their seed grain, their horses and cattle were their only dependence for the future, and these were taken from them by force or destroyed, while many men, the support of those struggling families, were murdered in cold blood. But old John Brown went marching on. With 11 of us for a nucleus, he prepared to gather a force to repel the border ruffians.

7

Idliby, Ranya, et. Al
The faith club

Iles, Greg
True evil

Irving, John
Cider House rules
Fourth hand

Isaccs, Susan
Lily white

Jaffe, Rona
American love story

Jakes, John
Savannah
On Secret Service

James, P.D.
An unsuitable job for a
woman

Johansen, Iris
Firestorm
Countdown

Jance, J.A.
Long time gone

Johansen, Iris
Count down

Johnston, Velda
House on Bostwick Square

Karon, Jan
On to Canaan
These high green hills
A new song
In this mountain
Light from heaven
Shepherd's abiding
Home to Holly Springs
At home in Mitford
A common life

Kay, Terry
Shadow song
The runaway

Keillor, Garrison
We are still married

Kellerman, Jonathan
Compulsion
Gone

Kelly, Kitty
Family

Keneally, Thomas
Schlinder's list
A River town

Kerley, Jack
The hundredth man

John Brown's Little Army.

"The little company was made up of John Brown, Jr., Captain; four of the sons – Owen, Solomon, Fred and Oliver; Charles Kaiser, Theodore Wiener, August Bondi, George Townsley, Ben Cochrane and Henry Thompson, brother-in-law of John Brown, Sr.

"We were guided by a settler, Howard Carpenter, to a secure hiding place in the virgin forest of Eastern Kansas, on Taway Creek, near the Douglas County line. There was a reward out for each of our heads, but nobody was trying to earn it."

"Why," asked the reporter.

"Maybe they thought it might be unhealthy work," laughed Solomon Brown.

"In this retreat," continued August Bondi, "we lay for six days – from May 24 to May 30, 1856. Twice a day we were rationed with a pone of bran bread baked in a Dutch oven by John Brown. The last two days we had only a spoonful of molasses each, twice a day, with creek water. A kind-hearted Free Soil settler's wife had donated the molasses because it was too sour for her to use."

Hungry, but Determined.

"Ha! Ha!" laughed Solomon Brown. "Do you recollect, Bondi, how loose the waist-band of Wiener's trousers got?"

"Yes, he was stout to begin with – weighed 250. That same Wiener, by the way, had been a slaveholder in the South, but when he came to Kansas and saw the border ruffianism there, he joined us."

"He had a great phrase he often used," said Solomon Brown: "'Dead Men tell no tales,' but I guess that time he felt more like saying 'Dead men don't get hungry.'"

"Well," continued August Bondi, "on May 30 came James Clark Ridpath, afterward the historian, but the correspondent for the *New York Tribune*. Captain Brown explained to him that we couldn't stay there much longer. Ridpath advised courage and patience.

"You must stay and see it out," said he: "Your boys are at this time the sole dependence of the Free State party."

"While Ridpath was talking, two settlers arrived. They were McPhinney [McWhinney?] and Shore, Captains of two so-called military organizations. They told their troubles, how the border ruffians were killing their horses, stealing their cattle, etc., but they forgot to bring us a bite of lunch.

"Well, how many men can you give me?" asked Captain Brown. "I want you to understand that I will not sacrifice my men here much longer. If your people don't want to fight for their homes and firesides, I shall leave you."

"The two settlers promised to be around next day to tell him what they could do. Now, late on the following afternoon seven pro-slavery men surprised 12 Free Soilers who were eating dinner in a log cabin a few miles from our retreat. They rushed in and covered the Free Staters, who had left their guns and pistols stacked at one side, and they cleaned up the bunch."

"That night back came McWhinnery [McWhinney?] and Shou [Shore?] to our camp and told their tale of woe. While they talked, Howard Carpenter arrived, and we all held council until 10 o'clock under the big oak tree in the center of our camp. It was settled that the three visitors go out and send runners about the country to announce the rendezvous of armed free staters at the church in Prairie City."

"I recollect how you spoke out then, Bondi," said Solomon Brown. "You said, 'Say, can't we have breakfast at Prairie City?'"

"Yes," laughed August Bondi, "hunger limbered up my tongue. I was 22 and

Killdeer, John
From the prairie

Kincade, Thomas
The Christmas angel
Cape light

Kinsella, Sophie
The undomestic goddess

Koning, Hans
New Yorker in Egypt

Korda, Michael
The fortune, vol 1 & 2

Krantz, Judith
Till we meet again
Scruples two

LaHaye, Tim.Jenkins,Jerry
Mark's story

Laker, Rosalind
Far seeks the heart

Lane, Margaret
Tale of Beatrix Potter

LeCarre, John
Small town in Germany

Leonard, Mike
The ride of our lives

Lewis, Beverly
The betrayed
The crossroads
Shunning
Sacrifice
Postcard
Englsher
The preacher's daughter
October song
The Brethren

Lewis, Beverly & David
Sanctuary

Lindberg, Reeve
Under a wing

Lucado, Max
Traveling light
The applause of heaven

McCain, John
Faith of my fathers

Macomber, Debbie
44 Cranberry Point
Norah an Orchard Valley Story

MacGregor, Jerry
Faith of the first ladys

MacLeod, Charlotte
The odd job

Solomon was 19, and us young fellows were suffering frightfully. Well, at 5 o'clock the next morning back came Carpenter to guide us. We saddled our horses and started – a funny-looking cavalcade, I warrant, our clothes nothing but rags attached together with locust thorns.”

“We had half a blanket each,” interrupted Solomon Brown.

Preaching, Then Breakfast

“But at Prairie City there was no breakfast. They told us to wait till the crowd came. So we tightened the ropes about our bellies and waited with mouths watering. At last people began to come in from all the surrounding country, some in wagons, some horseback and a few afoot. It seemed that there must be grace before meat for us. The Methodist preacher mounted the church steps and, turning, began to talk. In half an hour we were all in tears. I shall never forget how women cried and men groaned as the dreadful tale of border ruffianism was gone over. After the sermon there was common prayer. The services lasted several hours.”

“I began to get pretty disgusted,” said Solomon Brown. “I thought they might better have been employed molding bullets than weeping and groaning so long.”

“At 3 o'clock,” continued the other, “church ended and the women began to bake biscuits. It was our first real meal in many days and was our last for 28 hours. While we were eating, three border ruffian scouts were seen in the distance and Captain Brown sent seven men after them and brought 'em in. From them we learned where the main border ruffian camp was located and they gave us the news that the pro-slavery people had gone down into our own part of Kansas and made prisoners of all the free state leaders there. Two were brothers of Solomon's, one of whom was a member of the so-called free state legislature.

“A few men were left in charge of the prisoners, and the rest of our force at once set out for the pro-slavery camp. McWhinney and Shore mustered 40 men to go with Brown. Six men were added to Captain Brown's company of 11, making a total of 17. The six were A. O. Carpenter, now in Mendocino County, Cal.; a Mr. Hill, three brothers named Moore (their father, a preacher, was a prisoner of the border ruffians), and young Hugh McWhinney.

Story of the Battle

“We rode until 2 a.m. that night, finally stopping in a post oak grove, where we tied our horses. As we rested, John Brown told his company that they were within a mile and a half of the enemy's camp. At the first break of day, June 2, we started, all except young Fred Brown, who was left to guard the horses. John Brown had talked with McWhinney and Shore and told them that upon sighting the camp he would give the command to charge, and that they should all charge right in with us.

“Within half a mile of the camp a picket saw us and fired.

“Charge”, shouted Captain Brown. Our company, without looking back, rushed down the hill to the bottom, when Captain Brown yelled “Halt” He had seen that the other companies, numbering 40 men, had remained behind at the top of the hill, where they began firing a few shots. John Brown ordered us to take to the washed-out Santa Fe Trail, which ran along there, and we proceeded to use it as a rifle pit. Then the firing became hot on both sides. At 6 a.m. Shore rushed down the hill and set down among us with a long face. He was hungry, he said.

“ ‘I'll have to go now and get my breakfast', he said..

Brown Enforces Surrender

“Next George Townsley got cold feet.

Parker, Robert B
Poodle Springs(with Raymond
Chandler)
School days
Night passage

Patterson, James
Beach road
The lake house
Lifeguard
The notebook
Mary, Mary
Honeymoon
Violets are blue
6th target
3rd degree
The Quickie

Peal, Norman Vincent
Favorite quotations

Peck, Scott
Meditations from the road

Perry Anne
Bluegate fields
Paragon walk

Peterson, Roger Tory
Wild America

Peters, Ellis
Flight of a witch

Peters, Elizabeth
Tomb of the golden bird

Philbrick, Nathaniel
Sea of glory

Pilcher, Robin
Starburst

Pilcher, Rosemund
September, v. 1&2
Another view
Shell seekers
Winter solstice
Coming home

Piper, Don
90 minutes in heaven

Plain, Belva
Harvest
Daybreak

Prather, Marilyn
Mysterious merry-go-round

Price, Eugenia
Stranger in Savannah
Where shadows go
Don Juan McQueen
Margarets story
New moon rising

“ ‘Captain Brown,’ he said, ‘we are getting short of ammunition. I’d better go after some.’ And he departed. At 8 o’clock, of our diminished party Carpenter was disabled by a shot in the elbow and Henry Thompson was shot through the lungs. One of Shore’s men had also been hit. It must have been about 9 or 10 o’clock when Captain Brown came to the end of the line, where the Moores, Wiener and I were stationed. He had already visited the other end, where Solomon and the others were.

“ ‘Boys,’ said he, ‘something must be done, or, with these fellows leaving or getting hit we’ll have no force left. Now, I’ll go ahead to find a position to command their camp. Follow me.’

“That’s the kind of a man John Brown was.

“When about 300 yards from the camp he ordered the Moore boys, who were armed with Sharps rifles, to kill the border ruffians’ horses. ‘Maybe we can scare them into surrendering,’ he said. ‘We must kill no more of our enemies than we are absolutely obliged to.’

“ ‘I’ll go down and summon them to surrender,’ said Captain Brown. Bondi, you have the poorest gun, keep close behind me; Wiener, you stay about ten yards behind Bondi, and you Moors keep back about 25 yards with your Sharps. If I wave my hat, everybody come rushing.’

“Captain Pate, of the pro-slavery party, sent out a prisoner with a flag of truce. Brown sent him back, saying he would talk only with their leader. Pate then came out with a white handkerchief.

“ ‘What are you doing here?’ demanded Captain Brown.

“ ‘I am here making arrests of law-breakers,’ replied Pate.

“ ‘Well,’ said Captain Brown, ‘I’ve a proposition to make to you – I want your unconditional surrender.’ At the same time he jerked out his pistol and covered Pate. Afterward Pate made quite a roar about Captain Brown’s violence to a flag of truce. He turned to give the order to his men, but they were already laying down their arms. They did not know that our little party was backed by so few men. Brown’s bold move did the business, though their surrender was undoubtedly hastened by the sight of a cloud of dust they saw in the distance. The dust was raised by a party of 25 Free-Staters hurrying to our aid. They had 17 wounded out of about 75 men.

“So after five hours’ fighting we were in possession of the pro-slavery force that had been the terror of the outlying districts of Kansas. H. Clay Pate was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness, where he was Colonel of the Second Virginia Cavalry. Brockett, his lieutenant in the Black-jack fight, who had been the only man to resist the surrender, was soon afterward sentenced by a court martial for indiscriminate murder of peaceful settlers in Bourbon County, Kansas.”

Macomber, Debbie
Hearts divided

Mansfield, Stephen
Faith of George Bush

Marshall, Catherine
Meeting God at ever turn

Martin, Steve
The jury

McCaig, Donald
Rhett Butler's people

McCullough, David
1776

McCourt, Frank
Tis
Teacher man

McInerney, Ralph
Second vespers

Michael, Judith
Sleeping beauty
Inheritance, 2 vol
The real mother

Michaels, Fern
Late bloomer
Hocus Pokus
Lethal justice

Michaels, Barbara
The dancing floor

Montgomery, Lucy Maud
Anne of the island

Morris, Mary McGary
Fiona range

Mortman, Doris
The lucky ones

Nye, Nelson
Bandido

O'Brian, Patrick
The truelove

Odonnell, Lillian
No business being a cop

Oke, Janete
Heart of the wilderness

Palmer, Catherine
Finders keepers

Paretsky, Sara
Tunnel vision
Hard time
Fire sale
Writing in a age of silence

PIONEER CEMETERY (ALSO CALLED PIONEER RIDGE) by Mary Burchill

Pioneer Cemetery was established soon after the settlement of Lawrence, 1854, and burial was by permission and without system or plot. It was the first public burying ground for the use of citizens of Lawrence, and was originally called Oread Cemetery. Much of the early history of Lawrence may be reconstructed in the mind of the observer by reading the inscriptions on the moss covered and broken head stones.

According to records, the first burial was that of a young boy named Moses Pomeroy, who died October 1, 1854, and was buried "on the hill west of Lawrence" on land donated by a resident. The cemetery was a long way from town, two miles west over rough terrain. As far as can be determined, the grave had no lasting marker. The earliest date on a stone is the one for Cornelius Campbell who died on April 22, 1855.

Quantrill's raid on August 21, 1863, added many new graves to the cemetery. Most of the victims were interred there but upon opening Oak Hill Cemetery east of Lawrence in 1865, many bodies of Quantrill's victims were moved to the new burial ground. A suitable monument was erected to the memory of the victims.

According to the stones remaining in the old burial grounds a large number of the victims of the raid still rest where they were first buried. The reinterment of the Quantrill victims was carried out in 1872. Elmer E. Brown says the GAR, thru the efforts of C.W. Smith, applied to the government for markers for the graves of the Wisconsin soldiers and these were finally received and set up by Charlie Aplitz under the direction of Smith. Some 20 of these markers are still in the Pioneer plot.

The story of epidemics which swept away children is told by a large number of little slabs bearing almost the same date. Perhaps it was scarlet fever, or diptheria, before the modern anti-toxins of today were known.

There is also character in the monuments still standing or lying broken on the ground. We find the ephemeral American policy of show in a stucco monument to the unknown dead and the solid, enduring work of the Germans in solid granite set about with iron posts and chains which show little wear for their exposure.

Burials are still being allowed today but space is limited. You need permission from the University and must be cremated. It is still an active cemetery even more so since coeds sunbath in the cemetery and students study in the quiet. It seems an appropriate use of a lovely spot.

WORLD WAR II CAMPANILE

The World War II Memorial Campanile was constructed in 1950 to honor the 277 students and faculty who died serving their country in World War II. Their names are engraved in the Virginia Greenstone on the east and west walls of the Memorial Room at the base of the tower. The panels on the south doors of the Memorial Room evoke the emotions and tragedies of war while those on the north doors depict the history of Kansas and the ideals toward which the University and humanity continually strive.

The 120-foot Campanile, designed by Homer F. Neville and built of native Kansas Limestone, contains a 53-bell carillon cast by the John Taylor Bell Foundry, Loughborough, England, during 1950-51. It was dedicated on May 27, 1951, and rededicated on April 26, 1996,

following an extensive renovation.

The largest bell of the KU World War II Memorial Carillon was dedicated to the memory of Olin Templin by the KU Endowment Association to which he served as Executive Secretary for many years. He graduated from the University of Kansas in 1886 and returned in 1890 as the University's first professional philosopher, establishing what are now the departments of philosophy, sociology and psychology.

The tribute to Templin by the Endowment Association was significant for the fact that, during the latter years of Templin's long tenure at the University of Kansas, he vigorously sought to construct a carillon tower to honor the memory of the pioneering settlers of Lawrence for the devastating hardships they had endured, especially during the Civil War years.

Unfortunately, Templin died in 1943 before the end of World War II. His dreams and plans were resurrected by the Memorial Association Committee, established to determine, from some seventeen proposals, which was the best choice for a memorial to KU's war dead.

The Campanile is an integral part of graduation each May. The procession of faculty and graduates forms on the drive then they pass through the Campanile to begin the "walk down the hill". Family and friends line the walkway as the graduates pass through then as they enter the stadium they pass through the line of faculty. An unforgettable event.

LAWRENCE AND THE OLD TRAILS

Between Lawrence and Topeka, the Kansas turnpike passes near the route of the old Oregon-California Trail, traveled in the 1800s by explorers, missionaries, soldiers, emigrants in search of land and forty-niners in search of gold. Fifteen miles south of here was the Santa Fe Trail, which for more than 50 years served mainly as a trail of trade and commerce. From the Missouri River it was some 2,000 miles to Oregon and California and around 800 to Santa Fe, following trails established centuries earlier by Native Americans. Tribes living in this area during the 1800s included the Delaware, Kaw, Kickapoo, Shawnee, and Wyandot. Markers were put along the entire route of the Santa Fe Trail by the DAR. The majority of the trail is in Kansas.

OREGON TRAIL MARKER ON THE KU CAMPUS (The marker is to the south of the Chi Omega Fountain at the west entrance to the main campus)

Oregon Trail Memorial. J.E. and L.G. Fraser-sculptors

"Beginning in 1849, they plodded up the southern slope of Mount Oread a vast emigration bound for the golden land of California. One branch of the great California and Oregon trail thus passed over the very ground now part of the University campus and many a campfire gleamed on summer nights from the crest where now throngs of students tread."

Plaque by Dr. Howard Briggs, President American Pioneer Trails Association. Setting by the class of 1916.

CAPT. PATE SURRENDERS AT BLACK JACK

Flashbacks into Local History, a series, by Loren Litteer

The Baldwin Ledger, 25 March 1976

Last week we cut away with Missourians under Capt. Henry C. Pate and Capt. Brocket of South Carolina raiding in the Prairie City and Palmyra areas. Capt. John Brown and Capt. Shore had joined forces to rid the area of these raiders. They had send a request for reinforcements to Palmyra and Blue Mound, but hadn't waited for Capt. Dexter and Capt. Abbott to respond. Instead Brown's and Shore's men had marched to the headwaters of Captain's Creek where the Missourians were camped in a grove of Black Jack oaks with their prisoners taken during earlier raids including Dr. Graham, Rev. Moore, the Barricklows, and two of John Brown's sons, John Jr. and Jason, who had been taken on their claims west of Osawatomie.

About three o'clock on Monday morning, June 2, 1856, Brown's and Shore's men dismounted two to three hundred yards back from the enemy and left Winninger, Henricks, Frederick, and three others to tend the horses. They advanced in a curved line with wings outstretched. Brown was in the center and in command. Shore's men were thrown out as skirmishers on the flanks.

They reached the summit of the hill in about a half mile. From there they looked down on Pate and his Missourians. Brown's company attacked down the hill on the run. When they were within a half mile from Pate, the Missourians began to fire. Brown's men held their fire because their guns were only short range. Shore's men had Sharpes rifles, and as they came into range they opened fire. They poured in a first, a second, and a third volley. Brown ordered an advance so that his men with the short range guns cold fire effectively.

The line advanced on the run, becoming somewhat broken. When they reached the Santa Fe Trail they jumped into the gulleys that had been washed in the trail and continued to fire. Brown ordered the men to lie down in the grass (about one to two feet tall). Shore was with Brown, but most of his men had not made the advance and remained on the hill, a position they were unable to hold and they left the battlefield entirely.

Dr. Graham and Rev. Moore were prisoners in Pate's camp, and not being closely guarded in the midst of the fight, the doctor thought it a good chance to make his escape, so he slipped out of the tent and ran for his life straight across toward Brown's men. A member of Pate's army named Franklin Coleman fired at him several times, one of them wounding him severely, but he made his escape. Rev. Moore remained in the tent until the firing had ceased and he was rescued.

Graham reported to Brown and Shore that they could capture the whole force of Pate's if they persisted. About 1 p.m. Pate offered a flag of truce on the condition that they be allowed to retain their arms; Brown refused anything but an unconditional surrender. The flag was withdrawn and the battle renewed.

By this time Brown's men had worked their way into the west channel of Captain's Creek while Pate and his men were in the east channel. They were about one-eighth mile apart.

Henry Thompson was the first to be injured when he was shot in the lung. Dr. Westfall led him away. Carpenter had the end of his nose shot off and the bullet lodged in his shoulder. He too was taken from the field.

All the while Brown paced up and down the ravine viewing the enemy through field glasses and

Early History
of
North Lawrence

By

North Lawrence Civic Association

1930

Early History
of
North Lawrence

Preface

Inasmuch as the present City of Lawrence comprises the sites of two former cities located on either side of the Kaw River, it became of particular interest to members of the North Lawrence Civic Association to investigate, during the recent celebration of the 75th anniversary of the City of Lawrence, the early history of that part of the City situated north and east of the river. The purpose of this pamphlet is to make available a permanent record of the information obtained by the committee which had this matter in charge.

The Association gratefully acknowledges the helpful assistance rendered by several of the older residents of this part of the City who not only supplied interesting information but also verified or rejected data secured from other sources. The reader is indebted also for the facilities extended by the Kansas State Historical Society, Journal-World Publishing Company, Lawrence Free Public Library, The Board of Education, City of Lawrence, Union Pacific Railway System, and others, whose records furnished much pertinent information.

North Lawrence Civic Association.

Lawrence, Kansas,
March 1, 1930.

Early History of North Lawrence

THE site later occupied by the city of North Lawrence was embraced in the lands reserved for the Delaware Indians by a treaty dated September 24, 1829. From that time until 1854 these lands were in the Indian Country or Nebraska Territory.

In May, 1854 John Baldwin, a Missourian, selected a claim on what later became the town-site of Lawrence and bitterly contested his rights for a share in the site after the arrival of the first party of settlers from the New England Emigrant Aid Company.

During the following year Mr. Baldwin obtained a charter to operate a flat boat ferry (drawn by rope) across the river opposite Lawrence and built a long log building for his business and dwelling on the north bank of the river. This building was located at the foot of the present North Third Street. C. W. Babcock, who later served as Mayor of Lawrence was in partnership with Mr. Baldwin for two years.

The comparative absence of available timber on the south banks of the river, and the dense stand on the north side, caused the early settlers to cross the river to obtain building ma-

terials with which most of the first structures on the townsite of Lawrence were erected. Practically all supplies came in by wagon from Leavenworth over a dusty and winding road through the thick growth of timber.

Among the first settlers north of the river were: John Morehead, a Kentuckian, who opened the first traders' store; Dr. G. J. Tallman, from Ohio; C. F. Saum, a carpenter from Ohio; Thomas McCage, a merchant from New York; O. H. Mitchell, a carpenter; M. H. Berry, who operated a bowling alley; Isaac Tibbets, a grocer; W. H. H. Whitney; T. S. Murray; Peter Laptad, and others.

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In a treaty between the United States and the Delaware Indians, ratified on August 22, 1860, the government granted to Sarcoxie, Chief of the Turtle Band, approximately 320 acres including the greater part of the site of North Lawrence. All of this land was transferred to Chas. Robinson, Robert S. Stevens, and William A. Simpson by Sarcoxie and War-me-mar-oqua, his wife, on November 2, 1861. Almost immediately afterwards, the tract was broken up by the transfer of a strip of land to the Eastern Division of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and other smaller sales to settlers who had moved to the community.

During the next two years quite a number of dwellings were built but most of these were of a temporary nature, poorly constructed, and since have been torn down and removed. There

remains standing one residence which was built in 1862 by Chas. Bruce, a lumberman. It is located about one hundred feet west of the corner of Elm and North Seventh Streets on the north side of Elm Street and is known as the McCann property.

On September 20, 1863 the telegraph line of the Kansas Pacific was completed to North Lawrence, but about a month too late to call for assistance during Quantrill's raid on August 21.

Construction of the first bridge across the river was begun in the spring of 1863 by a Chicago concern and was completed in December of that year. It consisted of four 150 foot Howe Truss spans, thirty feet above low water mark. Upon its completion, it was opened as a toll bridge and operated by C. W. Babcock and his brother-in-law, a man by the name of Gillet. The operation of the flat boat ferry was discontinued shortly thereafter by competition.

The Kansas Pacific during 1863 began laying its line from Wyandotte (Kansas City) to North Lawrence, and this was completed on November 26, 1864. An excursion train came from Wyandotte on November 28 and townsite companies were organized along the line. The railroad company immediately began building suitable quarters for freight and passenger purposes, erecting a substantial one-story building, 100'x26', directly opposite the inter-section of Locust and North Fifth Streets on the present

right-of-way of the Union Pacific. There were open platforms on the east and west ends of this building. The building proper housed the offices of the railroad officials, the passenger depot, and the freight depot. George Noble was superintendent of the railroad; W. H. Bancroft, trainmaster; W. D. Wetherell, agent. Regular train service began on December 19, 1864.

It is very likely that North Lawrence first came into existence at this time although no formal charter was obtained from the state. A board of trustees and town officers including the following were elected: G. J. Tallman, H. H. Howard, T. McCage, M. H. Berry, James Franklin, and A. C. Miller.

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A postoffice under the name of "Jefferson" had been established and Charles F. Saum was appointed the first postmaster. The name "Jefferson" probably came from the fact that the town then was located in Jefferson County. The legislature of 1865, however, provided for the formation of Grant Township out of the southwest corner of Sarcoxie Township and made the newly formed township a part of Douglas County. One reason for the change was that Lawrence was ambitious to become the county seat and its chances of success were increased by its not being located on the extreme edge of the county; and too, the settlers of the new town always had been identified and more

closely associated with the interests of Lawrence than with those of their own county.

The completion of the railroad brought in new residents, which necessitated the construction of homes and business buildings. Most of these buildings which were erected sixty-five years ago have since been discarded, although their locations will be remembered by some of the older settlers.

The Petrie house, a stone building on the north side of Lincoln Street between North Second and North Third Streets, was built in 1865. The first well in North Lawrence was located immediately east of this house. Theretofore, water for all purposes had been obtained from the river.

The Bowersock Building on the northwest corner of Locust and North Second Streets was built either in 1865 or the following year and still remains standing.

The Postoffice in 1865 was situated at the north end of the bridge on the east side of the street. At the present time this site is located in the river, about the middle of the new bridge but somewhat to the east. A short time later the postoffice was moved to the west side of the present North Second Street slightly north of its intersection with Locust Street.

A building a few hundred feet northeast of the present site of the Union Pacific passenger

depot housed the jail and court room. H. H. Howard was elected City Attorney and acted as Judge.

Directly north of the jail on the north side of Perry Street a small Catholic Church had been erected. Services were not held regularly.

The Congregational Church was established and the building erected on the northwest corner of Elm and North Third Streets in 1865.

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The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Edmund McKee in 1865 although construction of the building did not begin until May, 1866. The first board of trustees of the church was elected May 28, 1866 and was composed of the following: Jesse Brockway, President; Edmund McKee, Secretary; Charles F. Saum, Oliver H. Mitchell, John C. Bardell, John H. Saunders, Robert Critchfield and Alfred Lawson.

Probably the first school was located on the south side of Locust Street between North Third Street and North Fourth Street. Mrs. Laptad taught the primary grades, and Miss Bartlet, the upper grades. There is a record of another school on the northwest corner of North Eighth and Maple Streets and a colored school located on the northwest corner of North Fifth and Elm Streets.

Chief Sarcoxie and his family lived on the hill north of the Lawson station at Mud Creek.

The site of his home was almost identical with the present location of the house now standing.

Lewis Weingartner operated a bakery on the southeast corner of Locust and North Second Streets. The Snow Bakery was located at the corner of North Second and Walnut Streets (this location is now in the river.) A saloon was operated by Mr. Fritz directly north of the present site of the Union Pacific freight depot.

Orlando Darling operated a saw mill and also a grist mill at the foot of North Fourth Street, between Walnut and Mill Streets.

A general store was located on the east side of North Fourth Street about two hundred feet south of its intersection with Elm Street. A large elm tree is still standing which was on the north side of this store.

Charles Bruce owned a lumber yard on the northeast corner of North Third and Locust Streets on the present site of the Derby Grain Company.

Across the street south from the Kansas Pacific station stood the Crandall House, the leading hotel. This was located in what is now known as the Dauberman Building. Immediately west of this building Henry Snyder conducted a saloon and pool hall.

The first newspaper to be printed was the "North Lawrence Courier" the first issue of which appeared on July 28, 1866. Its editor

was J. S. Broughton. Successive ownerships of the paper changed its name to "Kaw Valley Courier," "Clarion," and finally, "North Lawrence Journal," edited by Judge H. H. Howard.

The Kaw Valley Town Company applied for a charter for North Lawrence on June 7, 1867. This application was not acted upon, probably because there was a bill before the legislature, which if passed, would automatically incorporate then existing towns. This bill was passed by the legislature and North Lawrence became a city of the second class. The population was about twenty-five hundred.

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At its first city election North Lawrence chose the following officers: G. J. Tallman, Mayor; N. Hoystradt, Clerk; A. R. Smith, Treasurer; Thomas Beasely, Marshall; and H. H. Howard, Police Judge. The city was divided into two wards, First and Second, corresponding to the present Fifth and Sixth Wards, respectively. Three councilmen were elected from each ward.

A petition was presented to the City Council of Lawrence on June 11, 1867, signed by North Lawrence citizens, asking that North Lawrence be annexed to the City of Lawrence. This petition was signed by U. Biggs, C. Bruce, Orlando Darling, Samuel Tyson, Simpson Bros., Warren P. Biggs, Leroy Crandall, and others. A protest to the consolidation was presented to the Council on the evening of June 12, 1867, by another

group of North Lawrence citizens on the grounds that Lawrence had no legal right to annex another municipality. This movement was led by Dr. G. J. Tallman, W. H. H. Whitney, Thos. S. Murray, Thomas S. Hawkins, Judge H. H. Howard, and others. However, the City Council passed an Ordinance (No. 77) purporting to annex North Lawrence to the City of Lawrence on the same evening. From subsequent events the ordinance was ineffective and the attempt to annex was unsuccessful.

Immediately after the incorporation of North Lawrence as a city, building began in earnest, and many of the buildings constructed during this period still remain standing. The present home of R. H. Rogers was built in 1867. The brick house on the west side of North Third Street close to the city limits was built. Thos. S. Murray built his home on the northeast corner of Lyons and North Third Streets. Judge H. H. Howard built a residence on the west side of North Third Street about two hundred feet north of the corner of Lyons and North Third Streets. The residence of A. J. Dicker on Locust Street, as well as his store building, were built during this period. The Snyder property on the northwest corner of North Fifth and Walnut Streets was erected. The Melvin home on the southwest corner of North Seventh and Elm Streets was built. Undoubtedly, there are many

other buildings which were erected during this period which are still standing.

The old Lincoln School on the northeast corner of North Seventh and Lincoln Streets was the first substantial school building to be erected. Shortly thereafter the old Woodlawn building was constructed. Both of these buildings were built in 1868. School opened that fall with about 250 pupils in the five schools according to Prof. Murray. The following year the enrolment had increased to nearly 500 scholars.

The colored Baptist Church was built in the fall of 1869 at the corner of Lincoln and North Fourth Streets.

20 In November, 1869, Maple, Locust, Elm, and Lincoln Streets were opened the entire length of the City. The City Council urged the planting of trees. Lyons and Walnut Streets were opened shortly thereafter from the river to the east city limits.

In the fall of 1869 the jail and court room was removed from the location near the present Union Pacific passenger depot to the southwest corner of Locust and North Sixth Streets on which site a two story city hall or council house had been erected.

In 1869, James Walker built the Lindley Building on the southeast corner of Locust and North Fifth Streets. The postoffice was moved

to this building and Mr. Walker became postmaster.

The Rose Hill Cemetery was laid out for the City of North Lawrence by Holland Wheeler, city engineer of Lawrence. This was located on the knoll on the north side of Lyons Street between North Eighth and North Ninth Streets. Monuments which had been erected over graves were visible in this location until recent years.

The Board of Education of the City for the year 1868-69 was composed of: J. L. Furber, President; R. M. Ridgeway, Vice-President; and W. Cartwright. H. E. Cole was Superintendent.

Valley Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M. was organized in North Lawrence and according to news item in December, 1868 was in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected: L. P. Mason, W. M.; A. Luptin, S. W.; F. Herrard, J. W.; L. F. Jackson, Treas.; and J. D. Fincher, Secretary.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railway constructed a railroad bridge across the river in 1870. The line approached the river from the north side on the present North Sixth Street. Later with the permission of the Railway, foot paths were added to the sides of the bridge so that pedestrians might cross without going over the toll bridge. This was the first instance of free passage between the two cities.

On March 17, 1870 the citizens of North Lawrence voted to consolidate with the City of

Lawrence under a general act passed by the legislature providing for the consolidation of cities. Lawrence voters held an election on March 21, and also approved of the consolidation. A joint session of the two city councils was held at which W. Hadley was elected president, and John S. Brown, secretary. April 4, 1870 was set as an election day for new officials of the consolidated city.

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The reorganization of the Board of Education of the consolidated city on May 2, 1870 showed the following members from North Lawrence: Fifth Ward; J. L. Furber, J. F. Morgan. Sixth Ward; R. M. Ridgeway, W. W. Cartwright. The enrolment in the schools of North Lawrence for the year following was: Lincoln, 172; Woodlawn, 160; Locust Street (colored school), 127; total 459. The second story of the Council House was occupied by the colored school.

The City Council of the consolidated city on December 6, 1870 passed an ordinance (No. 138) whereby the City proposed to issue \$100,000 of bonds, the proceeds of which was to be turned over to the Union Pacific Railway upon its furnishing evidence that it had expended that amount in the erection of general repair shops at Bismark Grove in North Lawrence. No provision was made as to how long the shops so constructed should remain at Bismark Grove.

The buildings were built as planned and a large crew of men was recruited for the repair work. Less than ten years later, the shops were removed to Armstrong, Kansas City, Kansas.

About this time a prominent song writer and publisher by the name of Leslie was conducting vocal classes in all of the surrounding towns. In 1879 the graduates of these classes were brought together at Bismark Grove under the name of the Leslie Choral Union. A pavilion had been constructed that accommodated about two thousand singers which had assembled. The tabernacle however, was much too small to hold between ten and twelve thousand visitors who had arrived from all parts of the state. Railroad facilities were taxed to the utmost and a part of the crowd came on flat cars fitted with seats but without overhead shelter. This jubilee continued for several days and gave the people of Kansas their first introduction to Bismark Grove which later became the site of state and county fairs.

State fairs, sponsored by the Union Pacific Railway, and conducted under the direction of the Western National Fair Association began in 1881. The mule car line was extended to Bismark Grove. Elaborate preparations were made, including the erection of large buildings in the grove and the establishing of a race course east of the large building which is now used as a barn. These fairs were well attended by persons from over the entire state. The ex-

hibition buildings and displays have never been
excelled by any fairs held within the state.
Later the fairs became more local in their char-
acter and were finally discontinued in 1898.

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THE MARTYR'S OF KANSAS – CANTRELL

The Lawrence Herald of Freedom, 24 Oct. 1857

Let Virgil sing the praise of great heroes and patriots; let Genius celebrated merit and extol the talents of the great. The short and simple annal of one who, though occupying a humble station in life, lived a bright example of stern integrity and a hero and a martyr, engrosses my pen while I record what I know of the life and death of Jacob Cantrell.

He was born and reared in Jackson County Missouri. When the Territory of Kansas was declared open for settlement, he removed thither with his family, settled near where Palmyra now stands, and in company with others, assisted in laying and building up that now prosperous town. Despising that spurious aristocracy common to all communities where Slavery exists, he felt, as he remarked to me one day that he had entered a new world. Elated with the prospect of speedily securing a fortune and the great blessing and privilege of rearing and educating his children in a free community, he entered into all our plans of improvement, both in church and State, with a hearty will and a ready co-operation.

One year prior to moving to Kansas he lived upon the farm of Otho Hall, a slave-holder and hauled produce to the city of Lawrence, then a new town, very scarce of provisions. He had the words "Kansas a Free State," painted in large letters upon his wagon cover. Meeting Hall one day as he was returning for a load of supplies, Hall noticed the letters upon the wagon and, in ruffian style, well armed as he was, commenced cutting the letters out – After effecting this, he threatened Cantrell's life and commenced striking at him with his knife, cutting him severely.-- Cantrell being wholly unarmed, called to two men (neighbors of Hall) standing near, not to let Hall kill him with out some chance for his life— appealing to their chivalry and honor. They were deaf to his entreaties, and Cantrell saved his life by starting his team as quick and driving as fast as possible. Cantrell had Hall brought before the Court at Independence, charged with assault with intent to kill. The two witnesses swore that Hall was intoxicated. Hall, was discharged; such is the justice in a Pro-Slavery Court.

Through the Spring of 1856 the whole country was in a state of revolutionary confusion. The Territory was filled with marauding parties; men were being robbed and murdered daily. For mutual protection, the citizens of Palmyra and vicinity assembled, armed and equipped. Among them was Jacob Cantrell, ever ready without the slightest murmur to shoulder his Sharp's rifle and go forth to defend the lives and property of the emigrants in his vicinity. In this respect he had a soul larger than the State of Missouri. At the **battle of Black Jack** he recognized some of his Pro-Slavery neighbors among the prisoners, and insisted on having them treated kindly, himself furnishing them provisions. Col. Sumner marched to Palmyra with the United States troops, released Pate and his men, ordered them to return to their homes in Missouri, disbanded Brown, the hero of Black Jack, (not G. W. Brown;) the men returning to their homes. relying upon Sumner for protection. Upon his way to his home in Palmyra, he stepped in at Prairie City, purchased some butter for his family, starting for Palmyra (three miles distant) in company with Leonard Snyder and W. H. Stillwell, neighbors. The minions of Pate upon their way home came across them, and, recognizing Cantrell, compelled him to accompany them. Stopping at his house, he told his wife, who was almost distracted at seeing him a prisoner not to be alarmed, that they were his neighbors, and would not hurt him. Extending his hand with the plate of butter, telling her to take it and not be afraid, one of the ruffians intercepted it, saying that they would need it for their supper. They soon left taking Mr. Cantrell with them. Mr. Stillwell went immediately to Col. Sumner, told him that the very men he had ordered to Missouri had taken Jacob Cantrell a prisoner while they were returning, not more than a mile from his camp.-- Col. S. promised to send a detachment for him the next day, stating that he had given their orders to commit no outrages on their way; also, that the troops were all tired, and that Cantrell would not be harmed. Oh! that was an indifference more fatal than treason on the part of Col. Sumner. He was heard to say, when he heard of the death of Cantrell, that he never could forgive himself.

They took Mr. Cantrell next day to Cedar Creek, 35 miles from Palmyra, there shot and scalped him, burying him about two feet deep. The wolves dug him up. Subsequently the soldiers buried him near that beautiful stream, surrounded by high weeds, with only a stake over his remains, on it inscribed, "Jacob Cantrell".

On the 2d day of July last, I was traveling in Lykens County, K. T. I stopped for the night with Judge Butts (township 16, range 22). Our conversation related to the difficulties of the past summer. I found him to be a Pro-Slavery man. I mentioned the murder of Cantrell as an outrage unparalleled, and that I would do my utmost to bring his murders [sic] to justice whenever the Government passed into different hands. The judge was formerly from Jackson County, Mo.; knew Mr. Cantrell there; was under Col. Coffee when Whitfield marched to Pate's relief; saw Cantrell at Cedar Creek a few hours before they murdered him, lying upon his back, with his hands tied, and a quadruple guard around him. The judge says, "I went to Mr. C., and there was quite a crowd around him. One approached him saying "Mr. Cantrell, I am sorry to find you among our enemies and fighting your old neighbors." "Your clan invade [sic] my home," was Cantrell's reply. "Will you join us against the abolitionist if you could get your freedom? If we release you will join your old neighbors to driving these damned fanatics from our border?" With the thoughts of home, life, wife, children, burning his heart, he said, "No Never." "Then you die, by G_d!" Judge B., went to Pate and Whitfield, and told them to use their authority to prevent his murder. They said they had no authority. In forty-five minutes afterward Jacob Cantrell was no more. He died a martyr. Oh! that more could have witnessed his heroic end. He had seen and felt the influence of that hydra-headed

monster that is even now gnawing at the vitals of our country, and deep down in his heart was a principle that would not surrender.

His widow with her four-small children, lives in Palmyra, in comfortable circumstances, and measures are being taken by the citizens to remove the remains of Mr. C. hither, and erect over them a suitable monument. When Kansas shall be free from her Missouri chains, and millions of freemen till her fertile soil, his memory will be treasured in characters more durable than monuments of brass.

NOTE: There are no death/burial record for surname of Cantrell in the compiled "tombstone records" of The Douglas Co. Genealogical Soc. We do find a Hiram Cantrell (b. in 1850 in MO.) in the Douglas Co. census records from 1870 through 1920. His marriage is recorded to Charlotte Yewdoll on Jan. 20, 1876. in Douglas Co. KS. Hiram may have been one of the children of Jacob and wife, but no record to substantiate it has been found..

-- How Safe Are Your Genealogy Documents? by Pam Cerutti

Today's genealogists gather lots of data online and on CDs. They also have the ease and convenience of genealogy programs to store their resulting family history on a computer. However, the accumulation of paper remains pretty much unavoidable. We have copies of book pages, newspaper clippings, courthouse papers, and correspondence, to name but a few examples. Then there are the old photos collected from family members we convinced to part with such treasures, and even 35 mm slides.

Now that we have them, how do we preserve them?

Conscientious collectors of family history papers preserves them in acid-free protectors and stores them in a safe location with stable, controlled temperature and humidity levels. Then they hope that disaster doesn't strike that location.

We hear about major disasters like floods, hurricanes, and tornados that devastate homes and the family treasures their occupants stored in them.

Even a small, localized problem in a home can wipe out irreplaceable documents - an electrical fire, a burst water pipe, or a curious child,

pet, or perhaps an unwelcome critter. Sometimes a family member may borrow papers or photos to show to someone, and the carefully preserved goods get damaged or even lost. It's a sickening feeling to consider the possible fate of these documents! Safeguarding them amounts to a daunting responsibility.

One approach that has given me some peace of mind is to scan my priceless papers and pictures. I gathered a set of documents at a time, hooked up my scanner to my computer and spent some evenings converting

them to digital files. I organized folders on my computer to mimic my

steel file cabinet and gave each converted document a name that

describes its content. Once scanned, the hard copy document went into storage for safekeeping.

The beauty of the digitized documents is that I can copy them over and over, and each one looks just as good as my original scan. In fact, my scans look even better than many of the faded photos, yellowed news clippings, and deteriorated pages I had to start with, thanks to the software that comes with a scanner. By previewing each scan before finalizing it, I had the chance to darken or lighten it, increase contrast, or even sharpen up fuzzy photos. I'll admit that some photos were old enough to warrant extra touch-up with additional photo editing software, but that's a job I can do over time. The important thing is that my documents are no longer at high risk of permanent loss.

Storing digitized documents on a single computer is only slightly better than having them on paper in a shoebox. Computers have limited lives, as do storage media. The plan is not complete until you distribute copies of your documents in multiple locations. I have given CDs of my documents to family members around the country, and I will repeat the distribution with DVDs and future generations of media. Just as it's hard to find equipment that reads floppy disks or Zip disks today, the data you share is only as safe as the media used to share it. To carry it a step further, you might take advantage of an online file storage service, as I have.

If you haven't converted your paper treasures to a digital format, I have good news for you. Today's scanners do a very nice job for a very reasonable price. There are many models available for under \$100. Just be sure to choose one that gives you good quality output for all the documents you need to preserve: text, photos, and perhaps slides. Then get started. Perhaps you, too, will sleep better.

CORNER STONE CEREMONY FOR METHODIST CHURCH WILL BE HELD SUNDAY

The Baldwin Ledger, 14 Aug. 1931

Many interesting articles will go into box which will be laid inside the Stone. Current Issue of *the Ledger* will be there.

The laying of the corner stone of the new \$100,000 Methodist Episcopal church will take place Sunday August 16, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Baldwin is expecting a large crowd to be present at these ceremonies. Many prominent churchmen from out of town have sent work to the committee in charge that they expect to be present.

The new church takes the place of the old brick church which was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning November 30, 1930. It was on [illegible] 4, 1901 that the corner stone of the old church was laid. Bishop Warren performed the official act of laying the stone. It was not until February 14, 1904, that the new church was dedicated. The fact that nearly three years elapsed between the laying of the corner stone and the final dedication indicates that funds were not easily obtained at that time. Dr. S. S. Murphy, President L. H. Murlin, and Bishop Hughes officiated at the dedicatory exercises.

The new church building is being built of Bedford sawed stone with a modification of the early English type of architecture. As the new structure emerges, Phoenix like, from the ashes of the old, it slowly sheds its crude coverings and assumes an appearance of massive beauty. One can picture an old ivy covered English stone church of a few generations ago. The new building is being built for permanence. As the walls arise, one is impressed with the magnitude of technical detail that the architects have worked into the structure to give it beauty and strength. This building will doubtless stand long after the present generation has passed on.

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minutes of the 1931 Kansas Conference
a copy of the program of the corner stone laying service
a list of the voluntary labors for cleanup day
a church membership roll
a list of the official members
a copy of the Alumni Bulletin
a copy of the *Central Christian Advocate*
a copy of the "Missionary Friend"
a copy of "Home Missions"
a copy of the World Service Council
a list of Sunday School officers and teachers

THE PROGRAM

The pastor, Dr. Wiley A. Keve will preside. In harmony with traditions and customs the ritual of the church will be followed. The music will be under the direction of Mrs. H. Z. Moore. The program will be given as follows: Instrumental number, Congregational hymn, "I love to Tell The Story;" the ritual introduction by the pastor; anthem by the choir; ritual prayer and psalter by President Wallace B. Fleming; the New Testament lesson by Dr. Wilbur Mason, district superintendent; address, Dr. Edward Hislop; congregational hymn, "The Church's One Foundation;" the laying of the corner stone, Dr. Wilbur Mason; Prayer by Dr. Charles W. Bailey; the Doxology; the Benediction, by President Fleming.

LIST OF WORKMEN

H. H. Dunham, architect and supervisor, Kansas City, Mo.; A. O. Pearson, Superintendent, Chicago, Ill.
CARPENTERS: Everett Cole, Harry Payne, Ted Thornell, Don Clark, G. W. McFerren, A. M. Stewart.
STONE CUTTERS: John F. Hilton, Robert Rice, J. A. Kennedy, Bert Tufts.
STONE MASONS: F. L. Graves, L. D. Graves, Wm. H. Jefferson, Joe Landis, J. E. Baston, C. E. Hancock, E. R. Trobenins, Edw. Fitzpatrick, Chas. Hopper.
CEMENT FINISHERS: L. D. Rosenberry, John Simpson
TRUCK DRIVERS: Geo. Marqueling, R. E. Baughman, W. F. Pearson, Geo. Pearson, Paul Sutton,
TEAMS: F. H. Pearson, T. J. Anglin, John Shocklin
CATERPILLAR OPERATOR: T. J. Anglin,
LABOR: G. W. Reynolds, Earl Reynolds, Albert Porter, Bill Wright, Roy McGhee, John Perkins, Myrl Messer, Roy Messer, John Hull, R. A. Gardner, Robert McDaniel, H. H. Hutton, Edw. Pettijohn,
HELPER: Robert McBride,
BAKER STUDENTS; A. Wilkinson, H. Streator, Karl Spear, Paxton Mize, Chas. Pike, Arthur Burdorff, Fred Clark, Paul Bachelder, Homer Blossom, Harry McPhell, W. E. Bonnett, Elmer Torrence, Fred Walker, F. W. Lane.

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CORNER STONE CEREMONY FOR METHODIST CHURCH WILL BE HELD SUNDAY

The Baldwin Ledger, 14 Aug. 1931

Many interesting articles will go into box which will be laid inside the Stone. Current issue of *the Ledger* will be there.

The laying of the corner stone of the new \$100,000 Methodist Episcopal church will take place Sunday August 16, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Baldwin is expecting a large crowd to be present at these ceremonies. Many prominent churchmen from out of town have sent word to the committee in charge that they expect to be present.

The new church takes the place of the old brick church which was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning November 30, 1930. It was on [illegible] 4, 1901 that the corner stone of the old church was laid. Bishop Warren performed the official act of laying the stone. It was not until February 14, 1904, that the new church was dedicated. The fact that nearly three years elapsed between the laying of the corner stone and the final dedication indicates that funds were not easily obtained at that time. Dr. S. S. Murphy, President L. H. Murlin, and Bishop Hughes officiated at the dedicatory exercises.

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Posted on 31 July, 2007 by [Steve](#) 36 Comments

Ethics in Publishing Family Histories

Facts can't be copyrighted.

I was surprised when a friend of mine who practices copyright law first passed this information on to me. Reflecting on this statement, it makes sense. How could anyone claim copyright to the name of the ship on which their immigrant ancestor sailed, or the date of death of their great great grandfather, or the amount that an ancestor paid in monthly rent?

Recent legal opinion has even decided that certain compilations of facts, such as telephone directories, are not subject to copyright.

But what about compiled genealogies? What can I include in a published genealogy without infringing on someone else's rights? And what rights do I have to the compilations I produce?

Genealogists generally like to share their discoveries by compiling a family tree and providing it to family members or other people who are researching the same line. Many genealogists share their discoveries online, posting GEDCOM files to sites such as RootsWeb, Ancestry.com, or to one of the new Web 2.0 applications for collaborative efforts in Family History Research.

On more than a few occasions, I've read tales of how someone shared their pedigree with someone else, only to find their own work published on the Internet without permission, often without any citation of the source of the pedigree. Those whose hard work has been published without their consent have sometimes been furious about having their work published.

So, what recourse does someone have when they find their work published without their consent and without attribution? Do those who produce compiled genealogies own copyright to their compilations of names, dates, and locations?

The facts themselves are not copyrightable. That much is clear. Certain compilations such as phone books are not copyrightable. But what about compiled genealogies?

Since compiled genealogies involve discovering relationships, finding facts in unusual locations, and carefully assembling the information to reflect the structure and organizations of ancestral families, compiled genealogies are probably considered creative works and, therefore, are probably protected by copyright. The owner of the copyright to a compiled genealogy would probably have available whatever recourse is available under the applicable copyright laws.

So, can I incorporate several generations of genealogical information compiled by someone else into my own family history and publish the work without permission of the original compiler? Frequently, compiled genealogies are published without information about the person who conducted the research or compiled the work. But, anonymous works are still protected under the copyright laws.

I don't know the answers to these questions. I'm not a copyright attorney and my opinions are mine alone. As others including [footnoteMaven](#) have recently pointed out, even the opinion of someone licensed to practice law is only an opinion. Decisions on copyright issues are generally made by the courts.

To protect the integrity of my work, I can:

- Incorporate information from other compiled genealogies into my own only after obtaining copies of source material used to support that information.
- Where appropriate, cite the original compiled genealogy as a source. This source will be a derivative source, but a source, nonetheless.
- Where possible, obtain permission from the original compiler before incorporating the work into my own published genealogy.

What about sources? Many of the sources genealogists use in their work are publicly available sources such as vital records, census records, and immigration records. Some sources, though, are oral histories, letters, diaries, phone conversations, and e-mail communications. Each of these sources is protected by copyright in and of themselves. Generally, citing sources without reproducing the original work is considered acceptable.

Still, great aunt Marge may not want her private letters to me cited as a source in a published genealogy.

And what about information on living individuals? Genealogists agree that it is never acceptable to publish information on living individuals in a publicly available medium. How about publishing information on living individuals in a family history available only to those named in the work? What about publishing potentially sensitive information such as illegitimate births, same sex relationships, and causes of death?

To avoid disenfranchisement of my relatives and the sources of personal communications, I can:

- Request permission to include personal communications as sources in compiled genealogies.
- Never publish information about living individuals in a publicly published genealogy.
- Request permission to include information about living individuals in family histories destined for distribution to family members.
- Request permission to include potentially sensitive information from those who might be impacted by publishing that information.

These suggestions will be difficult to reduce to practice. Even if I get permission from the person most closely affected by potentially sensitive information, some other member of the family may be aghast that the information is included.

While my decisions may not always be perfect, I'll evaluate the information I intend to publish and decide what to include and what information for which to request permission on a case-by-case basis. And I'll certainly have to consider whether something I publish has the potential to harm someone else.

Even this approach is not without an ethical dilemma. By choosing not to report certain information I may risk compromising the integrity and accuracy of my work.

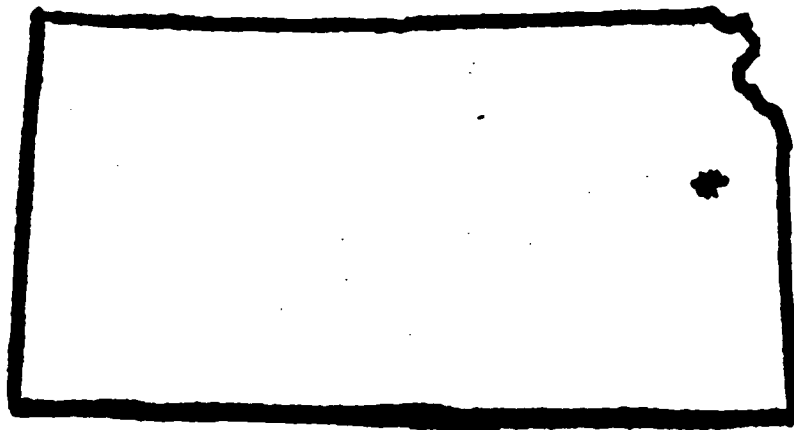
What to do? Well, I'll do the best that I can.

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KANSAS PIONEERS



The lines are fallen unto me
in pleasant places; yea,
I have a goodly heritage. Ps 16:6

Introduction

Compiling the information included in this Historical account, along with our memories of Grandma Florys narrations of these events has been enjoyable. She was 2 years old when their family and caravan arrived at Westport Landing (K.C.) and near 10 years old when Quantrills men raided their home.

We have quoted occasionally from "History of the Church of the Brethren in Kans." by Elmer LeRoy Craik and greatly appreciate the permission to use this by Susan Taylor and Raymond Flory of McPherson College.

We were also aided by relatives and friends in many ways: old paper clippings, typing, editing, and suggestions.

It is our prayer and desire that the efforts in compiling this information may be a means of strengthening our Faith in the "God of our Fathers," and increasing our appreciation for the Heritage we are the recipients of, including the responsibility of "earnestly contending for the Faith which was once delivered unto the saints," for our posterity, and others who answer the call.

May we be found ready and waiting for His Return is our prayer.

John W. and Ethel Beeghley
R.R. 2 Box 139
Baldwin City, KS. 66006

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The Ulrich family trace their lineage to a group of German people who became restless under religious persecution in Germany, and migrated to Holland in 1705. After residing there several years they received a promise of religious freedom in the English colonies of America, so they embarked for the coast of England, where they boarded ships for the perilous journey across the Atlantic ocean.

In this group was one Jacob Ulrich, then a lad of about 16 years, who sailed on the ship, Pennsylvania, from Plymouth, England, and entered this country Sept. 11, 1732. They landed at New York, but at the invitation of Wm. Penn, they migrated to Pennsylvania. According to legal records and early Wm. Penn history, we are told the Ulrich family obtained land from the Wm. Penn government, and settled near Roaring Spring, then a frontier town.

Records indicate that a John Ulrich, born in Pa. in 1764, married Christena Brumbaugh, daughter of Conrad Brumbaugh of Bedford county Pa. and raised a family. His wife Christena died and he later married Elizabeth Clapper. The Ulrich family built and operated flour mills in that area.

John Ulrich Sr. started to Indiana in 1821 to attend a sale of public land at Richmond, Indiana. He rode horseback from Roaring spring, Pa. spending the winter at Dayton, Ohio before going on to the sale at Richmond, Ind. He could not speak English so when he bid he held up one finger for one dollar and then with the forefinger on his right he made a sign on the forefinger on the left hand of one quarter more to indicate he had bid \$1.25 per acre. He had bid off 1200 acres of land on Nettle Creek for \$1500.00. He had this much money along in his saddle bag in gold. He had obtained it from the sale of the Mill and Mill Seat at Roaring Spring. This Mill he had operated since 1795 and it had been willed to him by his father Daniel Ulrich in the year 1781. John Ulrich Sr. had eight children and to each he willed a share of this 1200 acres which he purchased in Wayne county, Ind.

John Ulrich Sr. and his second wife Elizabeth and their family moved to Wayne county in 1822, locating northwest of Five Points along Nettle Creek, and built a log cabin there. The cabin was near an Indian trail. Tradition has it that when the men folks

were gone from the house, Elizabeth would hang several men's hats on the pegs outside the door so that any Indians passing by would suppose there were men at home. In this way she was able to keep away unwelcome visitors.

These early families were all members of the German Baptist Brethren, then called Dunkers.

Sept. 12, 1932 Hagerstown, Ind. celebrated the 100th Anniversary on that day, of the founding of the town by Jacob Ulrich, a son of John Ulrich Sr. We are told that in the cemetery nearby are the graves of John, and Elizabeth Ulrich, his second wife. This Jacob Ulrich, being our Great Grandfather, is the one we are attempting to trace from here on in this article. We know that he had brothers and sisters but we have only sketchy data of them in our files. We do have a record of Jacob having married Mary Hoover while they were still living in Pa. These were our Great Grandparents.

When I was a boy at home, our grandmother, Susannah (Ulrich) Flory would stay with us sometimes weeks at a time, as she did with her other daughters and sons. This was after grandpa had passed away. Occasionally we would get her to tell some of the early pioneer day stories of her childhood with her parents, Jacob and Mary (Hoover) Ulrich.

Our grandmother was the youngest of 13 children, 3 of them died when young. She was born Oct. 20, 1853 and died Feb. 10, 1938. She married Wesley Flory, also the youngest of 13 children, on Jan. 22, 1871. He was born Jan. 31, 1852 and died Sept. 23, 1927. They had 3 sons and 3 daughters; Elmer L., Ira C., and Abraham J., Mary Postma, Elnora Brohammer and Christena Beeghley.

Grandma's parents, Jacob and Mary (Hoover) Ulrich were some of the earliest German Baptist Brethren settlers in Kansas. Previous to 1855, Jacob had made two trips to Kansas territory on horseback, as one of his sons later described him, "a sort of natural rover." His objective was eastern Kansas but on one of these trips he went as far as Ft. Riley.

Disposing of his property early in 1855, Jacob headed a caravan of 11 covered wagons bound for Kansas. Besides his family, other members of the party were; Aaron Eller and family, I. B. Hoover and family, Wm. Rafe and family, Daniel Holsinger and family,

Henry Messenheimer and family, David Longanecker, and the Evans family (who stopped 50 miles east of St. Louis in Ill.). Their route took them through Indianapolis, Terra Haute, St. Louis, and Kansas City, (then named Westport Landing).

They arrived at Westport Landing Oct. 20, 1855 and decided to spend the winter there where the comforts of life were easier to obtain than on the Kansas side. Accordingly they camped at Wyandotte, doing their trading at Parkville, Mo., ten miles up the Missouri River. Kansas City was originally a fur trading post while called Westport Landing. Later in 1838 it was organized under the name Kansas, but spelled "Kanzas", after a tribe of Kanza Indians. Kansas became a Territory in 1854 and a State in 1861 and was probably named after the Kanza Indians. The present name of Kansas City was adopted in 1889.

Our Grandmother, Susannah, was a young traveler of 2 years old when they arrived at Westport Landing. We are told that after her father Jacob sold his Indiana property including the Mills, he converted the money into gold which he put in the bottom of their covered wagon hidden under a false floor.

According to World Encyclopedia the first bridge across the Missouri river was completed in 1869, so we suppose these covered wagons, horses and people crossed the river by ferryboat to Ks. In March 1856 these immigrants started out on the old Santa Fe trail for Breckenridge county, (now Lyon county Ks.), where they had found a favorable location through the help of Peter Ikenberry, also from Ind. The "float titles" were used to secure for Ulrich 2 sections of good Wyandotte Indian land, 10 miles southwest of the present city of Emporia. Other members of the Ulrich party settled in the vicinity of the future city of Emporia. Jacob's son Daniel was present when the first load of material was unloaded preparatory to erecting the first building in Emporia.

These frontiersmen had much labor to do in preparing homes in a new land but their spiritual welfare was also their concern. In the summer of 1856, the first congregation of German Baptist Brethren to be organized in Kansas was established under the name "Cottonwood Church". Charter members were; Jacob Ulrich and wife, I. B. Hoover, Peter Ikenberry, Gabriel Jacobs and wife and daughter and David Longanecker. The first sermon preached

by a German Baptist Brethren minister was in the summer of 1856 by Gabriel Jacobs who had moved there from Delaware county Ind. and had taken a claim 12 miles south of Emporia. The first love feast in Kansas was in Jacob Ulrich's home in Dec. 1856.

They soon became dissatisfied with this location, close to the Cottonwood river, the "ague" (malaria) becoming a problem and the closest physician was 50 miles distant so again they made plans to move. The Ellers and Messenhimers went to Iowa, the Ulrichs went to Douglas county Ks., and the Holsingers remained there.

The first correspondence from Kansas found in the "Gospel Visitor" is from the pen of Jacob Ulrich Dec. 30, 1856; "There are but few members here and only one laborer in the Word. He holds meeting every four weeks in rotation. His name is Gabriel Jacobs. We now live on the Cottonwood river, 20 miles south of Council Grove; but we intend, God willing, by the first of March to move 8 miles south of Lawrence to a place called Hickory Point, near the Santa Fe road. This is a pleasant and fertile country, the climate mild and good for a prairie country, and it is hoped that peace, one of the greatest comforts and blessings of this world, is once more restored in Kansas; this is the general belief here".

An account in "History of the Church of the Brethren in Kansas" by Craik says, "more than any other man, Jacob Ulrich put Kansas on the map as far as the Brethren were concerned, communicating by letter and through the pages of the Gospel Visitor, encouraging families and ministers to move westward." In Church history we find Jacob spoken of as a Deacon, but we do not find when or where he was elected, probably before they moved from Indiana.

The Brethren had entered Kansas during a period of violence and peace was much longed for. The Wakarusa war ended in Dec. 1855, but that was not the end of the struggle, for on May 21, 1856 Sherrif Jones entered and sacked Lawrence and 3 days later John Brown executed the Pottawatomie massacre. Border warfare set in for the next 4 months, Missourians against Kansans, pro slavery men against free state men. After the arrival of Governor Geary, the third territorial governor, and after Sept. 1856 lawlessness subsided for some time.

After getting settled in Douglas county, about 8 miles south of Lawrence and a mile east of 59 Highway on what is now known as the Plummer place, Jacob Ulrich became a mover in organizing the few members who came with them from Cottonwood or had come directly to Douglas County. One of the newcomers was Elder Abraham Rothrock from Pennsylvania, who had been attracted to Kansas by Bro. Ulrich's articles in the Church paper, and he became the first elder of the Brethren in Kansas. Before the organization, services were held in the Ulrich schoolhouse.

This organization occurred in 1858 in Stephen Studebaker's log house about 4 miles southwest of Pleasant Grove with 12 members. Abraham Rothrock and wife, Stephen Studebaker and wife, Daniel Studebaker and wife, Daniel Keeny and wife, Jacob Markley and wife, Isaac Hoover and David Kinzie. An election was held with Daniel Studebaker chosen for minister and Isaac Hoover for deacon. Bro. Rothrock was elder in charge. This was close to the house where Laurie and Edith Postma lived.

By all historical records we can find, the Pleasant Grove meeting house, built in 1877 may have been the first one built in Kansas by G. B. brethren. A couple years after 1881 Brethren at Willow Springs took their stand with the Old Orders, organized in 1883 and built their meeting house at its present location, with 46 charter members. A list of these charter members will follow the last page of this historical record.

The next several years were troublous times for the new settlers including the brethren. Grandma said they would see Indians occasionally but they were peaceful.

Border conflicts by pro slavery activists became a problem, as most of the Kansas settlers wanted it to be a free state. Slaves would escape from the south and east seeking refuge across the borders, and were helped by "free staters." The "Underground Railroad" was the popular name given to the secret means employed by the Northerners and Free staters, in assisting Negro slaves to escape from slave states before and during the Civil War. Homes of Northern sympathizers were used as hiding places where they were given food, rest, and hiding, moving north by night until Canada, their goal of freedom, was reached. It was estimated

more than 25,000 Negroes were given aid in obtaining their freedom, during a period of 25 years. Settlers in eastern Kans. helped these negroes and this caused bitter strife and border raids on homes, from pro-slavery groups. Houses were burned and many homes destroyed by Confederate guerrilla bands. On Aug. 21, 1863 such a band was led by William Quantrill, who with three hundred or more desperadoes, early on the morning of the day mentioned, swooped down on the defenseless town of Lawrence, KS. In a few hours about 150 persons were killed and from one to two million dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire. The drunken and infuriated mob left Lawrence burning late in the forenoon, going directly south towards the farm of Jacob Ulrich and reaching there near noon. The aged brother was not aware of their malicious intentions, but two of his sons, John and Daniel, and son-in-law, Joseph Shively, rescued the family and they all fled to the woods, while Quantrill's band helped themselves to the food before setting fire to the house where many valuable papers and records perished. The \$2500.00 barn with it's well filled bins and hay mow went up in smoke. The total loss was about \$6000.00 which was a considerable sum in those days. Grandma Flory would tell us this story as she remembered it, as she was nearly 10 years old at that time. Soon after Quantrill's men left, they must have seen the barn was not burning, as Jacob and his sons had come back and put the fire out. The raiders returned and set it on fire again and it burned. Grandma said when they came back from the woods a horse was tied to a tree nearby and the rider lying on the ground drunken. One of her brothers said "We'll shoot him," but her father said, "No, let him go." This is a good example of their non-resistant home teaching.

Grandma's father, Jacob, was just recovering from an illness at that time and he did not long survive the shock and exposure. He died Nov. 24, 1863, just 3 months later.

Grandma told of another home where Quantrill's men approached a woman in the doorway. Upon being told to "Get out, we are burning all the houses," she told them if they would help carry out this one rug she had rolled up, they could have everything else. They did so, not knowing her husband was rolled up in the rug! At another home a man was dressed in his wife's clothes and they

were both spared. Word had gotten around of the raiders approaching and their malicious intentions. We do not remember hearing the names of these people.

The raiders approached the home of Elder Abraham Rothrock, southeast of the Ulrich home and he had been warned of their approach and hid in a cornfield but when he saw his wife and daughter being mistreated by the ruffians he returned to the house. As he stood near the open cellar door and tried to reason with the men, his wife said, "Don't hurt him, he's a preacher." The raider said, "I'll show you what we do to preachers" and pulled his gun to shoot him. One of his fellows behind him grabbed his gun arm and said, "If you shoot him, I'll shoot you," so he pushed Rothrock into the cellar. This is the way Grandma told us, although some others have it that he was shot three times and fell into the cellar. Bro. Rothrock was wounded but Daniel Ulrich helped carry him out of the cellar, also a man named Campbell helped them, as the ruffians had left after setting fire to the house. Bro. Rothrock survived the injuries and lived until 1870. Through it all he never deviated from his conscientious principles. While he lay in bed a neighbor who was a Baptist preacher named Tucker called on him, and thinking to discover a weakening in the elder's views asked, "Mr. Rothrock, what would you do if you had those men (the guerrillas) in your power now?" Quick as a flash the prostrate man replied, "I would convert every one of them!" "Well," said the neighbor, "that beats my religion."

The original Santa Fe trail was one of the longest roads of the period that preceded the railroad. From Independence, Mo. (Westport Landing) to Santa Fe, New Mexico the distance was 775 miles by way of Dodge City and Cimmaron Ks., although a longer route through Garden City, Ks., and Bents Fort, Colorado was 850 miles, but much safer. Occasional trips between these points were made as early as 1804, but wagon traffic was more regular after 1821. Because of conflicts with Indians, it was usually a party large enough to defend themselves. A wagon train usually consisted of 26 wagons, each drawn by ten oxen or mules. Each wagon carried about 6000 lbs. and a days journey was 17 miles. For many years, the traders made only one trip a year, but by 1860, there were trains leaving every few days.

A little over a mile east of Willow Springs Meeting house in a timber pasture area, we found a rocky mound when I was a boy, with a native stone marker with the inscription chiseled on it; "Sara Snelling, May 23, 1849, age 82." This was very close to the original Santa Fe Trail.

We have a map of Douglas County, 1858, that shows the proposed railroad routes and a proposed town with 10 square blocks in the present Willow Springs Meeting house area. We are told there was a post office where the Santa Fe Trail-Willow Springs marker is at Warren Shucks corner, also a store for travellers to get supplies, a hotel and a spring in the field southwest of there to get water. This store was still there past the year 1900. Because the railroad built farther east to avoid the Pleasant Grove hill, and went through Baldwin on to Ottawa, the plans for building a town at Willow Springs did not materialize.

As of 1992, the Willow Springs Church district meetinghouse still stands and holds regular meetings every Sunday morning or Sunday night. The membership is 78 now, with 4 ministers and 5 deacons.

These are the names of the brethren and sisters that took the old order stand at Pleasant Grove in 1883, forming the Willow Springs district of the Old German Baptist Brethren Church.

Abraham Flory	Jonathan Whistler
Sarah "	Lydia "
Jake Markley (deacon; his wife	Jacob Chrowl
Lewis Churchbaugh	Betsy "
Mary "	Issac Flory
Michael Oswalt	Samuel Flory
Sarah "	Elizabeth Flory
Grandpa Platz	Levi Flory (deacon)
Grandma "	Sarah "
Henry Spitler (deacon)	Manuel E. Flory
Mary "	Tom Warne
William Dangler	Barbara Warne
Mary "	Isaac Flory
Abram Bates	Emeline "
his wife	Samuel Peffley
Grandpa Mohler	Mary "
Grandma Mohler	Manuel K. Flory
Mohler's daughter	Belle "
Jake Bowers	Abe Flory
Joseph Kinney (deacon)	Sarah Flory
Christopher Flory (second degree minister)	Aaron Miller
Mary Flory	Susannah Flory

These forty six members built the Willow Springs meeting house at the present location in 1885. An addition was built on the east end of the building in 1952, and on the west end in 1978.

Uncle Chris Flory was the only minister to take the old order stand and he was 54 at the time. All the elders stayed with the conservative group.

During the months and years that followed 1883, Jonathan Whistler was chosen to the ministry, Uncle Chris Flory was ordained an elder and others moved here including Reed Wells. Also several who were undecided at first, soon cast their lot with the old orders. Our Grandfather, Wesley Flory, was baptized soon after 1883.

Dan Flory was given this list of the charter members by his Uncle Chris Flory. Chris died Dec. 25, 1899, and is buried in the cemetery near Pleasant Grove. He was 70. His obituary is in March 1900 Vindicator.

The first Vindicator Ministerial list we can find is Dec. 1887 and it lists Chris Flory and J. B. Whistler in Willow Springs. The next list we find is in June 1890, where J. B. Rinehart and S. R. Wells are also listed.

Eight Mile District, (Franklin County) organized 1884, house built 1891-92
 Cedar Creek District, (Anderson County) organized 1885, house built 1889
 Sand Creek (Pratt County) organized 1902, house built 1907
 Big Creek (Gove county) organized 1891, house built 1908

THE ULRICH CEMETERY

In a secluded spot, about three miles southeast from Pleasant Grove, there is a silent city--the last earthly resting place of those of our brave pioneer forefathers who lived in this community. By their sides, also, lie some of their descendants.

This plot of ground was given for this purpose by Benjamin Ulrich, whose father, Jacob Ulrich, pre-empted from the government the farm of which this cemetery was a part. It was named the Ulrich Cemetery and deeded to the association, the first trustees of which were: Adam Kling, Samuel Baker, and John Bower.

It is not known who was first laid to rest here but it is probable that it was Sarah Ulrich, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Ulrich. (1857) Travel in those days being slow and communication much slower, the father and mother were returning from a visit in their home state, happy in the thought of again being with their family, but were met with the sad news that death had suddenly snatched from the home their beloved daughter, and her form now rested beneath the prairie sod.

As we wander from grave to grave and read the inscriptions thereon, we find the names of the parents or grandparents of many of us who are now present; or of their friends of whom we have often heard.

Here lies Jacob Ulrich, born July 10, 1803, died Nov. 24, 1863, and beside him his wife, Mary Hoover Ulrich, born Dec. 3, 1808, died Oct. 22, 1883. He was born in Pennsylvania, on a farm which is now the site of the city of Roaring Spring. This tract of land was deeded in 1781 by Daniel Ulrich to his son, John, father of Jacob.

In the course of time Jacob Ulrich and his father turned their steps westward, locating in Indiana, where they built and operated flour mills and were instrumental in founding the city of Hagerstown in 1832. The Indiana homes of both John and Jacob Ulrich are still in a good state of preservation. In the Ulrich cemetery near by lie John Ulrich and his wife.

In 1855 Jacob Ulrich and his family pioneered still farther west. With them came a number of other families, there being eleven prairie schooners in the caravan. They settled in eastern Kansas. About two years later Jacob Ulrich acquired the farm

of which this cemetery is a part. Here he spent his remaining years in loyal devotion to his church, his neighbors and his family.

Although during the famine years (1859-1861) he disbursed thousands of dollars of relief money, sent from the East, he would not accept one cent for his services, nor would he allow one cent to be used to feed the many hungry people who came to his door, but performed this service from his own resources.

He was just recovering from an illness when Quantrill and his band who had just sacked Lawrence, arrived, burned the large house and the well filled graneries. He did not long survive the shock. His sons, Benjamine, John, Daniel, Jacob, and Henry and his daughters, Christena Metsker, Ann Cook, Mary Shively, and Susannah Flory, remained in Douglas County, where they built homes, reared families and contributed to the welfare of their respective communities. Their decendants, at their annual reunion in Lone Star, have an average attendance of about two hundred.

Near his fathers grave lies Benjamine Ulrich and Esther Shively Ulrich, his wife. He was born 1832, died 1913. She was born 1842 and died 1911. Uncle Ben and Aunt Esther are held in loving remembrance by many. They lived on the old homestead and were faithful members of the Brethren Church (then called Dunker Church) which was established on Kansas soil largely through the efforts of grandfather Jacob Ulrich, all of whose children lived and died in the dunker faith. Benjamine Ulrich's sons, Herschel, Grover and Harry and daughters, Mrs. Laura Fox and Mrs. Anna Churchbaugh, live near the old home.

We next come to the graves of Daniel Ulrich, son of Jacob, born April 5, 1838 and died March 21, 1919 and his wife, Mary Weybright Ulrich, born January 6, 1841, died January 23, 1890. He was a worthy son of so noble a father. Their surviving children are Charles Ulrich of Leavenworth Co., William Ulrich of Lone Star and Mrs. Etta Shank of California.

Here lies Philip Cook, born 1832 died 1868, and his wife, Anna Ulrich Cook, born 1832, died 1912. She was a daughter of Jacob Ulrich. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Alice Pray, of Alva, Oklahoma and several grandchildren who live out of this state.

We come now to the grave of Mrs. Barbara Bailey, born 1823, died 1917. She was always glad to help a neighbor. Old settlers

recall that although in her later years she was unable to walk; this did not prevent her regular attendance at church. Her son, Henry, who now lives in Baldwin, carried his aged mother from his buggy into church, then out again each Sunday.

Next is the grave of George Gerard, 1829 to 1863. These dates tell us that here lies another pioneer. His grandsons, Carl and George VanHoesen, live near Willow Springs.

Here lies Adam Kling, a soldier in the Union Army, born 1833, died 1884. Next Elizabeth, his wife, born 1834, died 1883. Beside them lie several children who died in infancy.

Here is the grave of Samuel Baker, born 1833, died 1884 and his wife, Elizabeth, born 1834, died 1917. He was a minister in the Dunker Church.

Over here on one lot we find three graves. Two brothers and a brother-in-law lie here. The story is told how the three young men and their wives pioneered to Kansas, but their joy was soon turned to sorrow for the three husbands all died within one year and the young wives returned to their eastern homes. The men were: Ephriam Miller, John Miller, and Harry Comer. They died about 1865.

We find on the next few monuments the names of individuals of whom little is now known, however, we know they were a part of the community life of the early days in which they lived. They too knew the hopes, the fears, the joys, the sorrows, the pleasure and the pain that went to make up the life of the pioneer. Let us read the inscriptions on their monuments:

Philena Bing	born 1811	died 1871
John Bower	born 1800	died 1879
Elizabeth Bower	born 1801	died 1877
Jacob Bower	born 1825	died 1918
Wm. McKinney	born 1811	died 1868
Nancy McKinney	born 1811	died 1882
Archybold Marshall	born 1805	died 1870

Let us pause now to consider the heritage left us by those who sleep in this cemetery. A heritage of houses and fields, of pastures and woodlands, of school houses and church buildings? Yes, these and more. A heritage of faith, courage and endurance, of love of neighbor, of country and of God. Let us hold fast to the abiding values for which their lives stood.

William Ulrich and Herschel Ulrich are trustees of the cemetery at the present time.

Written by Mrs. William (Bertha) Ulrich
October 20, 1938

The Ulrich Cemetery is located 1.2 miles east of 59 highway on C. R. 460, .5 mile north, and .3 west. It is on the original Jacob Ulrich farm, now called the Plummer place.

Elder Abraham Rothrock and his wife Mary are buried at the Brumbaugh Cemetery, which is located 2.3 miles east on C. R. 460 .4 miles north on the left side of the road.

The Ulrich Family

Jacob Ulrich- Born July 9-1803, Died Dec. 22-1863 (married Mary Hoover)

children

1.	Christena	married	John Metsker
2.	Benjamin	"	Esther Shively
3.	John	"	Lyddie Brewer
4.	Ann	"	Philip Cook
5.	Daniel	"	Mary Weybright
6.	Jacob	"	Mary Ann Studebaker
7.	Mary	"	Joseph Shively
8.	Henry	"	Martha Jones
9.	Sarah		died when a young lady
10.	Susannah	"	Wesley Flory

1. Christena Ulrich Metsker

1.	Martin Metsker	married	Mary Spitler
2.	Mary Ann	"	John Barton
3.	Jane	"	1. Bond 2. Christ Miller
4.	Sarah	"	Cyrus Flory
5.	Henry	"	Mary Barton

2. Benjamin Ulrich

1.	Eli	married	Lillie Ellis
2.	Melvin	"	-----
3.	Clara	"	Wm. Jacobs
4.	Laura	"	David Fox
5.	Addie	"	Steve Wilson
6.	Alvin	} Twins died in infancy	
7.	Alma		
8.	Anna	married	Louis Churchbaugh
9.	Hershel	"	Mary Churchbaugh
10.	Harry	never married	
11.	Robert	never married	
12.	Grover	married	Grace Boehle

3. John Ulrich

1.	Anna Mary	married	John Baker
2.	Jake	"	Eva Kennedy
3.	Charles	"	Maggie Eberhart 2. _____
4.	William	"	Emma Harris
5.	Margaret	"	Ira Rothrock
6.	Aaron	"	Mattie Miller

4. Ann Ulrich Cook

1.	Alice Cook	married	Charles Pray
2.	Wesley Cook	"	_____
3.	Josephine Cook	"	John Katherman

5. Daniel Ulrich

1.	Manford	married	Alice King
2.	James	"	Sallie Brown
3.	William H.	"	Bertha Winter
4.	Charles	"	Sally Burton
5.	Etta	"	Jacob Shank

6. Jacob Ulrich

1.	Melissa	died in childhood	
2.	Walter	died in infancy	
3.	Edwin	died in infancy	
4.	Milton	died in infancy	
5.	Clark		
6.	Roena		Mitchell
7.	Frederic		
8.	Leroy		
9.	Minnie		
10.	Elida		
11.	Albert		

7. Mary Ulrich Shively

1.	Sarah	married	Abraham Hartman
2.	Lutilla	"	Wm. Stutsman
3.	Edward	"	1. Ella Stutsman 2. Ora Mine
4.	Arminita (Minnie)	"	Eliza Stutsman
5.	Lydia	died at 15 years	
6.	Alice	married	Samuel Garst

8. Henry Ulrich

1.	Oliver	married	1. Gertrude Bell 2. Mildred Freeman
2.	Emma	"	Lincoln Petefish
3.	Robert	"	1. Pearl Custer 2. Nina Custer
4.	Arthur	"	Bessie Davenport
5.	Edward	"	Ferby Lowe
6.	Mabel	"	O. A. Ramseyer
7.	Grace	never married	
8.	Clifford	died in childhood	

10. Susannah Ulrich Flory

1.	Elmer	married	Ella Montgomery
2.	Ira	"	1. Ida Flory 2. Fanny Flory
3.	Abraham	"	1. Viola Flory 2. Della Wingert
4.	Mary	"	Wm. Postma
5.	Nora	"	Charles Brohammer
6.	Christena	"	Daniel Beeghley

Abby Statt
Grandma Statt was Afraid of Indians
She saw two coming across the
prairie on horses, & as soon as
possible, used the stone Chicken
house to screen them from
view. Soon one rode to the
house, and she saw the other
one peeping from behind the hen
house. She got mad & asked
why the other one was hiding.

"I'm got no blanket" was the
reply.

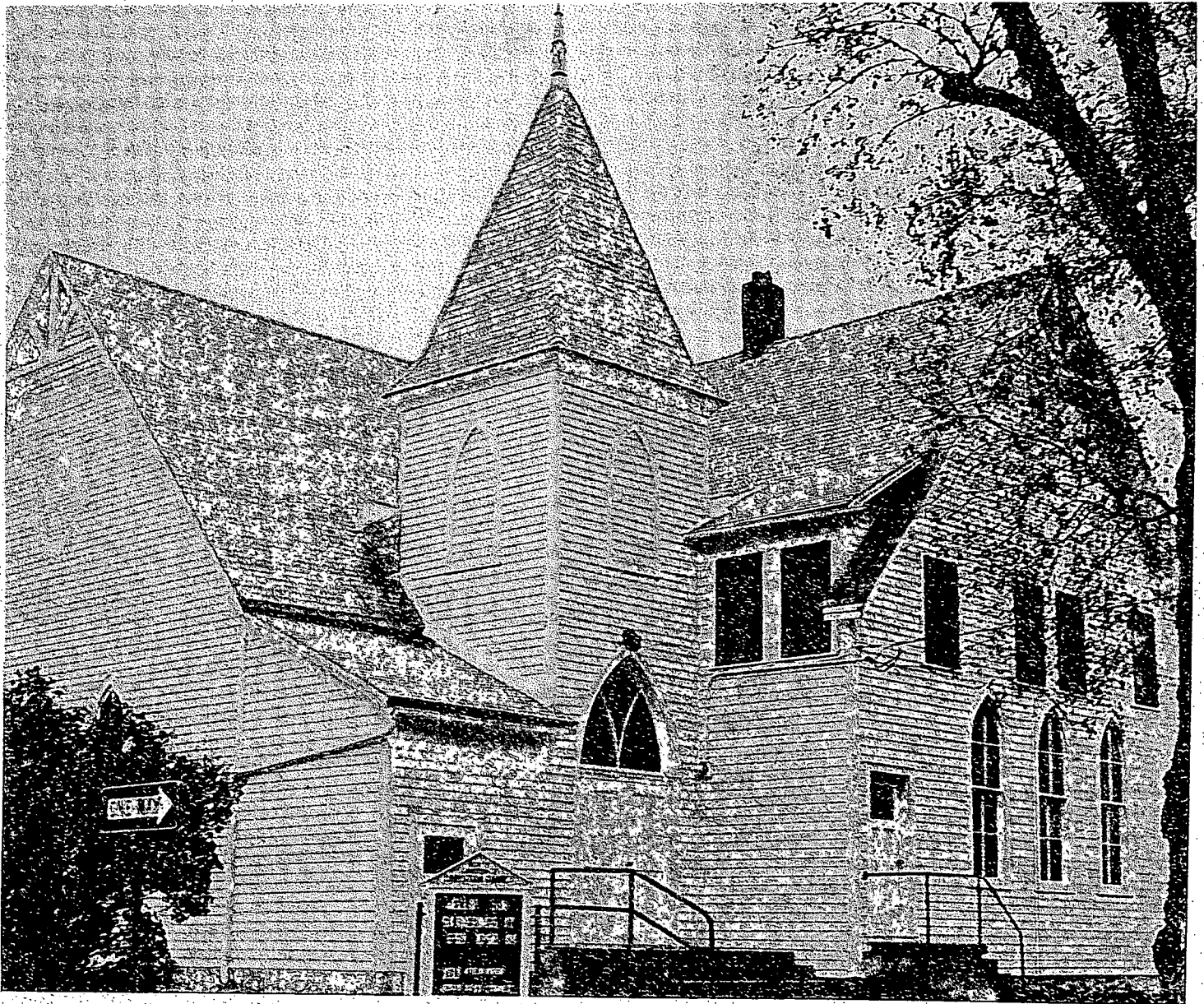
When they left they rode away
in plain view & the one really
"got no blanket!"

She kept boiling water on the
stove to use in case of
unwelcome visitors.

She would send Aunt Daphie
to the door if Indians came.

She & Granddad saw the smoke
of burning Lawrence, as they drove
to town.

Meeting Place
of the
**NORTH LAWRENCE
CHRISTIAN CHURCH**



North Seventh and Elm Street
Lawrence, Kansas

Office: 843-7935

Parsonage: 842-8135

The Preacher's Message

Ken, a preacher of Jesus Christ, to all the co-workers in Christ Jesus together with the elders: grace to you and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

I encourage you to love God and to recognize we are called for the purpose of conformity to Christ.

This church directory marks the 85th year of the North Lawrence Christian congregation and the seventh year of our ministry to God with you. We have shared together in sorrow and joy; in death and in life. We have experienced loss and gain. We are again reminded of Romans 8:28, "*and we know that in all things God works for the good of those who love Him who have been called according to His purpose.*" Let us use this directory to pray and promote one another and our Lord.



**Ken and Lynn Mason
Preacher and Wife**

"Now to Him who is able to do immeasurably more than all we ask or imagine, according to His power that is at work within us, to Him be glory in the church and in Christ Jesus throughout all generations, for ever and ever! Amen."

(Eph. 3:20, 21)

*Kenneth R. Mason
(PROV 3:5+6)*

OUR GATHERINGS

9:30 A. M. Fellowship - Sharing
 9:50 A. M. Bible School
 10:50 A. M. Preaching, Praying and Promoting Our Lord

A HISTORY OF OUR CONGREGATION

The history of the North Lawrence Christian Church dates from 1894, when the Evangelist, Charles Sharp, held an evangelistic meeting for the Christian Church in Bunn's Grove in North Lawrence. During this meeting several families from that part of the city became members. After the meeting these members met and voted to establish a congregation in North Lawrence.

The first services were held in the Home Aid Building, 324 Locust Street. This building was used for all kinds of meetings. It has since been set back from the street and remodeled into a residence. The membership moved into Dicker's Hall, 7th and Locust Streets, after moving from this building.

The present site was purchased from Alfred J. and Elizabeth G. Dicker, September 26, 1896. The men of the church broke ground and laid the foundation. Then came the long hard struggle to raise funds for the building.

Once every summer the Sunday School would hold its annual picnic at Stiner's Grove north and east of Lawrence on the Stiner farm. Through these picnics William Stiner became so interested in the church that he told the members he would lend them \$1,000.00 if they could raise the balance.

The cornerstone with the names of the Charter members placed within was laid in 1896. Some of the Charter members were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Foster, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Manning, Mrs. Jerd Tyson, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Martin. Most of the carpentry work was done by George McCleary, assisted by Claude Dicker and by the men of the church.

Howard Willis was the first preacher of the new congregation. Some of the preachers who succeeded him were: McHale, Stull, Finkle, Meyers, Holyfield, Popplwell, Thomas, Barnard, Figs, Elder, Friezen, Mrs. Dorothy Wright Shank, Coatney, Clark W. Comstock, Leonard Wymore, Gilbert Yerian, Leroy Crocker, Jack Nickelson, J. A. Wilton, Wesley Keltcher, Maurice Bigger, Ernest W. Burke, Jack McCall, Tom Simmons, Richard Southard, John L. King, and our present preacher, Kenneth R. Mason.

The first Superintendent of the Sunday School was William Foster. The present Sunday School Superintendent is Hubert Pritchett. Elders of the congregation are Landis Penfold, Lyle Colburn and Hubert Pritchett.

Our Elders



Hubert Pritchett



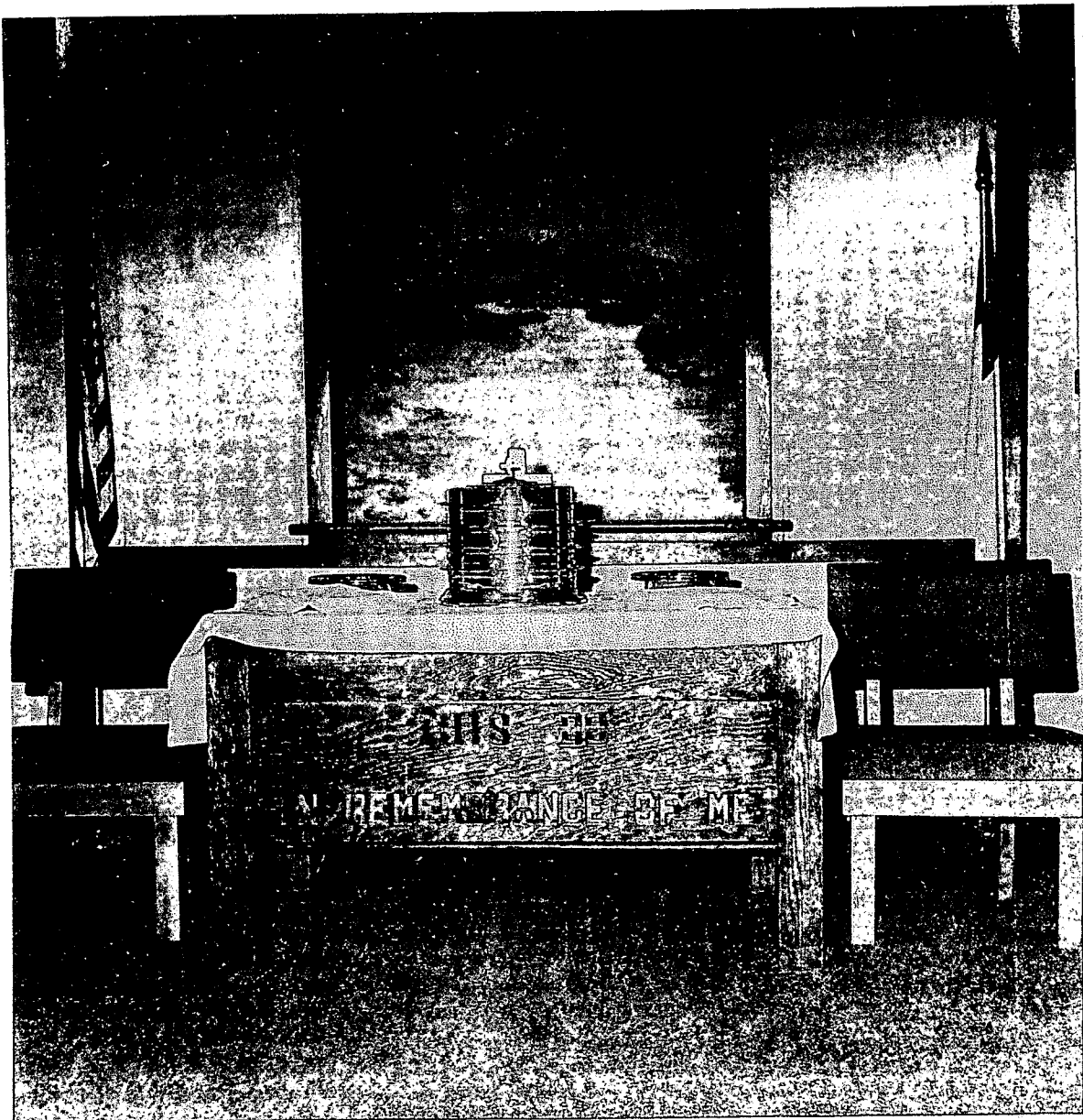
Lyle Colburn



Landis Penfold

"To the elders among you, I appeal as a fellow elder, a witness of Christ's sufferings and one who also will share in the glory to be revealed: be shepherds of God's flock that is under your care, serving as overseers – not because you must, but because you are willing, as God wants you to be; not greedy for money, but eager to serve; not lording it over those entrusted to you, but being examples to the flock. And when the Chief Shepherd appears, you will receive the crown of glory that will never fade away."

I Peter 5:1-4



We believe in the Lordship of Christ and the sovereignty of God. We believe Jesus is no less than God, yet He was a real flesh and blood man. Without Him we are nothing. With Him we have infinite worth, value and purpose in this life and the life to come. Our goal in this congregation of God's people is to know Him and to make Him known; to love Him totally and to love each other in the Body of Christ. We are learners and servants enrolled in the school of Jesus, striving to be Christ-centered and Biblically based.



Jack Anderson Family



Gary Bartlett Family



Mr. & Mrs. Norman Bartlett



Mrs. Leona Bond



James Buerman Family



Miss Violet Buffington



Mr. & Mrs. Bill Bunce



Miss Kathy Bunce



Mr. & Mrs. Lyle Colburn



Dana Commons



Ed Commons Family



Cindy Crumet Family



Leroy Crumet Family



John Currens Family



Wilma Davis Family



Mr. & Mrs. Harold Dotson



Mrs. Jeanette Elston



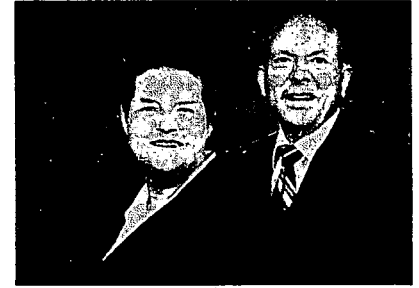
Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Elston



Mrs. Esta Gile



Mrs. Ruby Glock



Mr. & Mrs. Leland Grammer



Miss Patty Hadl



Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Harrell



Miss Roberta Hellstrom



Walter Hellstrom



Mr. & Mrs. Rollo Jeffries



Mr. & Mrs. Jack Lee



Mrs. Daisy Lipp



Ken Mason Family



Miss Marjorie Merrifield



Bob Merritt Family



Carolyn Miller



Miss Cindy Muckey



Marion Muckey Family



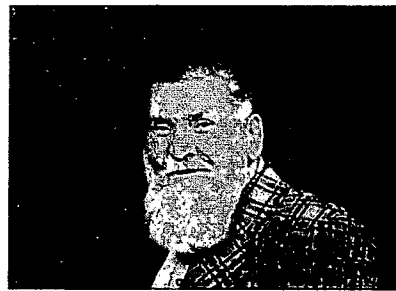
Dan Muenchau Family



Mrs. Edna Owens



Claude Penfold



Francis Penfold



Mr. & Mrs. Landis Penfold



Harriet Pettengil Family



Nick Place Family



Evelyn Pratt



Hubert Pritchett Family



Mrs. Ruby Pritchett



April Ross Family

Families And Friends Of The North Lawrence Christian Church
647 Elm
Lawrence, Kansas 66044
November, 1979

A

796-3393 ANDERSON, Mr. & Mrs. Jack (Ella); Clay Rt. 1, Mclouth 66054

B

843-6066 BARTLETT, Mr. & Mrs. Gary (Susan); Kathy,
Melanie 1629 W. 22 St. Terr. 66044

843-8574 BARTLETT, Mr. & Mrs. Norman (Peggy) 1610 Cadet Ave. 66044

843-3806 BOND, Mrs. Leona 1700 Mass., Babcock Place 66044

842-5967 BUERMAN, Mr. & Mrs. James (Nancy); Jim, Mike Rt. 1, Box 125A 66044

842-0272 BUERMAN, Mr. & Mrs. Ronald (Shirley); Monty,
Brenda RFD 2 66044

843-7931 BUFFINGTON, Miss Violet 925 Mississippi 66044

723-3217 BUNCE, Mr. & Mrs. Bill (Betty); Patty Rt. 1, Box 61, Linwood 66052

723-3217 BUNCE, Miss Kathy Rt. 1, Box 61, Linwood 66052

C

842-1920 CARR, Miss Louisa 924 Kentucky 66044

843-3669 CHEEK, Mr. & Mrs. Jack (Margaret) 9 Roanoke Ave. 66044

843-4091 COLBURN, Mr. & Mrs. Lyle (Eva) 716 Elm 66044

235-8008 COMMONS, Mr. & Mrs. Bill (Felica); Terra,
Courtney 962 Lindenwood, Topeka 66606

843-0404 COMMONS, Dana Rt. 1 66044

843-0404 COMMONS, Mr. & Mrs. Ed (Vivian); Brad Rt.1 66044

843-7562 CRUMET, Cindy; Joshua Rt. 3 66044

843-7562 CRUMET, Mr. & Mrs. LeRoy (Barbara); Sarah Rt. 3 66044

597-5401 CRUMET, Mr. & Mrs. Scott (Vicki); Nicole Rt. 1, Box 109, Williamstown 66073

796-3393 CUMPTON, Mr. & Mrs. Chris (Marcie) Rt. 1, Mclouth 66054

842-5895 CURRENS, Mr. & Mrs. John (Susan); Amy,
Rebecca Rt. 3, Box 124A 66044

D

842-6635 DAVIS, Mr. & Mrs. Bill (Mary) 738 ½ Mass. 66044

843-5318 DAVIS, Mr. & Mrs. Raymond (Wilma); Peggy 758 Locust 66044

843-9422 DOTSON, Mr. & Mrs. Harold (Stacia) 1515 W. 2nd 66044

E

843-6880 ELSTON, Mrs. Jeannette 712 Locust 66044

843-6040 ELSTON, Mr. & Mrs. Ronald (Sylvia) 1026 Jana Dr. 66044

F

842-5041 FLINT, Mr. & Mrs. Ed (Myrtle); Mary, Lisa,
Anglea, Edward, Jr. 1024 Delaware 66044

G

843-4268 GILE, Mrs. Esta 2424 Melrose Lane 66044

842-1623 GRAMMER, Mr. & Mrs. Leland (Ruby) 421 Elm 66044

H

723-3217 HADL, Miss Patty Rt. 1, Box 61, Linwood 66052

841-3706 HAMMIG, Mr. & Mrs. Steve (Linda) 31st & Iowa, L-21 N (Gaslight Village) 66044

843-0683 HARRELL, Mr. & Mrs. Vernon (Patricia) 812 Madeline Lane 66044

843-3337 HELLSTROM, Miss Roberta 420 North, Lot 58 66044

842-2610 HELLSTROM, Walter 2518 Ridge Ct., Valley View Care Home 66044

842-6062 HODGES, Mr. & Mrs. Harold (Peggy) 610 North 66044

58

J

346-8941	JASON, Mr. & Mrs. Julius (Cleo)	5314 Cottage Ct., Kansas City, Missouri	64133
843-5394	JEFFRIES, Mr. & Mrs. Rollo (Irene)	710 Locust	66044

L

843-1344	LAWRENCE, Rick	224 Dakota	66044
843-3627	LEE, Mr. & Mrs. Jack (Maxine)	804 ½ Maple	66044
843-1147	LIPP, Mrs. Daisy	Rt. 1, Box 298	66044

M

842-8135	MASON, Mr. & Mrs. Ken (Lynn); David, Jonathan, Rachel	221 N. 5th	66044
	MERRIFIELD, Miss Marjorie	2518 Ridge Court, Valley View Care Home	66044
841-7043	MERRITT, Mr. & Mrs. Bob (Barbara); Dallas	715 Elm	66044
843-7015	MUCKEY, Mr. & Mrs. Marion (Charlotte); Andy	1709 Tennessee	66044
843-7015	MUCKEY, Miss Cindy	1709 Tennessee	66044
842-2780	MUENCHAU, Mr. & Mrs. Dan (Susan); Emily	2912 W. 7th	66044

P

843-5709	PENFOLD, Claude	725 Elm	66044
843-5709	PENFOLD, Francis Clay	725 Elm	66044
843-8063	PENFOLD, Mr. & Mrs. Landis (Ellen)	417 N. 8th	66044
843-9037	PETTENGILL, Mrs. Harriet; Bill	440 Lyons	66044
842-0457	PLACE, Mr. & Mrs. Nick (Donna); Marcell, Nicholas, Lewis	600 Center	66044
236-7868	PRATT, Evelyn	1323 S. 38th, Kansas City, KS	66106
843-5043	PRITCHETT, Mr. & Mrs. Hubert (Connie); Deborah, Sheree	Rt. 1, Box 299	66044
843-4183	PRITCHETT, Mrs. Ruby	620 Elm	66044

R

842-2799	ROSS, Mr. & Mrs. Larry (April); Annette, Blake	612 Elm	66044
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S

843-0404	SKINNER, Mrs. Beth	Rt. 1	66044
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T

841-3381	THORNTON, Mr. & Mrs. Larry (Shelly); Christina	2518 Lazybrook Lane	66044
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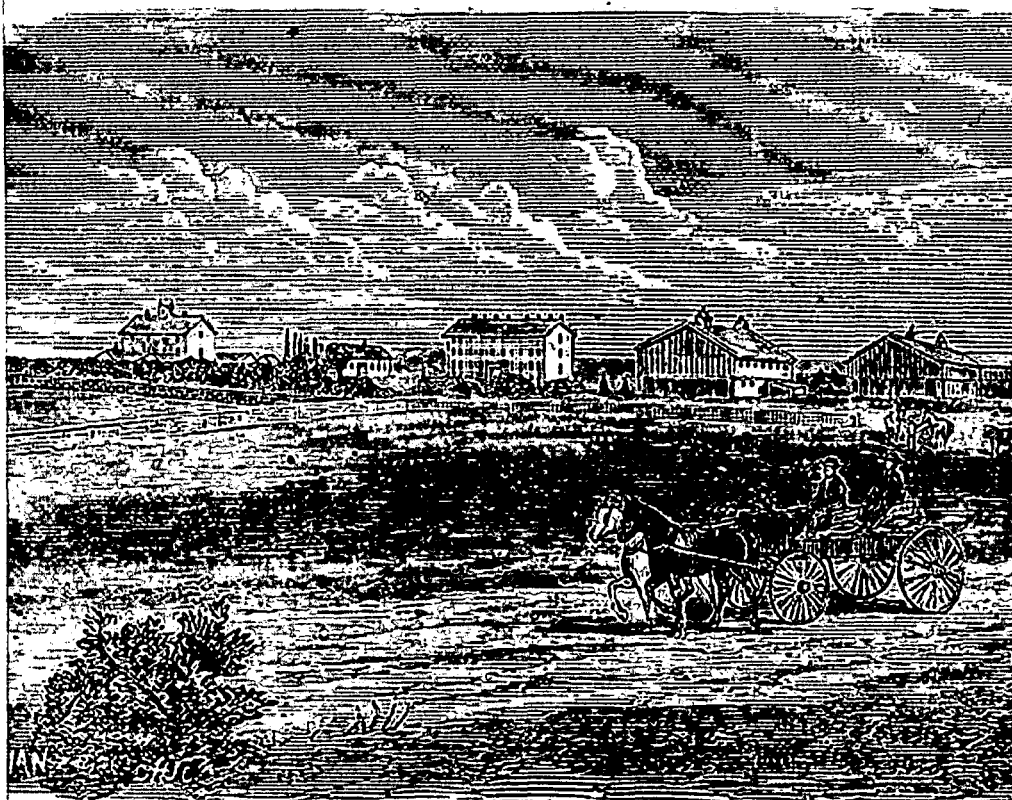
W

233-1234	WALSH, Mrs. Blanche	2335 S.E. Blair Ct., Topeka	66605
843-2785	WANDEL, Mr. & Mrs. Robert (Carolyn); Bob, Jenifer, Robert Senkus	2731 Bonanza	66044
843-5709	WARD, Mrs. Lois	725 Elm	66044
843-7931	WOLLENZIEN, Mrs. Fern	925 Mississippi	66044
843-6575	WRIGHT, Mrs. Jean; Pam, Mike	813 Madeline Lane	66044
	WILLITS, Mrs. Ruth	Rt. 1	66044

Circular Letters

TO THOSE INTERESTED IN

SILK CULTURE IN KANSAS.



VIEW OF SILKVILLE.

Silksville

Back Forward
Print Page

History of Silksville

by Janelle Richardson

Great-Great-Granddaughter of Early Settler Claude Clair

Silksville was not a town. It was an attempt to form a socialistic commune on a large tract of land of 3500 acres, located about three miles south of the small town of Williamsburg, Kansas in southwest Franklin County. Today it is a working ranch called the Silksville Ranch.

Silksville Established as Commune

60

Zach S were graduating today. But you are! Every day!

wrote:

Ghandi: "Be the change you want to see in the world."

On May 25, Truth cannot be denied. The message in the words were deniably heart felt. Great ones talk
Jennifer about this crucial time of raising our conciousness and vibration and living in the heart to bring
wrote: forth what is coming in the next few years. Time is NOW!! I came across this today as well -

It is possible the next Buddah will not take the form of an individual, The next Buddah may take the form of community - A community practicing understanding and loving kindness - A community practicing mindful living.... This may be the most important thing we can do for the survival of the Earth - Thich Nhat Hanh

On May 25, It is gratifying to hear my prayers verbalized in others' words.... the change is happening.

Christina Blessed Be!

Boyce

wrote:

On May 25, really brilliant call to action and rationale in one

kevin Jones

wrote:

On May 25, this is for the world to read - thank you!

marlena

wrote:

On May 26, Wow, what a way to start the day, this will be my morning prayer. Such inspiration.....it
Cindy wrote: should be broadcast on TV around the world, without notice, on every station about 8pm as a PSA, I wonder how many TV's would be turned off and discussions would follow?

On May 26, Thank you.

Fabiola Thank you.

wrote: And thanks again.

On May 26, This is what is needed. Anybody have the video link???

Shabaz

wrote:

On May 26, What a high purpose—entering the truth of life and speaking and from it! As beings, we are
Russell experienced universe creators. We need to stay connected to a policy that gives life and
Salamon makes future survival. A culture, when healthy, is a living organism. Paul, you are asking us to
wrote: put to use our experience of creating life from the first half of eternity.. And it is happening.
Great work, thank you.

Silkville was first established and named in 1869 when a wealthy Frenchman, E.V. de Boissiere, purchased the unimproved land to form a commune based on the Fourierist socialistic principles. He had a dream that Silkville would be a self-sustaining rural cooperative educational and industrial community where participants would share the wealth. Workers had to pay their own way and be self-supporting until profits were made.

De Boissiere was described as an intelligent, portly man in his sixties who loved books, music, and helping the underprivileged. He was born June 9, 1810 near Bordeaux, France, into an aristocratic family, but made a fortune of his own through fisheries and forestry. For political reasons, he left France in 1852 and came to the United States. After a failed attempt to establish a school and orphanage for black children in New Orleans, he looked elsewhere to implement some of his humanitarian ideals. He found his location in Kansas. He bought the land and poured money into the establishment of Silkville. During the early years when accommodations were crude, he endured hardships. He was committed to Silkville and became a citizen of the United States on November 6, 1874.

Garrett R. Carpenter, a graduate history student at Emporia State University, reported his research findings about Silkville. He said the commune was intended to be self-sustaining. A prospectus was issued in 1873 to invite socialists and others to join. Workers were to be associates and were to be remunerated in proportion to their productivity. Destitute persons were not admitted. Each worker was required to give a \$100 deposit and to provide for their own needs and to pay rent for their rooms two months in advance. The style of living was to be frugal and inexpensive.

Production of Silk Ribbons Was To Be Main Industry

The production of silk and silk ribbons was to be one of the main industries. Seventy acres of the choicest land were set out with mulberry trees to feed the silk worms. A large stone building was built to house the looms and the location where the worms were to be kept. By the year 1872 the three looms at Silkville had a capacity of making 224 yards of ribbon a day. Interest in silk production spread throughout Kansas. During the first few years, more than forty French immigrants came to Kansas. Most of these were experts in the production and manufacture of silk.

De Boissiere exhibited his manufactured silk products at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia where his products were awarded first prize over entries from all over the world. De Boissiere took a personal interest in exhibiting his silk products. he was known to have taken charge of displays at fairs in Bismarck Grove, near Lawrence, and the state fair in Topeka.

Silkville Diversified

Mr. Charles Sears, who was the former president of the Fourierist North American Phalanx, came from New Jersey and became the commune manager in 1875. His son, Charles T. Sears, was put in charge of developing the farm, orchards, and the stock raising. The farm was well stocked with the finest bred cattle and horses, and a cheese factory was established. Large vineyards and orchards were put out and they engaged in farming of all kinds. Workers from all over the world (France and Sweden primarily) came to be part of the community. Most workers did not stay very long preferring to invest in private property rather than a communal enterprise. It is believed that no more than about forty or fifty workers lived at Silkville at one time--maybe even fewer.

Many Buildings Built

61

On May 23, Leonard Zunin wrote: You have captured the truth, distilled it and delivered it. Reading this was like listening to beautiful music or standing by a waterfall or creating a splendid morsel of poetry. Thanks! It is what it is.

On May 23, Alitra Cole wrote: THANKYOU!!!!!! It's finally time and now the truth is being told. I can shut up and forward this to everyone I know. Thank you for your brilliance!!!!

On May 24, Reality Check wrote: Such enthusiastic comments... and yet most of you will do nothing but chase money and society's idea of "success" all your lives. Maybe all of you are fooled, but I'm not. Buying a Prius and shopping "green" won't cut it. Are you willing to find out what *will* cut ut? I doubt it... but I guess you never know. Maybe a few of you will grow a conscience.

On May 24, Maarten Barckhof wrote: So many people feeling stuck, so many people lost, without a purpose - but if you do stand up, don't forget a deep sense of compassion and joy, otherwise you'll be just adding to the misery.

On May 24, Susan Haymer wrote: Brilliant!!! Inspiring! Passionate! I wish I were graduating today.

On May 24, Jack Richardson wrote: Nicely added, Susan. Let's not buy into the fear; positivity is the only way out of this. Let's come out smiling with the difficulties of conversion. Brilliant! This was a thousand times less cynical than the graduation speech Sheffield University offered to us. Let's consider this the point of change. Instantly refocus and revaluing of everything in our lives.

On May 24, Faith Woods wrote: It is reminders like this that create change. Each reminder is so important since each hears it when ready. We import, download and create when invited and impelled to move forward. Thank you.

On May 24, Chris Turzo wrote: Thanks Paul. As always, an inspiration. Pachamama's wisdom knows itself and faces another day!

On May 24, So eloquent, so conscious. And wonderful, positive comments. Susan, you said you wish you

Substantial improvements, which were very modern for the time, were made at Silkville. A limestone fence four feet high was built around the entire place, making a total of fifteen miles of fence. All the buildings were limestone. They built a large cheese factory and creamery, a building for a blacksmith shop and workroom, several large barns and sheds for stock. A total of six hundred acres were put in cultivation, and five hundred acres of prairie-grass were reserved as hay land. The remainder was used as pasture land that was supplied with water from a dozen artificial ponds.

For workers, a three-story, sixty-room stone manor house, 36 by 95 feet, was completed in 1874 where people shared meals in the dining room but lived in separate apartments with their families. It was so grand that the local people referred to it as the "chateau" but de Boissiere preferred the less pretentious name of "phalanstery"--the home of a "phalanx." It was said that as many as one hundred people could be housed there. It had spacious parlors and a large dining room. A library of 2,500 books, the largest in Kansas at that time, was established. Silkville was also a flag stop on the Kansas City, Burlington and Santa Fe Railroad.

Some Workers Leased Land

Some workers were allowed to lease land and build their own homes paying about \$10 to \$36 a year for a lease to last twenty-one years. This property was diagonally southwest across the field from the main manor house. It was located at the junction of two section roads now known as Arkansas and Cloud Roads.

Local People Visited Silkville

The first few years, very few outsiders visited Silkville. Local people were curious about what went on there. Lem Woods, who wrote an article based on the Fogle family memories for the Ottawa newspaper in the 1930s, described a party held at the commune. He wrote, "Early in the summer of 1874, notices were printed in the Ottawa and Burlington papers that on a certain Sunday, excursion trains would run to Silkville, and everybody was invited to come and see how silk was made. A large crowd came to visit, eat, and dance. They all had a good time and were impressed." Writers wrote about the spacious buildings and the good production of the cheese factory. The orchards were thriving and the vineyards were producing wine.

Commune Failed

Boissiere was disappointed. His ideas of a commune were not successful. Not enough associates could be attracted to Silkville to live the communitarian way of life with the cooperative labor scheme. Many associates left the farm. Workers could make higher wages elsewhere. People had to be hired and paid wages. By 1882 Boissiere began to find the competition for silk products from the Orient was growing. Silk could be imported cheaper than his workers could make it at Silkville. The silk industry could not become profitable. From 1881 on, the silk activities were curtailed and only retained on an experimental basis until they were abandoned in 1886.

All this caused the philanthropist's dream to come to an end. General agriculture and stock raising did continue for a period of time, but it was clear that the idea of a cooperative commune was dead.

De Boissiere Deeded Property to Odd Fellows

At the age of eighty-two in 1892, de Boissiere returned to Kansas from France. He knew that his idea for a commune had failed. He wanted to devote this Kansas land for the greatest possible good for humanity. When he made his wishes known, many representatives from charitable institutions visited him hoping to secure the property. Representatives of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the state of Kansas

62

On May 21, Just brilliant! A friend sent this to me and asked I read the entire speech and I did. I am
Ramonita thrilled that I did. I am newly inspired! I never heard of Paul Hawken's but I would go listen to
Santiago him again and read more of his writings.
 wrote:

The speech was great and absolutely on point with how our world is functioning today! Thank
 you so much for posting his speech. Many more should read it. I would go as far as saying all
 graduating classes should get a copy to read.

On May 21, A message of hope..... just what we all need to inspire us to act.
lile Cassidy
 wrote: Thanks, Paul for your words.

On May 21, great speech, paul. thanks for your great work over the years.

harvey
wasserman no nukes, & we'll meet again in Solartopia!!!

wrote:
 harvey wasserman

On May 22, Hello Paul, Like my friend and colleague Terry Lipman, who worked with you in Australia, I
Bud Wilson was privileged to work with you both at John Denver's Windstar Symposia and introduce you
 wrote: at the Sustainable Resources Conference at the University of Colorado. Your call for caring,
 kindness, compassion and action is being heard, finally! Now, as Michael Pollan (author of
 Defense of Food and other wonderful books) said just last night in Boulder, CO- the
 movement must show up with integrity, courage and overwhelming numbers... NOW is our
 time! Our President needs us to keep making a joyful noise, louder and louder! You can
 reach me through our work at The Way of Nature - <http://www.sacredpassage.com> OR call and
 give me an assignment! 303-449-8100- the Earth Hired me a while ago!

On May 22, A profound set of ideas that should have many ruminates on the eternal truth that the Vedic
SAI wrote: sages expounded - all creation is interconnected and an integral part of the infinite
 omnipresence. This is why they enjoined us to live our lives doing the least harm possible to
 all forms of creation, and to our environment.

On May 22, Martin Luther must have consulted rabbinical teachings too. He wrote:
Kyle Noble
 wrote: Even if I knew that tomorrow the world would fall to pieces,
 I would still plant my apple tree.

On May 22, SO BE IT!

Beth Easter
 wrote:

On May 23, Awe inspiring !!!!!

Subash
 wrote:

approached de Boissiere about devoting his property to establishing an orphans' home and industrial school for the children of deceased Odd Fellows of the state of Kansas. First de Boissiere studied the constitution, laws, and literature of the order. He indicated that he didn't want to give the property to the Odd Fellows so they could sell it. He wanted it kept together. Terms were agreed upon and the property was deeded to the Odd Fellow's Grand Lodge of Kansas.

According to the Annals of Kansas, 1892, page 138, "May 11, Ernest Valetton de Boissiere, Frenchman who founded Silkville, deeded all his real and personal property, amounting to nearly \$150,000 to a trust for founding an I.O.O.F. orphans' home. The gift included a 3,100-acre farm with nine stone buildings, an apple orchard, a mulberry grove and a walnut grove." On June 7, 1894 the Odd Fellows Orphans' Home, designed by noted Kansas architect George P. Washburn, was dedicated.

On Oct. 11, 1892 the Grand Lodge accepted the gift and voted to enact a \$1,50 per capita tax to its members to support the running of the home. Some members were opposed to establishing the home and legally fought the case. In 1894, certain lawyers believed that the rejection by the Grand Lodge nullified the original transaction and the title of the property should revert to the heirs of de Boissiere. A long legal battle developed over the ownership of Silkville. L.C. Stine of Ottawa, who was a great friend of de Boissiere, and who had gotten him to deed the place to the Odd Fellows, made a grand and noble fight for the order.

Legal Battle Over Ownership

Once the I.O.O.F. had repudiated the gift, ownership fell into the courts. The law firm of Troutman & Stone of Topeka claimed that de Boissiere's sister, madame Corrine Martinelli, was the heir of the property. In 1898, James Troutman, for \$4500, got Madame Martinelle to sign a quitclaim deed to their law firm. Litigation commenced and was in the courts for years. The Odd Fellows claimed that de Boissiere intended the property to be an orphans' home and had deeded the property to them, that they had invested \$34,000, and that the lawyers fraudulently got Madame Martinelli to deed over the property. The Supreme Court of Kansas on January 9, 1903, decided in favor of Troutman and Stone declaring the original trust deed to the Odd Fellows was void. On September 1, 1910, Troutman and Stone, Topeka lawyers, sold Silkville, near Williamsburg, for \$130,000.

On April 29, 1916, the Silkville original manor house, valued at \$40,000 was partially destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt at about one-third of the original size and used as a farm house. During the 1950s, the John Netherland family purchaed the Silkville Ranch. In 2003 the ranch, still containing the original land, was sold to a Kansas City family, the Bickelmiers.

Notes

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future. I'm sure we all can take a lesson from Paul's wisdom shared and make a difference.

Our being itself has a purpose, and it is to create a better future for us and our children.

Great!!

Let's get to work guys....

On May 20, Staggeringly profound.

Louise

Yates wrote: What a heart!

What a mind!

Thank you Paul.

On May 21,

Terry

Lipman

wrote:

Hi Paul... You won't remember me or maybe you will. I was the MC of an insurance conference you spoke at in Australia. I still read you book "The Next Economy" from time to time. You gave a brilliant talk then and you have done it again here. This is really beautiful. A lot has happened since we met. I now live in Austin Texas - came here to work with John Denver in Aspen Colorado in 1989 and co-produced a number of his "Choices For The Future" Symposia - and am now developing a film - "What One Man Can Do" - inspired by his life.

There is basic info at <http://www.donnalipman.com/whatonemancando.html>

Would love to reconnect with you sometime and film an interview as we move forward. Is this a possibility? - Blessings Terry Lipman 512 912 8722

On May 21,

Dee Kelly

wrote:

Thank you ALL. Besides the brilliant and inspiring words of Paul Hawken is the HOPE I feel after reading these published comments; that there are millions and millions more who have heard or seen his address and are inspired, sympathetic, rejuvenated, There is something to be done by all of us, however large or small the action...be a part of saving the future.

On May 21,

Heikki H

Attila wrote:

Thank you Paul speaking the words of wisdom: Totally agree! We have to remember that we have the best youth and children of the Human history right here and now to solve the mess of the darkest time of the humanity. There is so much light in everyone of you. Much more than in our little star called sun. Thank you Paul again - you see the Truth.

On May 21,

Nancy Kline

wrote:

Dear Paul, you have inspired more than that one audience. We, the world, needed you. Thank you for being so eloquent and direct, loving and accurate. I hope to meet you one day and to read everything you have written. With gratitude and admiration, Nancy Kline.(Time To Think)

On May 21,

Leslie

Stewart

wrote:

What a great speech!

The Saga of Silkville

By Phyllis M. Jones
Lawrence Presbyterian Manor
Written at age 78

I was driving south and west of Ottawa, Kansas, toward a destination I knew was not there anymore. The once-thriving community of Silkville was long gone. I knew there would be only ranch land with grazing Hereford cattle, but I wanted to see for myself where this fascinating story had taken place. Just beyond the small town of Williamsburg there was a sign, Silkville Ranch.

In the late 1860s Ernest V. Boissiere purchased more than 3,000 acres of land in Franklin County. He was a wealthy Frenchman who had been banished from France by Napoleon III who thought Boissiere was too close to dissidents and the writer, Victor Hugo, who for a time was also exiled from France. Boissiere had learned about the climate of Kansas and determined it was similar to the silk-producing section of France. He made arrangements for forty French immigrants to work with Americans to promote his silk-producing industry. Workers constructed an elaborate manor house which accommodated one hundred persons who ate at a common table. He established a library of 2,500 books, the largest in Kansas at that time. One writer described Boissiere as a portly man in his fifties who loved books, music, and helping the underprivileged.

Silkville was never a town, yet it contained everything necessary for a self-sufficient working community—a blacksmith shop, winery, farming services, and an orchard. It was also a flag stop on the Santa Fe Railroad.

Workers planted seventy acres of Russian mulberry trees to feed the silkworms. Later, however, Boissiere discovered that the leaves of the Kansas Osage Orange, commonly called hedge trees, were better food than the mulberry leaves and the Osage Orange better withstood the heat and dry weather. Boissiere obtained silkworm eggs from New Orleans and France, but when he became disenchanted with the quality he procured select eggs from Japan. By the year 1872 the looms at Silkville had a capacity of making 224 yards of silk ribbon a day, and interest in silk products spread throughout Kansas. The Kansas Legislature provided funds for promoting silk products in forty-six counties in Kansas. Boissiere exhibited his manufactured silk products at the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia where his products were awarded first prize over entries from all over the world.

In time Boissiere began to find the competition for silk products from The Orient was growing. Silk could be imported cheaper than his workers could make it in Silkville. His workers could make higher wages elsewhere, and some of the French women left to marry American farmers. All this and perhaps unsound financial foundation of the industry at Silkville caused the entrepreneur's dream to come to an end. In 1878 Boissiere deeded the land to the Odd Fellow's Lodge in Ottawa and went back to France reportedly with only \$205 in his pocket.

In the 1950s the John Netherland family purchased the land and it became the Silkville Ranch. Only two stone barns remain. There are a few of the old mulberry trees left, but an obvious attempt to clear the land for grazing left some tall jagged stumps standing like ghosts of another time.

As I stood near one of the old stone barns, four young cowboys came galloping on horseback across the land and disappeared into the barn. The young men paid little attention to me, though they were not discourteous. When I posed the question, "Do you know anything about the original Silkville?" their answer was vague and brief, "Hmmm, something about growing silkworms."

Though I knew the name of the ranch caretaker, I did not try to contact him. This was again a working land—a land with a sense of peace and belonging. I came away from the windswept cattle ranch with a feeling

of respect. My only lingering wish was that I knew some of the stories of those who helped Mr. Boissiere accomplish his dream. Though the adventure was short-lived, it was a real-life story with all the fascination of the fictional "Wizard of Oz."

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Originally published in *The Best of Presbyterian Manors*
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In one of the former issues of *The Pioneer* we included excerpts from The Point: Walk through time. These excerpts are from that same publication. It accompanies the steps at The Point, a tribute to 150 years of Lawrence history at Clinton Lake.

1866

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Mount Oread, the ridge on which KU was built, was visible for miles and was the first major feature seen by pioneers on the Oregon Trail as they crossed the Wakarusa River. With its spreading wind-like hillsides, Mount Oread is the single most distinguishing feature of KU's landscape. The historic campus forms an urban wall upon the hill, stretching from the open green spaces of Potter lake and from Dyche Hall to Bailey and the immense Strong Hall. Nestled in hillside trees and punctuated by the spire of the Campanile KU's boulevard of buildings forms a city on the encircling ridge.

The University of Kansas, with a charter and three faculty members, opened on September 12, 1866. From modest beginnings, KU is a major center for learning, research, scholarship and creative endeavor in Kansas, the nation, and the world. Over the decades, KU has welcomed those whose careers have shaped the University, and in turn the campus has cultivated the ideas and ideals of those who contribute to the broad goals of education, research and service.

Sponsored by: The University of Kansas

1867

LUCY HOBBS TAYLOR: DOUGLAS COUNTY DENTISTS AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN DENTISTS.

A childhood dream became a dramatic reality for Lucy Hobbs Taylor. Born in 1833 in Ellenburg Town, NY, young Lucy set her sights on becoming a doctor. Medical schools at the time would not allow women

to enroll. A determined Lucy soon turned her ambitions towards dentistry. Lucy, or "Dr. Lucy" as she was referred to by her patients, was the first licensed woman dentist to practice in Kansas.

Finding a dentist in Ohio to train her, Lucy learned the skills of pulling teeth and making dentures. When she tried to enter a dental school, she was once again refused admittance because she was a woman. Feeling confident in her dental skills Taylor moved to Iowa and worked with other dentists. The doctors liked her work so much that they persuaded the American Dentists Association to allow her and other women to attend dental school.

She became known as "the woman who pulls teeth." At last her fortitude and valor began to pay off. In 1865 she was formally invited to attend the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Iowa State Dental Society in Dubuque. In an unprecedented act, the Iowa State Dental Society amended its Constitution and Bylaws so that a woman could be admitted into full membership. She enrolled in The Ohio College of Dentistry and on Feb. 21, 1866, she became the first woman in the world to be awarded the Doctor of Dental Surgery degree. The faculty in a burst of long delayed effusive praise stated that Lucy "was indeed a superior student and a great credit to her chosen profession." Returning to Iowa, she read a paper before the Iowa State Dental Society entitled "The Use of the Mallet." She had now added another first to her illustrious career she was the first woman in the history of dentistry in the United States to address and present a scientific paper to a dental society.

After graduation, she moved to Chicago and opened an office. She fell in love with one of her patients, a Civil War veteran named James M. Taylor. He had been a railroad car painter for the Northwestern Railroad, but after they were married in 1867 she began to teach her husband the art and science of dentistry. Seeking to escape the harsh Chicago winters, they moved to Lawrence, Kansas, where they established the "finest and most lucrative practice in Kansas."

In the early 1880s, they moved their practice to the building that is now 809 Vermont St. Lucy Hobbs Taylor was active in many fraternal groups and a participant in civic organizations and professional dental societies. Childless, she and her husband practiced dentistry together until his death in 1886. A year later she retired, continuing her civic activities and campaigning for women's rights in the Republican Party.

Dr. Taylor was not happy in retirement, and in 1895 she moved her home and office back into 809 Vermont, continuing a limited practice until her death from a stroke in 1910. She is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Lawrence.

The Woman's Dental Association of the US was founded in 1892 by Dr. Mary Stillwell-Keusel with 12 charter members, and grew to 100 members in its first year, providing mutual support and continuing education. This association existed until 1898. In 1921, 12 women dentists met in Milwaukee during the annual meeting of the National Dental Association (NDA) and formed the Federation of American Women Dentists. This organization became the American Association of Women Dentists, sustaining a tradition of mentorship and support for the common interests of women dentists. Today the organization serves more than 1200 members, and recognizes an outstanding woman dentist each year with the Lucy Hobbs Taylor Award.

Sponsored by: The Douglas County Dental Society and the American Association of Women Dentists.

1867

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

In the beginning, Trinity Lutheran Church was an immigrant church. The rev. David Earhart, the grandfather of aviator Amelia Earhart, tended the small flock before it had a permanent shepherd. The founders first met around a table in the kitchen of John G. and Martha Schmucker, whose

stone house was on Rhode Island Street. Next they met at Miller's Hall on Massachusetts Street. To build a house of worship of their own, many early members gave sacrificially.

St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1867, is the English Lutheran Church was organized by a missionary who returned from Africa, the Rev. Morris Officer. More than likely, the founders included the word "English" in the name of their church to distinguish themselves from another local church where German was used. In the early 1900'S, they changed the name to First Evangelical Lutheran Church, but in 1910 they settled on Trinity Lutheran Church.

Resourceful, they engaged the services of John G. Haskell, an architect now known for his work on the state capitol in Topeka, for the stone church on New Hampshire Street close to the intersection with 11th Street. Stone was quarried from the grounds of the University of Kansas. One account suggests that Dr. [Levi] Sternberg gave the dedicatory sermon in 1870.

After World War I, the first edifice did not have enough room, especially for the Sunday School and a larger church was built in 1928 at 1245 New Hampshire St. The congregation made the cherished walk from the stone church to the brick church on Sept. 16, 1928. The Rev. Charles A. Puls was pastor, and Trinity was known as "the churchly church." By 1930, WREN carried the service over the air; in 2005, KLWN broadcasts the services. By the end of World War II, the congregation, characterized by faith and service, had grown to more than a thousand. The first ordinand from Trinity was the Re. Dr. Lloyd Eldon Sheneman (1953), and the second was the Rev. Richard I. Preis.

The church has a number of carvings from Oberammergau, Germany. Carvings of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John are above the original altar. Other carvings include the "Flight into Egypt," two depictions of the Lord's Supper and a Nativity scene. Five windows include the Good

Shepherd, the Crucifixion and the Resurrection. The organ is a Reuter. New Hampshire Street closed between 12th and 13th streets in order to allow for an addition completed in 1992. In the main church, the communion rail was altered in 2203-2004. "Past, Present, and Future at Trinity," a video history of the church from 1867-2003, is available through the church office.

Funding of the 1867 footstone: the children of the Sunday School, a Schaake-Vogel-Heck memorial, the Clifton C. James memorial, with the major gift from the Stan W. Harris family in memory of Shirley Harris. History provided by the Historical Committee.

Sponsored by: Trinity Lutheran Church.

1868

William Allen Pine Came to Douglas County

William Allen Pine was born Dec. 16, 1819, in New Jersey and followed his father in farming there and in Maryland. In 1868, at age 48, he moved his family of eight children to the new lands of Kansas, where he settled in northeast Douglas County just outside the city limits of Lawrence. Through five successive generations, 16 have farmed in the area. Presently, agriculture enterprises are in turf grass and a greenhouse. Others of these generations have gone into a diverse number of occupations and expanding the numbers in the Pine family.

William Allen Pine died Dec. 6, 1879, and is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery, where his wife, Elizabeth Browning Fish, who was born Oct. 14, 1826, and died Sept. 14, 1876, is also buried.

History provided by Ken Pine

Sponsored By: The Pine Family

1874

Gower-Bowersock-Hill

Two events in the year 1874 laid the foundation for the economic revival of the city after several years of serious decline. The first was the completion in November of the dam that was to provide the cheap source of power that led to the city's industrial development during the next quarter of a century.

The second significant event of 1874 was the founding of the Couglas County Mills (later renamed the Bowersock Mills and Power Co.) By the arriving family of Games H. Gower and his son-in-law Justin D. Bowersock. The latter became a leading citizen of the town, mayor, congressman, banker (the Lawrence National Bank), industrialist (the Lawrence Paper Company, the Consolidated Barb Wire Co., and the Bowersock Mills & Power Co.) And a philanthropist who founded and supported, among other city cultural activities, the Bowersock Opera House.

Sponsored By: Marcia and Stephen Hill

1877

William Henley Pendleton

William Henley Pendleton was born July 22, 1858, in Williamsburg, Va. He came from an old and aristocratic family, whose ancestors helped settle Jamestown. He came to Lawrence in February 1877. On May 17, 1882, he married Matilda Poehler and they had six children.

Mr. Pendleton was a southern gentleman of the finest type, always courteous, affable, modest and unassuming. He was always thinking of others and cared for what was real and genuine. He was an ideal man in his family, caring for both small and large affairs of his children. He was a devoted communicant of the Episcopal Church, and served as

Vestryman and Junior Warden at Trinity Church. He was a loyal and highly respected Mason, holding many offices in this organization. As a citizen he had the best interests of Lawrence at heart, pursuing both the welfare of the community and its future as a hometown and as a center for manufacturing interests. William Henley Pendleton was one of Lawrence's most progressive citizens, revered for his many acts of kindness and charity. He died in 1915.

Sponsored By: William B. Pendleton

1878

Lawrence Chamber of Commerce

The Lawrence Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1878 and incorporated in 1922. The original Articles of Incorporation read, "the object of this Organization is for the purpose of advancing the commercial, industrial, educational and civic interests of the City of Lawrence." Those same ideals are still pursued 127 years later, as the Chamber and its members continue to promote and enhance the economic vitality of Lawrence and Douglas County.

Our organization is somewhat unique. We house four departmental entities within the Chamber: Membership, Leadership, Convention & visitors Bureau and Economic Development. This ensures that our program of work is unified under the "house umbrella" and it complements our efforts to enhance our image and effectiveness while representing the business needs of Lawrence and Douglas County.

On behalf of our approximately 1800 serving business representatives, we work hard to achieve the goals and the mission of the chamber on a daily basis. The Lawrence Chamber of Commerce advocates for business and community prosperity as it creates diverse jobs; cultivates a successful business environment; develops active community leaders; and promotes the assets of Lawrence and Douglas County.

Sponsored By: Lawrence Chamber of Commerce

1878

The Zodiac Club

The Zodiac Club was formed by a group of nine Lawrence Women on Feb. 5, 1878, with the object of studying and discussing literature, art and other subjects of cultural interest. From 1878-1943, Zodiac Club met every Tuesday from October to May. Since 1943, meetings have been twice a month from September to May.

Membership includes a mix of town and university women. The number of active members is limited to 30, but the number of associate and life members is not limited. Each year, the club chooses a theme to study. In its early days, few women went to college, so the club provided a continuing education for its members. Generally, a guest speaker initiates the year's topic at the first meeting in September, and at subsequent meetings, one or two members make presentations on Italian authors, history, art, architecture, music, regional foods and other cultural aspects.

Zodiac has helped to build both the university and the community. One of the early members was Carrie Watson, the University of Kansas Librarian from 1877-1921 for whom Watson Library was named. Nine other Zodiac members were married to KU professors or chancellors after whom buildings and auditoriums were named. Many others are now remembered with scholarships, professorships or rooms at KU named in their memory. In recognition of the part that Zodiac plays in the history of KU, the club minutes and other materials are stored in the archives of the Spencer Research Library. To help build the community Zodiac donates a children's book to the Lawrence Public Library in memory of each member upon her death.

Topics studied have sometimes reflected interests of the time period. In

1967, Zodiac Club studied Southeast Asia during the Vietnam War; in 1972 the topic was "Woman" when the Equal Rights Amendment was proposed to Congress; and in 2004, the Lewis and Clark Trail was the topic of study during its 200th anniversary. Members discuss potential topics each January and select one in February.

During the past 40 years, the club had studied various parts of the world: Canada, Mexico, Latin America, Eastern Europe, Italy, Japan and Africa. Topics involving women have included Women Travelers and Adventurers, the Ethnic Women's Voices in the Americas. Literary topics have included Science and Science Fiction, Nobel Laureates, Great Books, Biographies, Essayists, Plays, American Humorists, Elizabeth England, Short Stories since 1945, Booker Prize Finalists and National Book Award Winners. Other topics have included Cities of the World, Kansas and the World in the 1870s and Vernacular Architecture.

Founders Day dinners are held every five years, the only time spouses are invited to a club activity. The 125th anniversary was observed in February 2003. The 130th anniversary will be observed in February 2008.

Sponsored By: Zodiac Club Members

THE REPUBLICAN JOURNAL

Official Paper of the City.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1877.

DIED.

SHEPHERD—At the residence of J. C. Steele, Clinton, at 5 o'clock a. m. March 9th, Mrs. Elizabeth Shepherd, in the 83d year of her age.

Mrs. Shepherd was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, October 15th, 1794, emigrated with her father to Ohio in 1810, was married to John Shepherd October 31st, 1813, and came to Kansas with her husband in 1860. The death of this estimable woman, following so suddenly the demise of her husband, who died February 27th last, is a sad and remarkable occurrence and will be the cause of deep regret in the vicinity of her residence. The funeral will take place from the residence of J. C. Steele, at ten o'clock a. m. March 9th.

From the editor:

When I was cleaning off some shelves to make more space, I found a folder with actual newspaper clippings from various Lawrence papers. They dated from 1876-1879. They were very interesting as were the articles around them.

The following are a selected few just as I found them. I apologize if they are difficult to read, but they are worth the effort. I am happy to share them with anyone who has an interest in the person.

This Certifies

That

on the sixteenth day of February

in the year of our lord

1898

Mr. Andrew Robberg
and

Miss Lena Anderson

were by me united in

✽MARRIAGE✽

at the residence of Gustav Robberg

according to the laws of the state of Iowa

Witnesses:

Gustaf Robberg A. K. Tol Minister
Mina Robberg

LAWRENCE STANDARD.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1879.

The Late Mr. A. G. Da Lee.

Mr. A. G. Da Lee was born in Washington county, New York, August 9, 1820, and died at Colorado Springs, Col., August 4, 1879, having nearly completed his fifth-ninth year. He had lived in Michigan and in California. In the latter State, he spent several years in the mines during the early period of the great gold excitement. At San Francisco he took his first lessons in photography. He came to Kansas in 1858, and settled in Lawrence, where he married Martha Lamon, a sister of W. H. Lamon, in April, 1860. At the time of the Quantrell raid Mr. and Mrs. Da Lee were living in a house that stood where Woodward's "Round Corner" now stands. Mr. Da Lee was taken prisoner and led down stairs to the door, where a ruffian shot him. The ball passed through his neck, and for some moments he lay stunned upon the floor. Afterwards he made his way up stairs, but his wife had gone down into the back yard another way. He went to the window and tapped upon it, and then fell fainting to the floor. Mrs. Da Lee ran up stairs, and by great effort succeeded in getting her husband down and out of the burning building into the back yard. At his own request she left him partially concealed in some weeds, while she went away to prevent attracting any of the murderous gang to the spot where her wounded husband lay.

Mr. Da Lee fortunately escaped further injury, and in about five weeks recovered from his wound. He continued the photograph business on the same corner during war, and much of the time had all he and four or five assistants could do. As time wore on, the occupation told upon his health, and he purchased the place on Tennessee street with the intention of making fruit raising a business. Twelve years ago on the first of next October, they moved to the present home.

Five weeks ago to-day, Mr. and Mrs. Da Lee, with their little girl six years old, left for Colorado, if possible to recover health from the mountain air and exercise. They went to Colorado Springs, thence to Manitou, and soon after took a trip to Leadville in their own conveyance. Upon the return from this trip Mr. Da Lee was taken ill at Twin Lakes, and by the time they arrived at Colorado Springs was very sick. By request of Mr. Kennedy a brother to Major Kennedy, of this city, they went to his house where every possible kindness was shown. Mr. Da Lee's disease was consumption of the bowels, and no medicine could relieve it. He gradually failed, and one week ago yesterday (Monday) at 8 o'clock passed quietly, and apparently painlessly, away. The blow was very unexpected to Mrs. Da Lee, and for a time completely prostrated her. Mr. W. W. Cockins was with Mr. Da Lee in his last hours. Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Hall telegraphed Mrs. Da Lee that they would be with her and accompany herself and sick husband home. The telegram was mislaid, and Mrs. Da Lee left Colorado Springs for home with the body of her husband one day before Mr. and Mrs. Hall arrived there. Mrs. Da Lee's tickets were at Denver, but she was kindly passed through on the A., T. & S. F. road without trouble. The funeral services were held last Thursday afternoon, and were largely attended at the Baptist church, of which Mr. Da Lee was a member. The remains were buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.

A brief extract from the funeral sermon by Rev. A. C. Peck will give a fair idea of Mr. Da Lee's standing as a citizen:

"In all the relations of life our brother showed the dignity of manhood and the consistency of a Christian. Few men have striven more sedulously or succeeded more fully in rounding out the many-sided completeness of manly character."

As a citizen I scarcely need speak of him. His long residence in Lawrence has brought him into social and business relations with the entire community, and I venture the opinion that none with whom he has had dealings have received aught else than kindness, fidelity, and justice at his hands. He was remarkable for the promptness with which he met his engagements. His sense of justice was so keen that he not unfrequently turned away applicants for his professional services, saying that he could not accommodate them and at the same time fulfill his promise to previous patrons. Duty ever stood higher with him than a love of gain. To the honor of his name and the praise of his memory be it said, he never bowed to the god of this world nor sacrificed principle upon the altar of Mammon. Living in a community not famous for its commercial honor, he was never contaminated by its low morals, and has finished his career without the slightest taint of fraud or doubtful practice, or even suspicion, resting upon his reputation. The record of his citizenship is stainless. He walked in white amidst all the corruptions by which he was enveloped, and if he had done nothing more, this alone would have proved the supremacy of conscience in his character.

when they knew he was on a drunk, sent in for the horse and took it back home. Gleason complained that his people had "gone back on him," and the feeling might have inspired the drunken delusion that he could be revenged by taking his own life. Then it was easy enough to get poison somewhere under pretense that he wanted it for a legitimate purpose. Possibly the poison was taken by mistake, but that is not at all probable.

Coroner Morris is absent from the city and Justice Chadwick served as coroner in his stead. The following Jury was summoned: Albert Knittle, J. P. Ross, John Hume, J. P. Estes, Samuel Watts, and S. H. Carmean.

The jury met and examined several witnesses. The following testimony was elicited:

Dr. A. Fuller sworn: I am City Physician. Have viewed dead body of deceased. I have learned that his name was Michael Gleason. I was called to see a sick man in Clarke & Glatthar's stable. I went to see him about 10 o'clock this morning. I found him lying there, and on examination found he was very near death. He did die in ten or fifteen minutes, while I was there. He was past speaking and made no answer to my questions. I inquired as to his symptoms, &c.; was told that he had been lying there for about 24 hours; that he was intoxicated when he came there, the day before. They stated also that he was in the habit of coming there while drunk, and lying there until sobered up; said he had been vomiting. He died in a very few minutes, and I did not inquire further. I thought it probable, from information received from bystanders and the symptoms, that he died from poison. His vomiting, his lips being swollen, and other symptoms indicated to me that he had taken some poisonous substance. Those symptoms might have been brought about by whisky. He had no appearance of a disease of any kind; he seemed to be a strong, vigorous man. If there was poisoning, it was some irritating corrosive poison. If he had taken arsenic the day before it would be about the usual time for death to supervene; generally requires about twenty-four hours.

Dr. V. W. May sworn: I examined the deceased in company with Dr. Fuller, and agree with his statement. I can say further, that deceased seemed to be suffering great pain in the region of his stomach and bowels. I was impressed with the idea that he was suffering from severe, corrosive poison; these pains would indicate it. I formed the opinion that death resulted from corrosive poisoning.

N. S. Clarke sworn and examined: I am keeper of the stable where deceased died. I first saw deceased on Monday or Tuesday; he came there with his horse; he wanted his horse fed, but said he had no money to pay for it. I put his horse up. His son came for the horse on Wednesday or Thursday. I saw him again on the afternoon of the same day he came. Had his horse saddled and said he wanted to go out home. He went away without his horse, going

to get a nickel's worth of it. I gave him a little over an ounce of arsenic; it was wrapped up in yellow wrapping paper; I labeled it "arsenic," and under it "poison," with lead pencil. He took it away with him. He did not pay for it—said he had no money. It was in the forenoon that he got the arsenic, between 9 and 10 o'clock. I did not see him again alive.

F. W. Wieman sworn and examined. Am a tobacconist in the city. Knew deceased in his lifetime by sight: never knew his name. Yesterday morning about ten, or a little after, I went into saloon of Herman Vornholt, and as I stood there, Fred Stisser, the bar-keeper, told me about deceased having taken something in his beer, and he showed me the paper and the substance in it. Gleason was not in at the time. The substance was a white powder; the paper was of a yellowish color: on the paper was marked with a lead pencil, "Arsenic" "poison," one under the other. I went to the table where the bar-tender told me deceased had sat when he took the substance, and I found on the floor near the table some of the same substance that was in the paper. There was also a piece of string, still tied, of a reddish color, on the floor, which I picked up and gave to Mr. Stisser.

The jury arrived at the following verdict:

An investigation taken for the people of the State of Kansas, at the stable of N. S. Clarke, on New Hampshire street, in the city of Lawrence and the county of Douglas, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1879, before Charles Chadwick, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county, in the absence from the county of Dr. R. S. Morris, Coroner, upon the view of the body of one Michael Gleason, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Albert Knittle, S. H. Carmean, John Hume, John Ross, Samuel Watts, and J. P. Estes, good and lawful men of the said county, who, being duly sworn to inquire on the part of the people of the State of Kansas into all the circumstances attending the death of said Michael Gleason, and by whom the same was produced, and in what manner, and when and where the said Michael Gleason came to his death, do say upon their oaths aforesaid, that Michael Gleason, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1879, in the county aforesaid, did voluntarily mix and mingle a certain quantity of white arsenic, the said Michael Gleason then and there knowing the said white arsenic to be a deadly poison, in a certain quantity of beer, and the said Michael Gleason did then and there, to wit: in the city of Lawrence, and county of Douglas, on the said 2d day of August, A. D. 1879, drink and swallow the poison aforesaid, so as aforesaid mixed and mingled, whereby and by reason of which he became sick and distressed in his body; and the said Michael Gleason on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1879, did die of the poison aforesaid, and of the sickness and disturbance thereby occasioned; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, say that the said Michael Gleason, did voluntarily kill himself in manner and form as aforesaid.

In witness whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands this 3d day of August, A. D. 1879.

ALBERT KNITTLE,
S. H. CARMEAN,
J. P. ROSS,
SAMUEL WATTS,
J. P. ESTES.

Luce jumped from the wagon, and fired four more times, but at the same time the whole party opened upon him, firing nineteen times from shot guns loaded with buckshot. One of Luce's balls struck a man named Kelso in the leg, another took the tip off of one man's ear, and one went through the coat skirt of one of the party. Luce was probably hit by the first shot fired at him, but continued firing until his weapon was empty. One buckshot went in his mouth, coming out of his ear, and two others entered the left groin, one passing directly in, the other going up and in and lodging in his legs. A shot from a revolver tore his right hand to pieces just as he had the drop on Sheriff Smith, of Woodson. This knocked his hand up, and the bullet went up in the air. Luce was brought back to Fredonia, his wounds dressed, and, although he begged to be allowed to remain here, was taken on to Humboldt. The affair created a great deal of excitement, of course, and all sorts of rumors are rife. It is generally believed that the vigilantes are out in full force, and that Luce's men, who had his stock, will yet be heard from in connection with an aerial dance at the end of a rope. Several remarks were dropped by some of the pursuing party which would warrant this belief, as would also their entire disregard of the cattle drivers. Luce was very anxious to remain here, and seemingly feared that the end was not yet—that he would be taken out and hanged before reaching Humboldt.

Post Office Curiosities.

The ordinary run of mortals are not acquainted with the mysteries and curiosities of the internal machinery of a post office, and it is well for them that they are not, as thereby considerable worry and confusion is escaped. A brief interview with the mailing clerk, this morning, at the Lawrence post office revealed a condition of things that will be of interest. There are now about fifty letters in the post office here that are vainly asking a destination. These letters have accumulated within the past two or three days though the accumulation usually averages only about fifty a week. Running through the list, the following are a few of the directions, leaving out most of the names of the persons to whom the letters are directed: Cedar rabbits, Kansas; Holon Berg, Kansas; Mr. William M ge. kansas Stewart Osa qummo (the letter, when deciphered, reads Mr. William M. Stewart, Quenemo, Osage county, Kansas); Mendon, Whitehall Co., Kansas; Begg Rock Co., Kan Gill Big Rock, Kane county, Ill.); Eaxville (Co. Post Office, Cansas; Onel creek, Kansas; Yemenien Selswick Co. (Germany, Sedgwick Co.); Couper, Westen Co.; Secretary of Dekovin Lodge 85—577 Hog and H. M. Dekoven; Bone Valnut, Benton Co., Kansas, North Amerika (from Denmark); Rev. Fr. Hyacinth O. M. Capuc, Herzog Kansas.

There are many more with directions as obscure and curious. Of course there can be no systematic manner of discovering the intended destination of postal

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Grant	do	Gene
Grant	do	Bell
Leecompton	do	Gene
Leecompton	do	Dell
Kanwaka	do	Gene
Kanwaka	do	Bell
Gilntoa	do	Gene
Gilntoa	do	Dell
Marion	do	Gene
Marion	do	Dell
Willow Springs	do	Gene
Willow Springs	do	Dell
Palmyra	do	Gene
Palmyra	do	Dell
Eudora	do	Gene
Eudora	do	Dell
State of Kansas.	do	Gene
City of Lawrence, general fu	do	Gene
City of Lawrence, interest fu	do	Gene
City of Lawrence, pavement	do	Gene
City of Lawrence, macadam	do	Gene
City of Lawrence, sidewalk	do	Gene
City of Eudora.	do	Gene
Individual redemption accou	do	Gene
Assignment of county certifi	do	Gene
County school fund.	do	Gene
Normal institute fund.	do	Gene
Redemption of county certifi	do	Gene
County general fund	do	Gene
Orders of other counties	do	Gene
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OVERDRAWN
COUNTY TREASURER
LAWRENCE, KANSAS
I hereby certify that the statement of the several county treasurers on the 25th of the best of my knowledge a

WESTERN HOME JOURNAL

LAWRENCE NOV., 16, 1876.

Obituary.

Mr. William Bell was born in Bern, Albany county, New York, in 1806. He received a good common school education, and in his early manhood was for several years a teacher. In 1828 he moved to Albany, where he learned the carpenter's trade at which he worked for eight years.

In 1829 he married Miss Sarah Mosier, and in 1837 they moved to the then Territory of Wisconsin, making their home in Walworth, Walworth county. He took an active part in all the interests of town and State, being the first justice of the peace, (which office he held for sixteen years,) the first postmaster for fourteen years and the first county assessor.

In 1847 he was a member of the con-

vention which formed the State constitution.

He was a man of marked character, firm and earnest in his opinions, a zealous lover of liberty, and an independent thinker both in regard to religion and politics.

During the war he was loyal and patriotic. Two sons fell in the Union cause.

In 1870 he moved to Lawrence. Since he has been here he has been particularly interested in raising fruit. He was a member of the Horticultural Society, in the meetings of which he was always interested, and often took an active part.

Three years ago he had a severe sickness from which it was not thought he could recover. He was not afraid to die, but earnestly expressed a desire to live his three score and ten years, and especially to see the Centennial year.

His wish was gratified. His seventy years were completed, the grand national exposition was drawing to its close, when disease laid its fatal hand upon him. From the first he did not think that he should recover and talked with his family calmly and hopeful of the future. After a distressing sickness of a little less than five weeks he passed away Wednesday morning, Nov. 8th. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his death. B.

The Daily Journal.

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1879.

Death of Mrs. George A. Reynolds.

We clip from the Parsons Daily Wonder of last Monday the following notice of the death of Mrs. George A. Reynolds, which will be read with sincere regret by the many friends and acquaintances of the family in this city, where they resided for several years:

Mrs. Reynolds died at her late residence in this city on Sunday, at 2:30 p. m. Her decease was not unexpected, and yet when a good man or woman dies the community mourns, the family circle is broken, friends grieve, and society acknowledges a loss. Mrs. R. has been sick over a year, with varying vicissitudes of gradual improvement and sudden relapse, her friends sharing in alternate hopes and fears of a permanent recovery or a rapid dissolution. For several days she lay unconscious, seemingly without pain, and when her final great change came she died as undisturbed and peacefully as an infant drops to sleep in its mother's arms; as if the good angel had come his long journey upon the brightest of Sabbath days, purposely to reward and recognize her self-sacrificing, loving, and forgiving spirit.

Mrs. Reynolds was the eldest daughter of Col. W. R. Judson, of Elmira, N. Y., a highly-honored and esteemed citizen of that city and State, now in advanced years and feeble health. She was married in 1856 to Major G. Reynolds, and soon thereafter came with him to Kansas Territory, and settled in Lawrence, and was consequently one of the earlier pioneer women of Kansas. From 1860 to 1865 the family resided at Fort Scott, and during all the dark and troublous days of the border war Mrs. Reynolds remained with her family and shared in the trials and dangers of those eventful years. Her house in Fort Scott was noted for its hospitality, and her genial and generous spirit gave a cordial welcome to all. From 1865 to 1869 Mrs. Reynolds resided almost continually in the Indian Territory, her husband being United States Agent of the Seminole Indians. Here the same contented and self-sacrificing disposition was shown that always characterized her. Here in the wild woods that environ the frontier Indian post of We-wo-ka, a hundred miles from civilization and white settlements, her now only living son was born. In 1871, Major Reynolds removed to Parsons, where their family have since resided.

The good woman buried to-day had two good characteristics, and these certainly greatly adorn a complete and perfect womanhood, personal self-sacrifice for the comfort of others, and unbounded affection and devotion to her family. The best of mothers, the most generous and devoted of friends, it can be truly said, was given to the earth parent to-day. She sleeps well and sweetly by the side of the bright boy, Georgie, she loved so much. The family that mourn the loss of a devoted wife and the noblest of mothers are Major Geo. A. Reynolds, Mrs. Dr. Kleiser, Burton, Rosie, and Ollie.

Rev. Dr. Keys, of the Presbyterian Church, conducted the funeral services, at 3 p. m., at the house, and a large assembly of friends witnessed their kind remembrance and affectionate regard for the deceased.

Death of Henry Leis.

The announcement yesterday morning of the death of Henry Leis, was received with surprise by the whole community. His death was very sudden. Monday evening he was on the street and apparently in good health. All day Tuesday he complained of feeling unwell, but was up a portion of the day. About eight o'clock in the evening his symptoms became alarming, and a physician was sent for, who at once pronounced it congestion of the brain. He lived only about fifteen minutes after the physician arrived.

Mr. Leis was born in New York city January 22, 1837, and was therefore in his forty-third year. He came to Lawrence in 1855, and worked on the old Herald of Freedom as a printer. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Second Colorado Cavalry, and served with that regiment during the entire war. He traveled extensively in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas, and was able to speak Spanish quite fluently.

In 1865 he was married to Miss Ruth E. Hutchinson, who still survives him. They had five children, only two of whom are now living, a son and daughter, aged thirteen and eleven.

Mr. Leis was for a long time foreman of the Kansas State JOURNAL, and has at one time or another been connected with nearly every office in the city. During the days when Lawrence boasted a printers' union Henry was its financial secretary.

He was an open, free-hearted man who, while he had his faults, had many virtues, which far overbalanced them.

The funeral was attended, yesterday afternoon, from the family residence on Indiana street, G. W. W. Yates, D. Evans, Geo. Ford, Mr. Quantril, Mr. Spaulding, and A. J. Phillips acting as pall bearers. The remains were interred at Oak Hill Cemetery.

To-Day's Local Notices.

The largest, finest and plumpest Apples in the city, either for cooking or eating, can be found at Worthington's.

Elegant Black Silks at Hunt's.

White Goods marked down at Hunt's.

Bunting and Grenadines at Hunt's.

Cheapest Embroideries at Hunt's.

Linen Lawns pretty and cheap—Hunt's.

Balbriggan Hosiery, 12 1/2c., at Hunt's.

Gents' Gauze Vests, 25c., at Hunt's.

Feather-Edge Braids at Hunt's.

Pearling for Lace Work at Hunt's.

Cut Paper Patterns at Hunt's.

A. O. U. W.

There will be a meeting of Lawrence Lodge No. 7 A. O. U. W. this (Wednesday) evening. All members are requested to be present. Business of importance to be transacted.

Cigars that would delight the heart of a smoker are sold by Worthington for one-half the usual price charged elsewhere.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

Wanted to Rent.

A portable steam engine for a couple of weeks. Apply at this office.

Ice ice, ice. EIDEMILLER & Co.

A telegram was received at the total house yesterday to look out for the body of a man drowned at Topeka yesterday.

Hats cleaned and repaired by J. W. White, at the Farmer's Home, north end of Massachusetts street. 8-5-d6

The trial of officer Reimschild for assault, before Justice Chadwick, and a jury, yesterday, resulted in an acquittal of the officer.

Nearly half a car of bottled ginger ale was received by a firm in this city yesterday. It is said to be a good remedy for cholera morbus.

The Kansas City Journal man is still nibbling away at the woman suicide canard. Won't somebody throw the fellow a new bait, most anything will answer.

There is said to be a dog-catching establishment in this city, where valuable dogs are kindly cared for till their owners pay a royalty for having them tied up and advertised.

Amon G. DaLee.

Tuesday morning we announced that Mr. DaLee was very sick at Colorado Springs, and little hopes were entertained of his recovery. While the paper was yet wet in the hands of its readers a dispatch was received announcing his death.

Mr. DaLee first came to Lawrence about the year 1858 and located in business in what was known as the Robinson building, on the north end of Massachusetts street. A few weeks later he removed to the corner of Massachusetts and Henry streets, where he was burned out at the time Quantrel sacked the city, and Mr.

second day, with one hundred and seven students enrolled and only four absentees. In order to give the students the best possible advantage it was thought expedient to make, besides the usual grades "A," "B," "C," two divisions of the "B" class, as the mass of teachers belong to that grade.

Everything seems to be gliding along smoothly and pleasantly under the efficient management of Prof. McClouth and his able corps of instructors.

Mrs. Hoffman's reading classes seem to be well pleased with their instructor, "for," as one of them said to-day, "we have so much fun down there." The first two or three days of an institute are employed by the teachers in greeting their friends and forming new acquaintances; and the Superintendent appreciating the situation, gave all the teachers who desired an opportunity of meeting their friends and developing their colloquial powers last night in the spacious rooms of the Business College.

Most of the time was spent in exchanging congratulatory expressions and in discoursing upon the troubles and trials that sorely afflicts the pedagogic fraternity. Mrs. Hoffman, Mr. Steers, and some others whose names we did not learn, entertained the company with some very lively recitations.

We noticed among the normalites to-day Prof. J. C. Banta, who has just returned from Oskaloosa, where he has been giving instructions in penmanship and book-keeping in the Jefferson county Normal. That county is represented in the Normal here by Miss Bell Gilluly, one of Jefferson's most lively teachers.

The spirit of school teaching seems to be somewhat localized, as certain localities send out more teachers than others. At present Twin Mound and Coal Creek seem to have the ascendancy in numbers. Twin Mound is represented by Misses Wegie Hiatt, Mary Harding, Viola Forgerty, Bettie Badsky, Lottie Thurber, Nellie Tussy; Mr. C. Montgomery, and yet more are coming. Coal Creek's representation is Misses Annie Peairs, Emma Simmons, Emily O'Brien, Mrs. Bowman, Messrs. Chalmers and Howard Peairs, J. Dumars, James Joseph, John Simmons, and more are preparing to come. D. D.

August 5, 1879.

Baldwin.

On last Sunday afternoon Col. John C. Stearns died at the residence of his son-in-law, Prof. S. S. Weatherby, in this village. At the burial service, on the following day, Prof. Weatherby read a brief history of the life of the deceased. Mr. Stearns was born at Langdon, New Hampshire, 1802, and by his experience and energy connected us with the golden age of the republic. His hand had pressed the hand of La Fayette. His character partook in a measure of the stern and rugged nature of his own native mountains. His sense of justice was a governing principle, and in its administration as a Justice of the Peace foes and friends alike expected to receive simply their right. He was an early acquaintance and neighbor of John Brown, and was inspired by the same gospel of humanity. He was a friend of the slave, and ready to help him secure freedom at a time when that act required the sacrifice of popularity, and involved danger. Under his exterior, roughened by encounters with trial and hardships, dwelt a heart of tenderness, quick to sympathize with suffering and to extend the helping hand.

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A DEATH WOUND.

Young Henry Whitney Accidentally Shoots Himself and Dies Twelve Hours Afterwards---A Heroic Endurance of Suffering and a Sad Farewell.

Word was received here last evening about six o'clock, that Henry Whitney, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Whitney, had accidentally shot himself while hunting on the Haight place, three miles northeast of Lawrence. So soon as possible Mr. Whitney with a physician was at the scene of the accident and found the young man hopelessly wounded.

Yesterday afternoon Henry Whitney and his cousin Charlie Burnett went out to the home of their uncle, Sidney Whitney, which is on the Haight place, to hunt. They left the house with their guns in the afternoon and after hunting awhile reached a clearing a little ways north of the house, where they stopped a few moments. Wood-cutters had been at work in the clearing and had sawed a large log into blocks of stove-wood length ready for splitting. One of these blocks stood on end, and Henry Whitney stepped up on it and stood there with the butt of his gun resting upon the block near his foot and the muzzle in his left hand. The butt of the gun slipped off the block and dropped until the hammer struck the edge of the block and discharged the gun. The charge passed through the right arm just above the wrist, and tore away a portion of the right side. A terrible wound was inflicted. Henry exclaimed, "I am shot," and Charlie ran to him and supported him, and they walked together some distance toward the house. Henry finally said he could endure it no longer, and told Charlie to go to the house for help. Charlie helped him into as comfortable a position as possible, and went to the house, three-quarters of a mile away, where he got a buggy, and in company with his sister, Mrs. S. E. Whitney, returned to where the wounded boy lay, and took him to the house. Mr. S. E. Whitney was in town when the accident happened, but returned just as the wounded boy was being carried into the house.

Father and mother were soon there, and Henry told them he knew the wound would kill him. Dr. Mottram gave no encouragement that the wound would not prove fatal. All night long the parents and relatives of the dying boy watched by his bedside. His brain was clear and he talked quite often, all the time bearing his suffering with heroic fortitude. From the time of the accident he had borne himself with uncomplaining coolness and courage, holding his bowels in himself by placing his hands over the gaping wound in his side while trying to make his way to the house.

At half-past six this morning he breathed his last, and a young life bright with promise went out into the mystery of death.

Henry C. Whitney was in his seventeenth year, and just entering upon a manhood that promised to be full of usefulness and honor. He was a young man of excellent moral character, and had always been the pride and comfort of his father and mother, never having caused them a single hour of trouble. Even as death drew near he talked hopefully to his mother and father, and his courage never faltered to the last, though his suffering must have been intense up to a short time before death, when it seemed to leave him, and he died happily and peacefully.

Henry was gentlemanly, kind and obliging to everybody and a general favorite with his acquaintances. As a school boy, and later as a student of the University, he was known for his perseverance and rapid progress in study.

The loss of such a dutiful, exemplary and promising boy is a terrible blow to Mr. and Mrs. Whitney. The dark shadow that death has thrown over their home is impenetrable to them as it is to the relatives and friends, and only the day that clears up all mysteries will make it known to them why their loved first-born was taken from them. In their great sorrow they have the profoundest sympathies of all who know of this terrible affliction.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence at the north end of Rhode Island street.

Wednesday, May 10, 1877.

Table with 4 columns: A.M., P.M., 9 P.M., Mean. Data for May 10, 1877.

24 hours, 394; maximum velocity, 1.03 inches.

Heavy showers to-day, from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., with a thunder shower. This is the first succession on which rain has fallen since the 1st of May.

Thursday, May 17, 1877.

Table with 4 columns: A.M., P.M., 9 P.M., Mean. Data for May 17, 1877.

24 hours, 538; maximum velocity, 0.60 inch.

Humidity very high; wind very light.

Friday, May 18, 1877.

Table with 4 columns: A.M., P.M., 9 P.M., Mean. Data for May 18, 1877.

24 hours, 475; maximum velocity, 0.00 inch.

Weather continues warm and clear.

Saturday, May 19, 1877.

Table with 4 columns: A.M., P.M., 9 P.M., Mean. Data for May 19, 1877.

24 hours, 404; maximum velocity, 0.02 inch.

Beautiful day; the thermometer at 10 a. m. the highest temperature of the season, and the barometer falling.

Sunday, May 20, 1877.

Table with 4 columns: A.M., P.M., 9 P.M., Mean. Data for May 20, 1877.

24 hours, 606; maximum velocity, 0.75 inch.

Heavy thunder shower last night.

Monday, May 21, 1877.

Table with 4 columns: A.M., P.M., 9 P.M., Mean. Data for May 21, 1877.

24 hours, 50; maximum velocity, 0.00 inch.

Clear weather in every respect.

Tuesday, May 22, 1877.

Table with 4 columns: A.M., P.M., 9 P.M., Mean. Data for May 22, 1877.

24 hours, 232; maximum velocity, 0.60 inch.

Heavy rain since May 1st has fallen on which is no ordinary amount.

Wednesday, May 23, 1877.

Heavy rain since May 1st has fallen on which is no ordinary amount.

The rise on the upper rivers, reported in Sunday morning's JOURNAL was first noticed at about 4 a. m. of that day at this place, and crept slowly up inch by inch. Hourly observations were kept by Mr. Zimmerman, beginning at 9 a. m., as follows:

Table showing hourly rise in feet and inches from 9 a.m. to 12 m. on Sunday, May 13, 1877.

This makes a total rise of five feet from 7 o'clock Saturday evening till 12 o'clock Sunday night, or, from 9 a. m. till midnight, three feet four inches. A heavy wind blew all day, and the water above the dam was sent down in huge waves over the dam and against the banks on either side, which were melted away like snow. As the flood crept up it soon overflowed the low ground above the bridge on the north side, and some colored families were obliged to move out of the small houses on that bank. About dark the water commenced running around the north side of Eidemiller's ice-house, and very soon it ran into the basement of Mr. P. Lapsad's residence, compelling him to move into an upper story. Mr. Eidemiller had about \$1,000 worth of tools in his ice-house, which he removed. Section hands on the K. P. reported that the waves which driven directly across the river at and beyond the second ice-house and were cutting the bank in a terrible manner, and by 2 p. m. the river was within about twenty feet of the railroad and within ten feet of the west end of the ice-house. It will be remembered that there was a corn field above the ice-house of about six or eight acres at least, which was almost totally washed away, the sandy soil being melted into the flood by the wagon load.

By 10 and 11 o'clock p. m. the water, backing into the old swale or former channel of the river just around the bend, had reached to within eleven inches of the track. Below the dam, the current, setting in strongly toward the Delaware mills, caused a bad washing away of the bank on that side, and by midnight the water was lapping away the wagon tracks in the street. On the north side the waves soon commenced cutting into the bank, scooping out great pieces of clay and sand. By about 11 o'clock the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad track west of the Zimmerman place was under water. A force of men and teams were at work all day hauling stone and doing what they could to save the north bank. Mr. Pierson also had men at work protecting the banks near his mill. The construction train of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was at work, doing what it could to protect their track.

MONDAY.

Monday morning still revealed the water rising and the register indicated the following depth per hour:

Table showing hourly depth in feet and inches from 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. on Monday, May 14, 1877.

combined at Kansas City, and arrived here at 1 o'clock Monday. Efforts were made to transfer the passengers' baggage and mail over the wash-outs, but as it would take too long, the train was sent to Carbondale, and thence over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to Emporia, from whence the Kansas Pacific part of it will go up the Missouri, Kansas & Texas to Junction City. A Kansas Pacific train was started from Junction City Monday by this route, to Topeka, and then over their own track to this place. It arrived at the upper wash-out at 4:30 p. m., and was sent back to Topeka, where an Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe train will bring the passengers via Carbondale to this place. No. 8, freight and accommodation, from the west, got to the first wash-out a little after 12 o'clock, and was caught between the two, where it still remains.

Superintendent T. F. Oakes, of the Kansas Pacific, came up yesterday, and is doing all in his power to repair that road. A construction train also came up, and was at work all day. It was sent down to the Stranger last evening for stone and brush.

INCIDENTS.

All day Sunday the bridge was crowded with people watching the wonderful rise of water. A large amount of drift wood came down with the flood, among it great trees that had been torn forcibly from some bank, with the green leaves still on them. Yesterday morning a huge log came down with a limb sticking high in the air. Before it reached the bridge it swung both ends forward, and as it passed over the dam the limb was lifted into the air and struck the bridge.

The wildest rumors prevailed at all times. One was that the railroad bridge at Manhattan had gone. Another, that the iron bridge at Topeka had been swept away; and another, that there was an additional sixteen feet rise coming down.

FORMER FLOODS.

The first high water of which there is any authentic account occurred in 1844, and it was probably the greatest that has ever occurred in this country. At that time the Delaware Indians were the only inhabitants near the present site of Lawrence, and the first settlers received their information of this famous flood from old Sarcosie, Johnnyoake and Pechalka, chiefs of the Delaware tribe. They reported the water as reaching from the bluffs north of the city to the bluffs on the Wakarusa, and that a boat was taken straight across from hill to hill. Sarcosie went in a boat from the hill west of town to Eudora, crossing the town site about where the State Bank now stands. A colored man named Henry Smith, at that time a blacksmith for the Indians, is still a resident of this city, and can vouch for this story.

In August of the year 1858 the old settlers remember a terrible flood, caused by one furious rain storm, when the bottom north of the city was all under water. The house of John Baldwin, at that time the ferryman, stood a little north and west of the Delaware mills. Its site can be picked out by some large trees standing on the bank, that surrounded the house. The water rose up to that spot. There is

one came down from Leavenworth at about 5 p. m. Superintendent Oakes received telegrams from along the line of his road at 2 p. m., stating that all the streams were rapidly falling. A dispatch to Messrs. Ridenour & Baker at about the same hour from Topeka reported the water at a stand-still there. The rain of yesterday morning did not extend far west of Topeka.

A passenger train that was expected down from the west was ordered to lay at Topeka till the wash-out was repaired. President Carr, of the K. P., came from St. Louis to Kansas City yesterday and from the latter place to this city by a special engine. Mr. Smeed, of the same road, came down on an engine from Wamego, making the trip from Wamego to Topeka in forty-five minutes. He took the repairs in charge and a large force of men worked all night.

At midnight last night the rise indicated eleven feet seven and a quarter inches, and the water had evidently been stationary for several hours.

Barnett's Florimel is unrivaled as a perfume for the handkerchief. This is the spontaneous admission of all who have tested it. d&ww

Marion Items.

EDITOR JOURNAL: Everything for the material prosperity of the county is progressing finely. All kinds of grain look well, and a large breadth of corn is being planted. A large amount of corn is being hauled to Lawrence, and it is a serious drawback to the farmer that the roadmasters have so long neglected their duty in not fixing the mud holes, when one or two days would make the roads passable. As it now is, no one dare start from home with more than half a load, through fear of being stalled on the road. Hence business is retarded and a loss of untold wealth to Douglas county incurred. Who is responsible? A word to the wise is of more importance than a well-delivered lecture to the otherwise.

The heavy rains have rotted some pieces of corn. That planted very early looks well, proving that there is not much risk in planting early.

The school in the Brubaker district, taught by Miss Bryson, of Wakarusa, has just closed. The exhibition exercises reflected great credit upon both teacher and scholars. The occasion was enlivened by choice music by Capt. Webber, violinist, and Mr. Thos. Baker, organist. At the close of the exercises a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Bryson for the able manner in which she managed the whole affair. L. W. PINGREE. May 21, 1877.

Barnett's Florimel.

"A perfume unrivaled." - [Boston Transcript. For sale by B. W. Woodward & Co.]

Twin Mound Items.

TWIN MOUND, May 21, 1877. EDITOR JOURNAL: Perhaps a few items from this part of Douglas county will not be uninteresting to your many readers. A larger acreage of corn is being planted in this vicinity than was ever before known, and farmers are feeling jubilant over the supposed disaster to the grasshopper eggs.

Glover Bros. are at present busily engaged in shearing sheep, of which they have some 600 or 700 head.

The two eldest sons of a Mr. Bennett in attempting with a team and wagon to

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'T deli', 'Of d', 'Of', 'ma', 'spe', 'nev', 'A n', 'cf', 'a', 'ce', 'day', 'ke l', 'ove', 'cha', 'pay', 'fact', 'sale', 'the', 'of c', 'of', 'C', 'had', 'whi', 'his', 'A', 'wak', 'on', 'The', 'sch', 'pas', '7', 'plac', 'Suc', '8', 'Sur', '8', '1', '1', 'sch', '1', 'pre', '1', '2', 'box', '2', 'Sur', '3', 'Sur', '3', '4', '7', 'day', '8', 'ly', 'tric'.

Death of Mrs. Wesley Duncan.

Mrs. Wesley Duncan, a well-known and respected lady, who for years has been recognized as one of the best and kindest of Lawrence women, died yesterday, after quite a long sickness, through which she received the devoted attention of both her own family and many friends. Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan was born in Kentucky, in 1837, and there spent her youth. With her father's family, she removed to Johnson county, Missouri, and there married Wesley Duncan, in May, 1854. In May, 1855, they came to Lawrence, and commenced keeping house in a small log house on the side hill southwest of the city. The house is still standing. Shortly after the establishment of the M. E. Church here, she united herself with it, and although she was never a leader, she always entered heartily into every project which promised good to the church and the community. Through all the trying times which Lawrence has passed, she has been a consistent Christian, a fond wife, a good mother, and a friend to the needy. In 1868 the family removed to California, and on the journey lost a bright daughter, when they were a little west of Salt Lake City. The child was then about eight years old. Her husband and three children survive her; one daughter seventeen years old, a son seven years old, and a babe about two years old. Mrs. Duncan had two sisters living, Mrs. Charlie Duncan, of this city, and Mrs. Gabhart, who lives in the western part of the State.

The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence west of the city. Services at the house. Friends are invited to attend.

grounds around it, were illuminated and decorated and presented a scene of considerable splendor and positive beauty.

Some three hundred invitations had been extended, and while a large number of "regrets" were received, the attendance must have reached two hundred persons. The display in dress was almost extravagant, and the toilettes worn elegant almost without exception.

The distance from town being so great, it was with difficulty that carriages were found to convey the guests; and the time for the ceremony, which had been announced as half-past eight, was extended to half past nine. At this time the residence was uncomfortably crowded, and the efforts to secure a favorable position from which to view the ministerial exercises kept the crowd in a state of polite commotion.

The bridal party, as stated, entered the large north parlor at half-past nine, in the following order, the clergyman, Rev. Mr. Spring, having taken his position to solemnize the bans: Mr. and Mrs. L. Bullene, parents of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Bullene, of Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. Judge Devereaux; Mr. William L. Bullene; Miss Wilson, of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Devereaux—these, the relations and immediate friends, arranging in a half-circle and facing the guests. Then came T. C. Bullene, first groomsmen, and Miss Gertrude Bullene, first bridesmaid; the bride and groom; Dr. J. D. Patterson and Miss Freddie Devereaux, second groomsmen and bridesmaid.

Perfect stillness, an unpleasant quietness prevailed at this juncture, and the scene was at once impressive and beautiful. The brilliantly lighted room, with their elegant adornments, the kaleidoscope of exquisite toilettes, the bride and groom and their attendants, facing the solemn divine, all so still and quiet for a brief moment—a grand tableau. Under the form of the Congregational church they were married, and friends at once flocked around to speak loving, friendly words to the wedded pair.

The bride was attired in a dress of cream faille cut *a la princesse* with square train trimmed with box pleating, fringe tulle and flowers being draped across the front, veil of tulle, adorned with miniature bouquets of flowers.

Miss Gertrude Bullene wore a Paris mull trimmed with Valenciennes lace and puffs and natural flowers.

Miss Freddie Devereaux, tarlatan white satin trimmed with puffs and ruffles and draped with hop vines.

The gentlemen wore the conventional full dress.

A very pleasant feature of the evening's entertainment was a serenade by the German band, which discoursed music from the lawn in front of the house, just before the guests repaired to the dining hall.

The banquet was served in the large dining room, to which the guests were invited after an intervening hour's tete-a-tete.

The table was formed in the shape of a Maltese cross, with a center pyramid of fruit and flowers, around the base of which were glasses of wine jells alternat-

W. Gay, of Ithaca, New York.
Silver butter dish and pickle caster, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gay, of Ithaca, New York.
Half-dozen silver tea and sugar spoons, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Devereux.
Case of eleven pieces, silver spoon, knife, etc., Charles F. Kendall, of Topeka.
Embroidered traveling satchel and shawlstraps, Mrs. C. F. Kendall.
Silver ice-cream spoon, Mrs. A. Campbell, of Chicago.
Silver ice-cream dish and spoon, Hon. and Mrs. J. P. Devereux.
Silver cream spoon, J. K. Rankin.
Silver sugar spoon, Miss Hattie H. Earle.
Set silver nut-picks and spoon, Mrs. S. Ripple, of Kansas City.
Volume of La Fontaine's Fables, with illustrations by Doro, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Read.
Silver berry spoon, Mrs. L. B. Simpson.
Large steel engraving, "The Challenge," B. W. Woodward.
Large steel engraving, "The Sanctuary," Mrs. B. W. Woodward.
Fine panel chromo, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Ridenour.
Pair of panel pictures, Dr. J. D. Patterson.
Fine large chromo, Miss Vienna Demorest, of New York.
German student lamp, E. G. Dick, of Topeka.
Pair antique bronze vases, Mrs. J. W. Green and Miss Kate Stephens.
Elegant toilet set and jewel case, John Sebastian, Topeka.
Gilt mantle clock, Mrs. Louise Miller.
Alabaster paper-weight, Mrs. F. S. Earle.
Hand mirror, Miss M. H. Stockwell.
Silver jelly spoon, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hadley.
Zephyr jacket, Mrs. J. S. Noble, of Marshall, Texas.
Silver napkin rings, Mrs. G. H. Nettleton, Kansas City.
Silver jewel case, Miss Gerty Piper.
Set illuminated French china fruit plates, Hon. and Mrs. J. C. Horton.
Silver and cut glass dishes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morrow.
Silver and china vase of flowers, Miss Kate Morrow.
Silver and cut glass spoon holder, Judge and Mrs. G. W. Smith.
Panel paintings in water colors and easel, Miss Irene Russell, Chicago.
Silver and glass pickle dish, Mrs. W. Neff.
Pearl opera glass, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Barker.
Silver and glass toilet set, Mrs. Monroe.
Gold coins, Hon. N. T. Stephens.
Silver card receiver, N. J. Fluke.
Vase and wax flowers, Mrs. Fannie E. Hendricks.
Silver cheese knife, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McMillan.
Silver paper knife and book mark, Mrs. Gov. Robinson.
Toilet bottle and case, Miss Carrie Watson and Mrs. A. E. Lape.
Silver and glass fruit dish, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Criley.
Bronze card receiver, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Packard, Chicago.
Honiton lace barb, Mrs. C. F. Clement, La Crosse.
Silver fish knife and fork, clerks of L. Bullene & Co.
Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Baker.
Home Affection, by McKey, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Learnard.
Bryant's Poems and Cary's Poems, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Banks.
Poems of Jean Ingelow, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Faxon.
Silver pickle fork, Miss Angie Ludington.
Silver fruit knife, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ross.
Toilet bottle and stand, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Riggs.
Gold thimble, Anson Slosson.
Silver dinner caster, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rushmer.
Silver breakfast caster, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Gillmore, Salina.
Silver berry spoon, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Cory.
Fine panel picture, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Crew.
Silver jewel case, Mrs. R. J. Trask.
Silver card receiver, Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Smith, of Ithaca, N. Y.
Fine embroidery, Mrs. J. P. Devereaux.
Silver cake dish, Mrs. N. J. Smith, of Ithaca, New York.
Silver cream spoon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Means.
Shakespeare's Works, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Thatcher.
Lamp screens, Miss F. Bain, Kenosha, Wis.
Perfumery and stand, Miss Minda Edwell, Kansas City.
Meredith's Poetical Works, Mrs. A. Lewis.
Silver knife and spoon, Chas. J. Smith and Arthur D. Weaver, Kansas City.
Silver spoon holder, Miss Freddie Devereux.
Silver oyster dish, Miss S. Smith, of Kansas City.
Silver spoons and butter knife, T. S. Devereux.
Silver pickle fork, W. N. Hendricks.
Silver gravy ladle, G. Grovenor.
Gems from the American Poets, Mrs. B. A. Anbler.
Silver cake knife, Major and Mrs. Warner, Kansas City.
Bohemian vase, decorated, Mrs. N. Frank.
Silver and opal jewel case, Charles J. Smith and J. N. Aldrich, of Kansas City.
Mr. and Mrs. Gay will start to-morrow for New York, to be gone not over four weeks, when they will return and receive their friends here, for a week or more, and then go to their romantic

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Lawrence Standard

Aug. 28, 1879

Died.

Mrs. G. M. Simcock, of Council Grove, died at that place, the 20th inst. Mrs. Simcock was a most estimable lady, and had many friends and acquaintances here who will be sorry to learn of her death.

News of the death of Mrs. A. B. Robinson, at Columbus, Ohio, was received here yesterday. She died at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mrs. W. H. H. Whitney has been at the bedside of her sister six weeks, and was with her in her last hours.

Ed. Ward Walter, son of Rev. D. Walter, died at the residence of Dr. Hartmann, Saturday afternoon. He had lived with the Doctor about a year. The funeral took place at four o'clock Monday. The relatives of the deceased thank Mr. Hartmann for the kindness shown to Edward while he made his home there.

Mrs. Mary Sweeny died at her home in North Lawrence, Sunday morning, of cancer. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, and was quite largely attended by the friends and acquaintances of the deceased. Mrs. Sweeny leaves the following children: Thomas, Mrs. Haney, and Anna M., of this city; Mrs. Dayson, of Ottawa, and another son who is in California.

Mr. J. J. Reser died at his residence at 10:30 on Monday night. He has long been a citizen of Lawrence, and was a first-rate mechanic, having carried on one of the largest wagon-making and blacksmithing establishments in the city for a number of years. The funeral take place from the residence of the family, on Tennessee street, south of Hancock, Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Julia Parker, wife of Jarvis Parker, died Tuesday, at her home at Cedar Junction, Johnson county. Mrs. Parker was a sister of G. W. W. Yates' mother, and of Mr. Dolby's mother.

Mrs. Albert Croft died at her home in Marion township, Tuesday, of typhoid fever. Mr. Croft came here a year ago, and bought a farm. Mrs. Croft leaves a girl four years old and a boy six months old.

This Certifies

That

on the Sixteenth day of February

in the year of our lord

1898

Mr Andrew Rotberg
and

Miss Lena Anderson

were by me united in

✦ MARRIAGE ✦

DAILY TRIBUNE.

LAWRENCE, FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 1876.

Died.

Thursday Nov. 30th at 12:15 o'clock William H. Campbell of heart disease, at his residence on Quincy between Rhode Island and Massachusetts streets, in the 51st year of his age.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labor and their works do follow them.

Above will be found the death notice of William H. Campbell, who died at his late residence yesterday at a quarter past twelve m. He was born in London county, Virginia, on the 21st day of January 1826, and was, therefore at the time of his death, 50 years and 11 months old.

At the early age of seventeen he made a profession of religion and united with the M. E. church. On the 30th day of May, 1874, he was married to Miss Amelia E. Carnes, who still survives him. In 1852, he and his wife moved to Ohio, where they remained about a year and a half, then moved to Jackson county, Mo., where they lived until the war broke out, when they were compelled to leave, he being a union man. They arrived in Lawrence April 14th, 1863, and were here during the raid, he saving his wife by hiding with seven others in Mrs. Donnelly's house, that still stands on the corner of Rhode Island and Quincy streets. Mr. Campbell was one of the witnesses to the shooting of young Colmore, the first victim of the raid. Mr. Campbell was a constant christian in his every day life; was full of faith and good works. He was also a man of good general information and a close bible student; a regular attendant at public services, while his health permitted.

His health had been precarious, having had an attack of pneumonia about three years ago, which left him in feeble condition, with a tendency to heart disease, by which disease his life was finally terminated. The testimony of his faithful wife, and his daughter, Mrs. Longfellow, is to his unflinching patience, resignation and Christian hope.

His funeral services will take place from the Methodist church on Sunday morning.

Heaven. When she really died the spectators thought for a time she had gone into another trance, but she did not come to again. The woman had been sick for over a year.

A new kind of confidence game has been played on some of the citizens of Independence. A man tears a five dollar bill in two pieces, and folds each half up nicely so the ends will show, then he asks for small bills for his two fives. If the man has got only seven or eight dollars he will take that and leave his two pieces, saying that will answer his purpose for the present, and he will call for the balance.

Kansas Methodist: One of the most important meetings ever held in the West will convene at Bismarck Grove, near the city of Lawrence, Kansas, commencing Tuesday, August 26, 1879, continuing to and including Thursday, September 4. Its general object will be to train the workers in the churches, both lay and clerical. There will be courses of study and lectures adapted to ministers, trustees, class leaders, stewards, Sunday school officers, and teachers. All denominations will be included.

A fire at Larned, last Monday morning, destroyed a livery stable and burned twenty-one horses and one cow. A German hack driver was sleeping in the hay loft and when he awoke he found the hay on fire all around him. In his efforts to escape he fell down one of the hay shutes and was nearly suffocated before he could break the thing to pieces so as to get out. After getting breath he bethought him of his team and returned and succeeded in cutting the halters and releasing them. He was terribly burned about the face and head, but said: "I sooner die mineselves den loose mine team."

Death of Henry Leis.

The announcement yesterday morning of the death of Henry Leis, was received with surprise by the whole community. His death was very sudden. Monday evening he was on the street and apparently in good health. All day Tuesday he complained of feeling unwell, but was up a portion of the day. About eight o'clock in the evening his symptoms became alarming, and a physician was sent for, who at once pronounced it congestion of the brain. He lived only about fifteen minutes after the physician arrived.

Mr. Leis was born in New York city January 22, 1837, and was therefore in his forty-third year. He came to Lawrence in 1855, and worked on the old Herald of Freedom as a printer. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Second Colorado Cavalry, and served with that regiment during the entire war. He traveled extensively in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas, and was able to speak Spanish quite fluently.

In 1865 he was married to Miss Ruth E. Hutchinson, who still survives him. They had five children, only two of whom are now living, a son and daughter, aged thirteen and eleven.

Mr. Leis was for a long time foreman of the Kansas State JOURNAL, and has at one time or another been connected with nearly every office in the city. During the days when Lawrence boasted a printers' union Henry was its financial secretary.

He was an open, free-hearted man who, while he had his faults, had many virtues, which far overbalanced them.

Mrs. R. has been sick over a year, with varying vicissitudes of gradual improvement and sudden relapse, her friends sharing in alternate hopes and fears of a permanent recovery or a rapid dissolution. For several days she lay unconscious, seemingly without pain, and when her final great change came she died as undisturbed and peacefully as an infant drops to sleep in its mother's arms; as if the good angel had come his long journey upon the brightest of Sabbath days, purposely to reward and recognize her self-sacrificing, loving, and forgiving spirit.

Mrs. Reynolds was the eldest daughter of Col. W. R. Judson, of Elmira, N. Y., a highly-honored and esteemed citizen of that city and State, now in advanced years and feeble health. She was married in 1856 to Major G. Reynolds, and soon thereafter came with him to Kansas Territory, and settled in Lawrence, and was consequently one of the earlier pioneer women of Kansas. From 1860 to 1865 the family resided at Fort Scott, and during all the dark and troublous days of the border war Mrs. Reynolds remained with her family and shared in the trials and dangers of those eventful years. Her house in Fort Scott was noted for its hospitality, and her genial and generous spirit gave a cordial welcome to all. From 1865 to 1869 Mrs. Reynolds resided almost continually in the Indian Territory, her husband being United States Agent of the Seminole Indians. Here the same contented and self-sacrificing disposition was shown that always characterized her. Here in the wild woods that environ the frontier Indian post of We-wo-ka, a hundred miles from civilization and white settlements, her now only living son was born. In 1871, Major Reynolds removed to Parsons, where their family have since resided.

The good woman buried to-day had two good characteristics, and these certainly greatly adorn a complete and perfect womanhood, personal self-sacrifice for the comfort of others, and unbounded affection and devotion to her family. The best of mothers, the most generous and devoted of friends, it can be truly said, was given to the earth parent to-day. She sleeps well and sweetly by the side of the bright boy, Georgie, she loved so much. The family that mourn the loss of a devoted wife and the noblest of mothers are Major Geo. A. Reynolds, Mrs. Dr. Kleiser, Burton, Rosie, and Ollie.

Rev. Dr. Keys, of the Presbyterian Church, conducted the funeral services, at 3 p. m., at the house, and a large assembly of friends, witnessed their kind remembrance and affectionate regard for the deceased.

Hon. E. B. Washburn and Kansas.

Mr. Washburn is one of those early and steadfast supporters of Kansas, the securing of whose attendance at the Old Settlers' meeting on the 15th of September was entrusted by the committee to his old-time friend, Hon. Geo. A. Crawford. It will be regretted by all that one so prominent and so faithful in the cause of freedom in Kansas will not be able to be present. The following is the reply:

SHELDON, Vt., July 16, 1879.

Dear Mr. Crawford: I have duly received the invitation to be present at the Old Settlers' meeting at Lawrence on the 15th of September next. I am spending the summer east with my family, and will not venture home until after the time designated for the meeting. I regret, therefore, that I will not be able to be present on that interesting occasion.

I knew much of the early settlers of Kansas, and no braver or truer men ever upheld the banner of human liberty. I participated in all the action of Congress which attended their early struggles, and according to the measure of my ability did all in my power to strengthen their arms in their hand-to-hand fight with the slave power. And how gloriously they won! Through fire and blood they planted free institutions on your virgin soil, and in a quarter of a century was seen to grow

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LAWRENCE DEC., 7, 1876.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

**Mrs. Gaston Probably Fatally Burned
by the Explosion of a Kerosene
Lamp—Her Husband and Son also
Badly Burned.**

Last evening (Wednesday) between ten and eleven o'clock, as Mrs. J. A. Gaston, residing on Ohio street, opposite the Unitarian Church, was about to retire, the other members of the family having already done so, an ordinary hand-lamp which she was carrying, exploded, setting fire to her clothing, and before the flames could be extinguished she was so badly burned that the physician who was immediately summoned, despaired of her recovery. Mr. Gaston, while endeavoring to save his wife's life, was fearfully burned on both hands and arms—so bad, in fact, that the nails came off. The oldest son was also severely burned about the palms of his hands. Monroe, of the night force, was also called in and assisted in dressing the wounds of the sufferer. At an early hour this morning Mrs. Gaston was still living, though with little hopes of recovery.

Later.—Mrs. Gaston died at an early hour this (Thursday) morning.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

John Speer, Editor.

Official City & County Paper.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1876

DEATH OF MR. WOOD NEFF.

Arrival of His Remains—Particulars of His Death.

The remains of Mr. Wood Neff, son-in-law of the editor of this paper, arrived at 7 o'clock last evening, by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe train, in charge of Mr. Wm. Speer.

His death was the result of an accident which seemed unavoidable. Mr. Neff was on the top of the caboose at the brake, when the caboose and two other cars ran off the track. The train was approaching a long embankment and trestle work—the highest upon the whole road—and on a long down grade. It seemed strange that no man jumped from the train, as it was approaching trestle work, where death seemed certain. When the cars went over, a man at a saw mill saw him thrown whirling in the air, but whether he jumped or was thrown from the train he could not tell, and the embankment prevented seeing him when he struck the ground; but as the bones in his body were crushed, it is believed that one wheel of the truck of the caboose passed over his body. Except a small scalp wound on his head, no other wound than those on his breast was discoverable. Conductor Littlefield had one of the bones of a leg broken, and was cut across the knee and over the face, severe wounds, but he managed to crawl to Mr. Neff, in his suffering condition, and feel of his pulse, and found it had ceased to beat. He must have been killed instantly. There were no other persons seriously injured.

The accident occurred on the Texas Pacific railroad, seven miles east of Longview, on the 23d instant.

The engine and the rest of the train passed safely over the trestle work; but as it was some distance from the body of Mr. Neff, they were unable to take the body with them to the next station, Gladewater, where Wm. Speer, Conductor on another train, was waiting, because his orders were to go to Gladewater, and wait for further orders, but as the wreck of Conductor Littlefield's cars had broken the telegraph wires, no orders could get to him. Wm. Speer then took the engine and some section hands and repaired the telegraph line, procured the body, and telegraphed to Mr. Scott Noble, Assistant Superintendent, who at once sent out bridge hands and a wrecking train. The bridge had to be repaired and the wrecked cars got out of the way before the body could be taken to Marshall.

The death occurred at precisely nine o'clock in the morning. A brakeman took his watch from Mr. Neff's body, and found it still running, and noted the time. It was two o'clock the next morning before the body could be got to Marshall. Mr. Wm. Speer left that day (Monday, Oct. 23d) with the body.

On the arrival of the body at Marshall, it was taken charge of by the officers and employes of the road, who did everything which any sympathetic, humane man could do. The Trainmaster, Mr. Charles Thorn, an old acquaintance of Mr. Neff's on the Kansas Pacific, took charge of the body, and had it prepared for transportation to Lawrence, in which he was assisted by Mr. Wilcox, chief clerk in the general freight office. Mr. Scott Noble has our warmest gratitude for his good offices in this terrible disaster. Hon. George Noble was absent, but returned just as William was about to leave with the body, and kindly furnished transportation for himself and the body to Lawrence, telegraphing to other roads, and doing all in his power. Indeed all the railroad employes gathered around their dead comrade, showing great sympathy and a desire to do anything which good men could. To these noble men his afflicted relatives shall always feel grateful.

Mr. Neff was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and was twenty-six years and five months old on the day of his death. He was married to Miss Mary Speer on the 22d of October, 1873; and the day of his death was, therefore, the third anniversary of his marriage. He leaves behind him a wife and two children—Willie, two years old, and a babe but three weeks old. He went to Texas just two months before his death, leaving at the time as a necessity to get a situation which then offered, but could not be held for him.

The arrangements for the funeral will be found in the local column.

Wood Neff, a son-in-law of Hon. John Speer, was killed near Marshall, Texas, on the 23d inst. by a railroad accident. He was a conductor on the Texas Pacific railroad. He was once a resident of Topeka and was an honest and estimable man. His wife is living in Lawrence with her father.

—[Topeka Commonwealth.

23

To-Day's Local Notices.

Oread Lodge No. 798 K. of H., regular meeting on Thursday evening, July 24, at 7:30 o'clock. A full and prompt attendance is desired. Jos. E. Riegs, Reporter.

Great sale of Dry Goods, this week, at Hunt's.

Buntings, Grenadines, and Lawns at Hunt's.

White Goods and Embroideries at Hunt.

Buy Table Linens at Hunt's.

Beautiful Black Silks cheap at Hunt's.

Silk Clocked Balbriggan Hosiery, 25c., at Hunt's.

Ribbons, Bows, and Ties at Hunt's.

Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Vests at Hunt's.

Clancy Lawns for White Sacks at Hunt's.

Headquarters for Hosiery at Hunt's.

CITY AND COUNTRY

Ice, ice, ice. EIDEMILLER & Co.

Billy Nolan was receiving the congratulations of his friends yesterday. It is a girl.

Rev. J. J. Thompson informs us that the American Bible Society sent 100 Bibles to the State penitentiary Tuesday. *Commonwealth.*

Mr. Shelton is untiring in his efforts to make the coming temperance campmeeting a grand success. He went down to Paola, Monday, to make arrangements with the Paola Rifles to attend on military day.

Yesterday a man named K. W. Martin, a very old man, was afoond the city trying to raise enough money to pay half fare to Lawrence, the railroad having promised to carry him for that. He said he had walked from Winfield, and that before reaching this city he was overcome by the heat and was picked up by a farmer. He is going to Lawrence to see his daughter, who, we understand, is very ill. — *Wichita Eagle.*

A colored woman named Griswold died Tuesday evening. She is reported to have been in a sort of trance state before her death, and after a time come to and described what she thought was a glimpse of Heaven. When she really did die the spectators thought for a time she had gone into another trance, but she did not come to again. The woman had been sick for over a year.

A new kind of confidence game has been played on some of the citizens of Independence. A man tears a five dollar bill in two pieces, and folds each half up nicely so the ends will show, then he asks for small bills for his two fives. If the man has got only seven or eight dollars he will take that and leave his two pieces, saying that will answer his purpose for the present, and he will call for the balance.

Kansas Methodist: One of the most important meetings ever held in the West will convene at Bismarck Grove, near the city of Lawrence, Kansas, commencing Tuesday, August 26, 1879, continuing to and including Thursday, September 4. Its general object will be to train the workers in the churches, both lay and clerical. There will be courses of study and lectures adapted to ministers, trustees, class leaders,

on the grounds of the Kansas Valley Fair Association the first week in September gives promise of being an advance on all previous efforts of the association. There is being erected, and will soon be completed, a large, well-ordered exhibition building, which will offer ample room for the proper display of all articles needing shelter either from the sun or storms, and no one need have any fear of injury to any article which they may wish to display. In addition to ample accommodations in the way of stalls and sheds for stock, there will also be provided sheds for buggies, carriages, etc.

The responsibility of the success or failure of the fair now depends upon our business men, farmers, and mechanics. A successful fair cannot help but be beneficial to every man doing business in Lawrence, and one thing that makes a fair successful is the variety of the display. It is a great error to suppose that because you do not think you will carry off a premium you will therefore make no display. If you have anything that is meritorious send that in. If you have a good road horse, though he may not be a trotter, put him on exhibition.

If every farmer in the county would send in a dozen ears of corn of the best that he has, and then give a fair estimate of the yield per acre and the number of acres he has in cultivation, we should thereby get some valuable statistics and have such an exhibition as was never witnessed before.

Many of our business men and farmers have already shown a deep interest in the matter and done much towards furnishing the means to carry on the work, but there is no reason why every man in the county should not take an equally deep interest in the matter.

Death of Mrs. George A. Reynolds.

We clip from the Parsons Daily Wonder of last Monday the following notice of the death of Mrs. George A. Reynolds, which will be read with sincere regret by the many friends and acquaintances of the family in this city, where they resided for several years:

Mrs. Reynolds died at her late residence in this city on Sunday, at 2:30 p. m. Her decease was not unexpected, and yet when a good man or woman dies the community mourns, the family circle is broken, friends grieve, and society acknowledges a loss. Mrs. R. has been sick over a year, with varying vicissitudes of gradual improvement and sudden relapse, her friends sharing in alternate hopes and fears of a permanent recovery or a rapid dissolution. For several days she lay unconscious, seemingly without pain, and when her final great change came she died as undisturbed and peacefully as an infant drops to sleep in its mother's arms; as if the good angel had come his long journey upon the brightest of Sabbath days, purposely to reward and recognize her self-sacrificing, loving, and forgiving spirit.

Mrs. Reynolds was the eldest daughter of Col. W. R. Judson, of Elmira, N. Y., a highly-honored and esteemed citizen of that city and State, now in advanced years and feeble health. She was married in 1856 to Major G. Reynolds, and soon thereafter came with him to Kansas Territory, and settled in Lawrence, and was consequently one of the earlier pioneer women of Kansas. From 1860 to 1865 the family resided at Fort Scott, and during all the dark and troublous days of the border war Mrs. Reynolds remained with her family and shared in the trials and dangers of those eventful years. Her house in Fort Scott was noted for its hospitality, and her genial and generous spirit gave a cordial welcome to all. From 1865 to 1869 Mrs. Reynolds resided in Lawrence, and during this time she was one of the most active members of the Methodist church, and was a most devoted and successful teacher in the Sunday school. Her death is a great loss to the church and to the community.

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30pages, \$8.70

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92pages,\$12.50

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demand at \$40.00 per volume. However lookups are available.

Douglas County, KS Family Histories 1991-1992. Vol. 1.
Price reduced. Hardbound. 674pages,\$30.00

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306 p. 24.00

Douglas County, Kansas, Marriages,1885-1897. V.2
187 p. 20.00

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Douglas County, Kansas: Index for 1873-1881.115p 10.00

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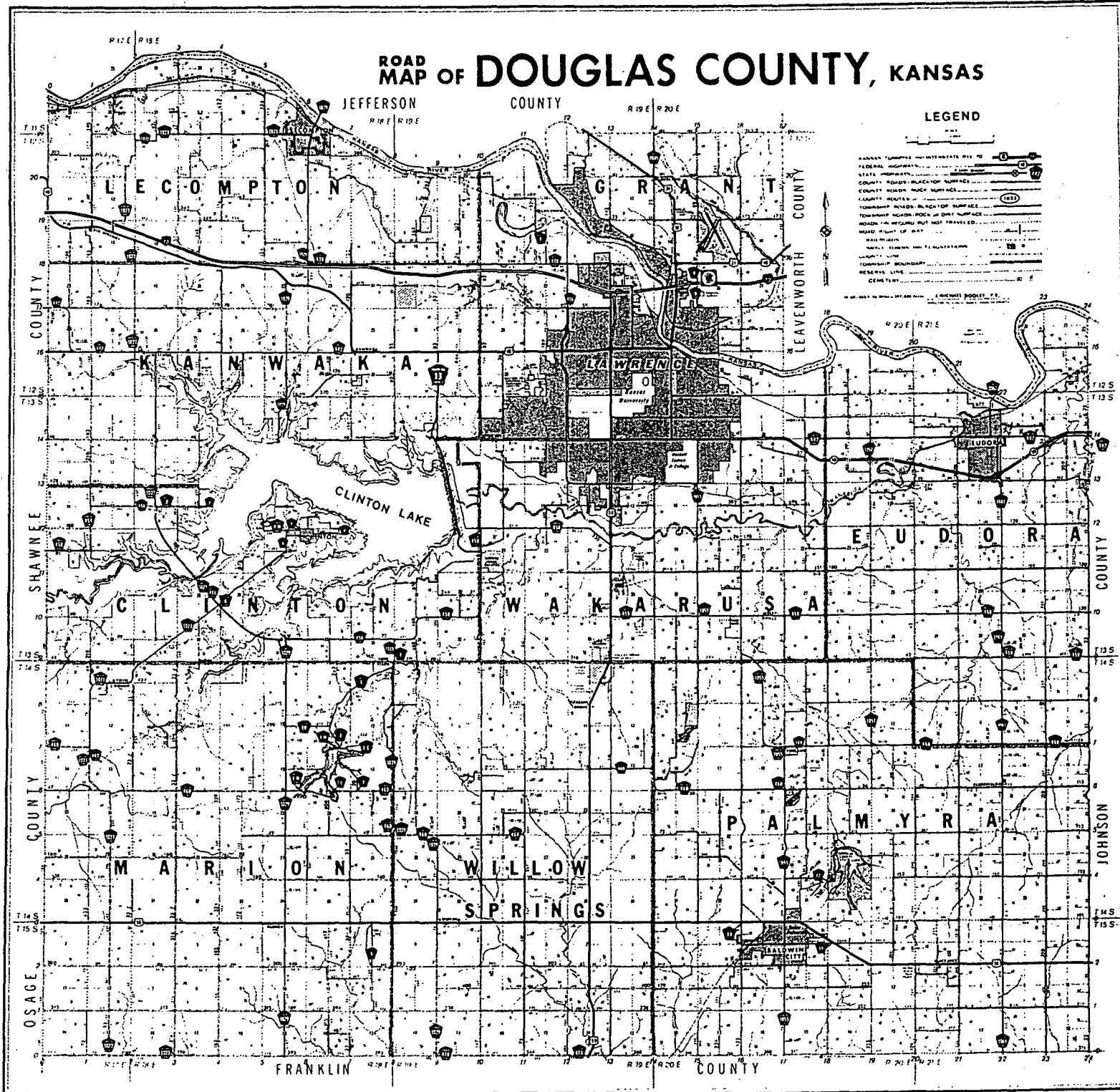
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James	69	McGhee	27	Penfold	52,53,57
Jefferson	27	McHale	52	Penn	34
Jeffries	56	McKee	18	Perkins	27
Jenigan	6	McKinney	45	Petefish	48
Johnston	2	McPhell	27	Petrie	17
Jones	47,64	McWhinney	9	Pettengil	57
Judson	77	McWhinney	8	Pettijohn	27
Kaiser	8	Melvin	19	Phillips	5
Katherman	47	Merrifield	56	Pierce	7
Keltcher	52	Merritt	57	Pike	27
Kennedy	27,47	Messenheimer	36,37	Pine	69
Keusel	67	Messer	27	Place	57
Keve	27,28	Metsker	44	Platz	42
King	48,52	Metsker	47	Poehler	70
Kinney	42	Meyers	52	Pomeroy	11
Kinzie	38	Miller	17,42,45,47	Popplwell	52

Porter	27	Smith	11,19,52	Vogel	69
Postma	35,48	Snelling	41	Walker	20,27,80
Pratt	57	Snow	18	Warne	42
Pray	44,47	Snyder	18	Warren	26
Preis	68	Southard	52	Washburn	63
Preston	6	Spear	27	Watson	72
Pritchett	52,53,57	Spitler	42,47	Weiner	5
Puls	68	Steele	74	Weingartner	18
Quantrill	11,32,33	Sternberg	68	Wellman	3
Quigley	7	Stevens	16	Westfall	4
Rafe	35	Stewart	27	Wetherell	17
Ramseyer	48	Stillwell	67	Weybright	47
Reid	6	Stine	63	Wheeler	20
Reser	80	Stiner	52	Whistler	42
Reynolds	27,77	Stone	63	Whitfield	6
Rice	27	Streator	27	Whitney	19
Richardson	60	Studebaker	38,47	Whitney	16,78
Ridgeway	20	Stull	52	Wiener	8,10
Ridpath	8	Stutsman	48	Wilkinson	27
Rinehart	42	Sumner	5,6,23	Wilson	47,52
Robinson	16,80	Sutton	27	Wingert	48
Rogers	19	Sweeney	80	Winninger	4
Rosenberry	27	Syder	19	Winter	48
Ross	57	Tallman	16,17,19	Woods	61
Rothrock	38,40,46,47	Taylor	6,32,65,66,	Wright	27,52
Sarcoxie	16,18		67	Wymore	52
Saum	16,17,18	Templin	12	Yerian	52
Saunders	18	Thomas	52	Zornow	6
Schaake	69	Thompson	4,8,10		
Schmucker	67	Thornell	27		
Sears	61	Tibbets	16		
Shank	44,48,52	Torrence	27		
Shannon	6	Townsley	5,8,9		
Sharp	51	Trobenins	27		
Sheneman	68	Troutman	63		
Shepherd	74	Tucker	40		
Sherar	6	Tufts	27		
Shively	44,47,48	Turner	5		
Shocklin	27	Tyson	19,52		
Shore	4,8,9	Ulrich	33,34,35,37		
Shou	8		-		
Shuck	41		39,40,43,44		
Simcock	80		,46,47,48		
Simmons	52	VanHoesen	45		
Simpson	16,19,27	VanTries	6		

ROAD MAP OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS



LEGEND

- KANSAS TURNPIKE INTERSTATE R1E 70
- FEDERAL HIGHWAYS
- STATE HIGHWAYS
- COUNTY ROADS BLACK TOP SURFACE
- COUNTY ROADS MUD SURFACE
- COUNTY ROADS GRAVEL SURFACE
- TOWNSHIP ROADS BLACK TOP SURFACE
- TOWNSHIP ROADS MUD SURFACE
- TOWNSHIP ROADS GRAVEL SURFACE
- ROADS IN REPAIRS BUT NOT TRAVELLED
- ROAD RIGHT OF WAY
- RAILROADS
- RAIL TOWNSHIP RIGHT OF WAY
- TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES
- RESERVE LINE
- CEMETERIES

SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE

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