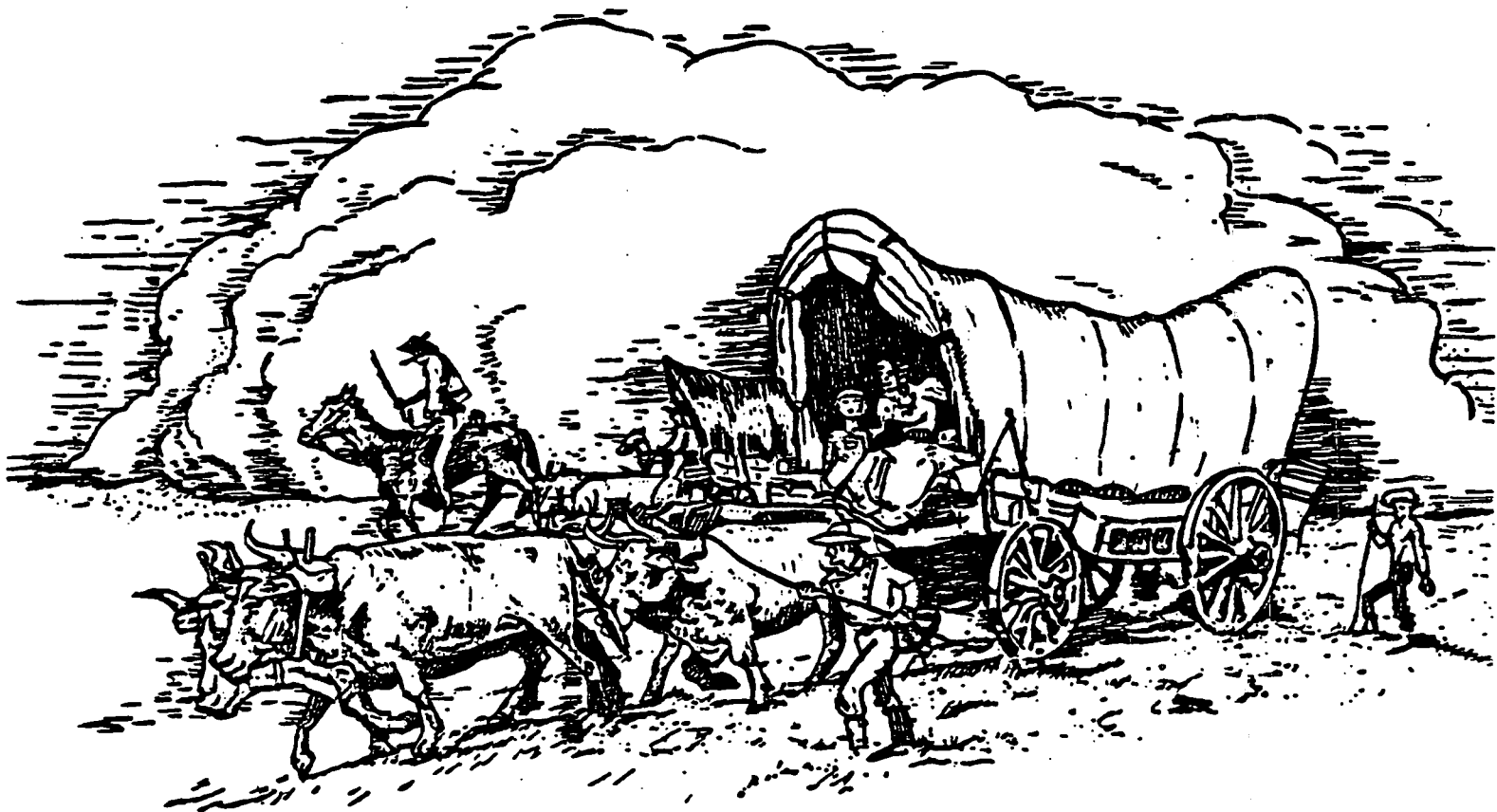


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THE PIONEER



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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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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|-----------|
| DCGS exchange policy change | 1 |
| DCGS programs | 2 |
| Genealogist's guide to calorie burning | 2 |
| Documentation | 3 |
| 1930 census | 7 |
| Summary of research steps for 1790-1870 census schedules | 8 |
| Summary of research steps for 1880-1920 census schedules | 9 |
| Guide for source citations | 11 |
| How do you find your English roots? | 14 |
| Lecompton trivia | 15 |
| Material received from Raymond W. Gieseeman estate | 16 |
| Excerpts from <u>The Point; Walk through time, stories of steps</u> | 23 |
| Beecher Bible and Rifle Church | 34 |
| Some history of Elmer Willis, Photographer, Lawrence KS | 38 |
| Dues form for DCGS | 38 |
| Leavenworth County Mount Zion Cemetery | 39 |
| Definition of ancestors | 41 |
| Using land records in genealogical research | 42 |
| Land records that are kept locally | 43 |
| Reading a map | 44 |
| Graph of important Revolutionary War Pension acts... | 45 |
| American wars and engagements before 190 | 46 |
| Using Civil War Regimental histories | 47 |

DCGS exchange policy change.

The Douglas County Genealogical Society has been reworking out exchange policy and program. As of September 1 we are not exchanging with a number of Societies. This is because of lack of volunteers to keep the quarterlies filed and the cost of printing so many copies of the Pioneer. The quarterlies that we will be keeping on file are: Kansas Review (Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies), Yesteryears (Jefferson County Genealogical Society), Genealogist (Johnson County Genealogical Society), Topeka Genealogical Society Quarterly, and Jackson County Genealogical Society. We are still sending the Pioneer to all subscribers which include: Cincinnati Public Library, Wisconsin State Historical Society, Allen County Public Library, LDS Family History Library in Lawrence, Genealogical Society of Utah in Salt Lake.

All of the quarterlies that we will not be receiving are indexed in PERSI, which is available online through the Lawrence Public Library, so that you can search for information through that index.

We are in the process of eliminating the quarterlies that are in the Library now. As of September 1, 2008 all our books in the Library belong to the Lawrence Public Library. As a result they will be cataloged and will be searchable through the online catalog. We will be contacting members about titles that the Library is not keeping. For more information please call 843-9199.

PROGRAMS

On September 27, a Saturday, we will be meeting at the Watkins Museum at 10am. Helen Krische, Archivist, will show us and talk about the items that the Museum has that would be of use to genealogists. All are welcome.

Other programs being planned for the year are:

Haskell Indian Nations University- tour of the Library and Cultural Center.

Clinton Historical Society Museum

Sons of the Confederate and Sons of the American Revolution

Eudora Historical Society.

If there are other programs you would like to see please let us know.

A GENEALOGIST'S GUIDE TO CALORIE BURNING

Here is your guide to calorie-burning activities and the number of calories this activity consumes per hour.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Jumping to conclusions.....100 | Swallowing your pride..... 50 |
| Dragging your heels.....100 | Running in circles.....200 |
| Adding fuel to the fire....150 | Climbing the walls.....150 |
| Passing the buck..... 25 | Pushing your luck.....250 |
| Wading through paperwork...300 | Bending over backward..... 75 |
| Eating Crow.....225 | Opening a can of worms..... 50 |
| Beating around the bush.... 75 | Hitting the nail on the head 50 |
| Jumping on the band wagon..350 | Tooting your own horn..... 25 |
| Throwing your weight around (depending how much you weigh)....50 to 300 | |
| Making mountains out of molehills....500 | |

.....Mc Henry County Gen. Soc.

DOCUMENTATION

PRIMARY

An event recorded at or near the time it occurred by some one present or who had first had information about the event. MUST HAVE BOTH.

SECONDARY

All other information on an individual or event.

We gather as many primary documents as possible. To prove an event without primary documentation, try to get two or more secondary source documents in which different individuals give the information. For example a death certificate is primary for date, place and cause of death but secondary for parentage and birthdates. The same individual probably gave the information for birth in an obit and a tombstone inscription.

DOCUMENTING BIRTH

Primary

- 1. birth certificate**
- 2. delayed birth certificates (available in all states)**
- 3. church or parish record**
- 4. baby book kept by parents**
- 5. hospital record**
- 6. journals, diaries, letters**

3. Newspaper article
4. Divorce record
5. Death record
6. Funeral home record
7. Insurance policy
8. Census records
9. Land deed
10. Court order books
11. Tax records
12. 1900 census for year of marriage

DOCUMENTING DEATH DATE

Primary sources

1. death certificate
2. autopsy report
3. church of parish record
4. military pension record
5. probate record
6. will presented to court
7. obits
8. journals, letter and diaries

Secondary sources

1. Tombstone inscriptions
2. Bible ,trunk and or book notes
3. List of burials
4. Land deed
5. Tax record

6. Mortality census schedules
7. Professional and fraternal organizations records
- 8 "after" the last record you find on your ancestor
- 9 Court order/minute books
- 10 Tax or tithe list records

DOCUMENTING CONNECTION BETWEEN GENERATIONS

Primary

1. Birth record
2. Probate records
3. Land deed
4. Death certificate if informant is an issue
5. Journals, letter and diaries

Secondary

1. School records
2. Obit
3. Insurance policy
4. If no release of dower – couple selling her land, follow that land and find her maiden name
5. List of blacks in inventory or will may be found in inventory or will of issue
6. Court order or minutes books
7. Tax records
8. Purchasers at an estate sale
9. Military records.

Secondary

- 1. census history for year**
- 2. 1900 census for year and month**
- 3. death certificate**
- 4. obit**
- 5. tombstone inscription**
- 6. school records**
- 7. funeral home records**
- 8. Social Security application**
- 9. Passports**

Bible records may be primary but you must know where the Bible is located currently. Check the publication date – a Bible printed in 1900 having a birthdate in the 1700 is not primary for that date but may be for other birthdates in the collection.

DOCUMENTING MARRIAGE

Primary

- 1. marriage license**
- 2. marriage bond**
- 3. church or parish record**
- 4. journals, letters or diaries**

Secondary

- 1. military pension records**
- 2. Bible records**

THE 1930 CENSUS

List of the 32 questions asked about each person on the 1930 census

1. Place of abode -street, avenue, road etc, house number, number of dwelling house in order of visitation, number of family in order of visitation.
2. Name name of each person abiding in that house as of 1 April 1930
3. Relation – relationship of this person to head of family
4. Home data owned or rented, value of home, if owned or monthly rent
5. If rented, radio set, does this family live on a farm
6. Personal description, sex, color or race, age at last birthday, marital condition, age at first marriage
7. Education attended school or college any time since 1 sept' 1929, able to read and write
8. Place of birth of individual, father, mother
9. Mother tongue – language spoken at home before coming to US, year of immigration to US, naturalization, able to speak English
10. Occupation and Industry, trade, profession or kind of work done, industry or business, class of worker
11. Employment, actually at work yesterday, in not line number on unemployment schedule
12. Veterans whether a veteran of US military or naval force, war or expedition
13. Farm schedule number of farm schedule

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH STEPS FOR THE 1790-1870 CENSUS SCHEDULES

There is no **Soundex index** for the 1790-1870 censuses. The indexes are in **book form**. Each book covers one state for one census year. **REMEMBER, INDEXES ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR ALL STATES IN ALL YEARS.**

STEP 1: CHECK THE LIST OF INDEX BOOKS

- a. The list of index books is posted on the end of the bookcase. The list is arranged alphabetically by state name and thereunder by year. Check the list for the index book you need.
- b. The index books are in the four bookcases in the research room. They are filed alphabetically by state. Retrieve the needed book and read the introduction if you are not familiar with the earlier censuses.

STEP 2: FIND THE SURNAME YOU ARE RESEARCHING

- a. The books list the last names of **household heads** in **alphabetical** order for the entire state. **Spouses and children are not listed.** Check the list for the name you are researching.
- b. When you find right name, copy down the county, page number, and town that follow. A typical entry will be similar to the one below.

Wadleigh, Eliphalet ESSE 369 SALISBUR

In this case, the name is followed by a four letter **abbreviation** for the **county name** (ESSE means Essex county), then by the page number in that county on which the name appears, and last by the name of the town, township, or ward (example: SALISBUR means Salisbury town).

STEP 3: LOCATE THE CENSUS ROLL

- a. With the information obtained from the previous step, go to a copy of **The 1790-1890 Census catalog** on the table in the reading room. The catalog lists counties and the roll numbers on which they appear for each census year (for example, 1790,1900,1810,etc.). Go to the pages that list your census year and locate the correct state. The counties are usually, but not always listed in alphabetical order. Find your county and copy down the roll number to the left of the county name.
- b. Proceed to microfilm 1 thru 11 and, with the roll number in hand, locate the correct roll. Each drawer is well marked with a census year and roll number label.

STEP 4: FIND THE RIGHT PAGE

- a. Put the film on a microfilm reader.
- b. Roll through the film to reach the correct **county** and then roll through the county to the **page number** listed in the index. Census pages often have more than one set of numbers so you may have to follow two or three series of page numbers to locate the correct one.

If no index was ever produced for a particular census, you should try to find the precise location of your ancestor's residence before beginning your census search.

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH STEPS FOR THE 1880-1920 CENSUS SCHEDULES

To find an individual name among the millions listed in the 1880-1920 censuses, you will use an indexing system called the Soundex.

STEP 1: SOUNDEX CODE THE SURNAME YOU ARE SEARCHING

** See coding guides in the census catalogs for complete details. ** Each Soundex code must have four characters.

** Letters a, e, i, o, u, h, w, and y are not coded.

** Retain the first letter of surname; e.g., "C" for Cook.

** Add three numbers according to the guide below:

| <u>Code</u> | <u>For Letters</u> | <u>Code</u> | <u>For Letters</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 | B, P, F, V | 4 | L |
| 2 | C, S, K, G, Q, X, Z | 5 | M, N |
| 3 | D, T | 6 | R |

Surname: _____

Soundex: _____

With your ancestor's name correctly coded, you are ready to use the microfilmed Soundex card index, which is arranged (1) by state, (2) thereunder by **Soundex** code number, and (3) thereunder alphabetically by the **first** name of the head-of household.

STEP 2: FIND SOUNDEX MICROFILM ROLL

- a. Go to the research room table and find the correct census catalog - either the 1900, 1910, 1920, or the 1790-1890 catalog.
- b. See pages of the catalogs listing the Soundex microfilm roll numbers.
- c. Find the state or territory in which your ancestor lived.
- d. Write down the microfilm publication number listed next it:
(For example, the 1920 Soundex microfilm publication number for Pennsylvania is M1583.)
Microfilm Publication Number _____
- e. Following the name of the state is a list of microfilm rolls.
The small number to the left denotes the microfilm **roll number**. Each roll number is followed by the Soundex code will fit in the range of codes on one of the rolls. Check the list very carefully to find the correct roll.
- f. Write down the number and retrieve the microfilm.
Roll Number _____

**SUMMARY OF RESEARCH STEPS FOR THE
1880-1920 CENSUS SCHEDULES**

To find an individual name among the millions listed in the 1880-1920 censuses, you will use an indexing system called the Soundex.

STEP 1: SOUNDEX CODE THE SURNAME YOU ARE SEARCHING

** See coding guides in the census catalogs for complete details. ** Each Soundex code must have four characters.

** Letters a, e, i, o, u, h, w, and y are not coded.

** Retain the first letter of surname; e.g., "C" for Cook.

** Add three numbers according to the guide below:

| <u>Code</u> | <u>For Letters</u> | <u>Code</u> | <u>For Letters</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 | B, P, F, V | 4 | L |
| 2 | C, S, K, G, Q, X, Z | 5 | M, N |
| 3 | D, T | 6 | R |

Surname: _____

Soundex: _____

With your ancestor's name correctly coded, you are ready to use the microfilmed Soundex card index, which is arranged (1) by state, (2) thereunder by Soundex code number, and (3) thereunder alphabetically by the first name of the head-of household.

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(For example, the 1920 Soundex microfilm publication number for Pennsylvania is M1583.)

Microfilm Publication Number _____

- e. Following the name of the state is a list of microfilm rolls.
The small number to the left denotes the microfilm **roll number**. Each roll number is followed by the Soundex code will fit in the range of codes on one of the rolls. Check the list very carefully to find the correct roll.
- f. Write down the number and retrieve the microfilm.

Roll Number _____

STEP 3: FIND CORRECT SOUNDEX CARD AND RECORD DATA

- a. Put the film on a microfilm reader.
- b. Roll through until you locate Soundex card with information best matching the person being researched.
- c. Write down the information from the card. **MAKE SURE YOU TAKE DOWN THE FOLLOWING:**

- (1) COUNTY _____
- (2) E.D./Enumeration District _____
- (3) SHEET _____
- (4) LINE _____

For 1910 only, some soundex index cards have this information:

- (1) COUNTY _____
- (2) E.D./Enumeration District _____
- (3) FAMILY NUMBER _____

You now have the key index information to get you to the actual census.

STEP 4: FIND THE MICROFILM ROLL FOR THE CENSUS SCHEDULE

- a. See the pages of the catalogs which list microfilm rolls by state, county, and city. Some counties and cities fill more than one roll of microfilm. The census catalogs list the Enumeration District numbers on each roll in such cases.
- b. The small number to the left of each county or city name is the **roll number**. When you find the roll you need, write down the roll number and retrieve the microfilm.

Census Roll Number _____

**** REMEMBER, THE CENSUS ROLLS ARE LOCATED IN CABINETS 1 THROUGH 40 EACH CABINET IS CLEARLY MARKED.**

STEP 5: VIEW CENSUS SCHEDULE

- a. Put the film on a microfilm reader.
- b. Roll through until you find the correct COUNTY (1) ENUMERATION DISTRICT (2); SHEET (3); and LINE (4)

For some 1910 schedules, find the correct COUNTY (1); ENUMERATION DISTRICT (2); and FAMILY NUMBER (3). The Family Number is the number next to the name of the head-of-household.

The census information you find should match the information you found on the Soundex index card. County names and Enumeration District and Sheet numbers are listed at the top of each census page. Enumeration Districts are usually, but not always, listed in numerical order on the microfilm rolls.

STEP 5:

GUIDELINES FOR MAKING PHOTOCOPIES

The "VOLUNTEER ON DUTY" has been trained to provide patrons with the best microfilm/fiche copy possible. Instructions are provided to expedite the photocopying process as follow:

1. When patron finds something they want copied, roll the microfilm back on its original reel.
2. Patron should complete this form with as much information as possible so the volunteer can locate page(s) to be copied without assistance. Then they can make copies when not busy helping others and you can utilize your time doing further research. (For "first-time" patrons, ask the "volunteer" for help if you need it.)
3. Place the box of film and the photocopy request form, on the left side of the copy center counter. (A basket is provided for this purpose.)
4. Complete a CHARGE SHEET with your name and address and place with microfilm to be copied on first request only. (Charge sheets are near the "copy basket".)
5. When copying is completed, the volunteer will place photocopies on shelves behind counter along with charge sheet and mark charge sheet with number of copies and charge. Charges may be added to charge sheet throughout the day.
6. The film will be placed on the right of the counter for the patron to refile at their earliest convenience.
7. Volunteer will give charge sheet and photocopies to patron when they are ready to leave. Patron will pay for copies at front desk and receive a receipt.
8. NO photocopies will be made after 3:30 p.m. and need to be paid for by 3:45 p.m.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE, THE VOLUNTEERS WORK VERY HARD TO ASSIST IN EVERY WAY POSSIBLE, BUT PLEASE FEEL FREE TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS TO MAKE THIS RESEARCH ROOM RUN MORE EFFICIENTLY AND CONVENIENTLY. WE APPRECIATE YOUR COOPERATION AND COMMENTS.

Guide for Source Citations

The purpose of this basic guide to source citations is to take the mystery out of writing information about how you know what you know. Don't worry about the commas and periods; they'll vary according to different guides anyway. But do read the examples to learn what you need to record about the material in which you find information about your ancestors.

The examples given are for footnote listings; bibliography entries will be different in their structure. If you have enough information to write a footnote for your family group sheet, you'll have enough to write the bibliography entry when you get around to compiling your family history.

When you begin to write a source citation, think about the readers who will come after you. Could they take the information you've supplied and easily find the material again? It's better to write too much about a source than too little.

| Source | Footnote Example |
|---|--|
| Article | Morton Gitelman, "The First Chancery Court in Arkansas," <i>The Arkansas Historical Quarterly</i> 55 (Winter 1996): 357-382. |
| Bible Record (attempt to list provenance; that is, say who the Bible has belonged to in previous years) | Family data, Robert Harmon Williams Family Bible, <i>The Holy Bible Containing the Old and New Testaments</i> (New York, n.p., 1890); original owned in 1997 by Desmond Walls Allen. The Bible was passed from Robert H. Williams to his son, Curtis H. Williams, and by Curtis to his great-niece, Desmond. |
| Birth Certificate (state) | Hadley Edward Hurrill, birth certificate no. 103-81-001272 (1981), Arkansas Department of Health, Division of Vital Records, Little Rock. |
| Book | Jane Gray Buchanan, <i>Thomas Thompson and Ann Finney of Colonial Pennsylvania and North Carolina</i> (Oak Ridge, TN.: privately printed, 1987), 238-259. |

| Source | Footnote Example |
|--|---|
| CD-ROM | Heritage Quest, <i>Pennsylvania 1870 Census Index Entire State</i> , CD-ROM (Bountiful, UT: AGLL, Inc., 1997), John Smith household, Washington County, 210. |
| Cemetery Marker (secondary source) | Wanda M. Newberry Gray, <i>Cemeteries of Sebastian County, Arkansas</i> , vol. 1 (Fort Smith, Arkansas: privately published, 1997) 47 (Evans Cemetery). |
| Cemetery Marker | Harrison Williams tombstone, Herpel Cemetery, Stone County, Arkansas (5 miles E of Mountain View at Herpel); photographed by Thurlow Williams, 1988. |
| Census, Federal, 1790–1840 (microfilmed) | Maryann Hightower household, 1840 U.S. census, Izard County, Arkansas, page 196, line 15; National Archives microfilm publication M704, roll 18. |
| Census, Federal, 1850–1870 (microfilmed) | Nathan Moffitt household, 1850 U.S. census, Lawrence County, Arkansas, population schedule, Strawberry township, page 310, dwelling 428, family 437; National Archives microfilm publication M432, roll 27. |
| Census, Federal, 1880–1920 (microfilmed) | Jonathan Jones household, 1880 U.S. census, Faulkner County, Arkansas, population schedule, Cadron township, enumeration district 42, supervisor's district 1, sheet 12, dwelling 223, family 228, National Archives microfilm publication T9, roll 43. |
| Church Record | David Grimes admitted to membership, 2 October 1889, Record Book 2, 1888-1893: page 27, St. James Methodist Church, Stone County, Arkansas; Hendrix College Library, Conway, Arkansas. |
| Death Certificate (state) | Catherine E. Makepeace, death certificate no. A376 (1925), Washington State Board of Health, Olympia. |
| Deed | John Lancaster to Peter Mitchell, Izard County Deed Book H, page 274, County Clerk's Office, Courthouse, Melbourne, Arkansas. |
| Electronic Mail (E-mail) Message | Carolyn Earle Billingsley, "More Dead Folks," E-mail message from ceb@rice.edu to Desmond Walls Allen, 31 October 1997. |

| Source | Footnote Example |
|--|---|
| Family Group Sheet | Carolyn Earle Billingsley, "John Smith-Sarah Calvert family group sheet," supplied 8 October 1997 by Billingsley to Desmond Walls Allen. |
| Image File (electronic photograph file) | Photo: James Henry Walls, about 1864, probably Texas County, Missouri. Image file gpawalls.jpg scanned by Rob Walls, 123 Main, Sunnyvale, California, 12 February 1995, from original in his possession. |
| Interview | Interview with Thurlow Williams, Stone County, Arkansas, by Cuva Williams, 4 July 1977. Transcript prepared by Cuva Williams; copy in possession of Desmond Allen. |
| Letter | Letter from Alpha Williams, 802 Castaic, Oildale, CA 93308, to Desmond Allen, PO Box 303, Conway, AR 72033, 22 July 1991. Original in possession of Desmond Allen. Miss Williams is the granddaughter of Harrison Williams. |
| Manuscript | Pence Funeral Home Records, Conway, Arkansas, Book 3, page 87, Pence Collection, Arkansas History Commission, Little Rock. |
| Marriage Record | Jones-Smith marriage, 17 September 1877, Faulkner County Marriage Book 3, page 72, County Clerk's Office, Conway, Arkansas. |
| Military Compiled Service Record (microfilmed) | D. H. Grimes, compiled military service record (corporal, Company I, 27th Arkansas Infantry, <i>Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Arkansas</i> , microfilm publication 317, (Washington, DC: National Archives), roll 195. |
| Newspaper | "Aged Resident Dies," (Obituary of Jane Smith), <i>Izard County Register</i> , Melbourne, Arkansas, 7 August 1947, page 7, column 2. |
| Pension File | M.C. (Mrs. James) Aaron Confederate pension file, 1904, no. 8,997, "Confederate Pension Applications" microfilmed series, Arkansas History Commission, Little Rock. |

How do you find your English roots?

Internet – four useful sites to start with:

Surname Profiler (www.spatial-literacy.org) shows densities of specific names 1881 (or 1998). Also, CD *The British 19th Century Surname Atlas* shows density by areas of country, registration districts, etc. (www.archersoftware.co.uk) - \$20.

International Genealogical Index (www.familysearch.org) - baptisms, marriages, some burials (pre/post 1837)

Census records (www.ancestry.co.uk; www.familysearch.org; www.findmypast.com; www.1901census.nationalarchives.gov.uk) (1841 to 1901)

Births, marriages, deaths (www.freebmd.rootsweb.com; www.findmypast.com)

County:

England divided into administrative counties, each has main town/city where offices are located. (Boundaries of the counties were re-organized in 1974 [www.genuki.org.uk has information]. (Entering "County" Record Office should give you the web site for that county record office with information on their collections, etc.)

Parish:

Many parish (Church of England) records available through the IGI, a few parish records have been posted online by individuals, many can be ordered through a nearby LDS Center (www.familysearch.org; for availability; small charge for this). Besides baptisms, marriages, and burials, until recent times parishes were also administrative units for: road repair, maintaining parish boundaries, taking care of the poor and needy. (Poor Law Records available in record offices include: settlement certificates, bastardy orders, work house records, etc.)

Civil Registration:

Civil Registration of births, marriages, deaths began in 1837; registration was by quarter year, e.g., March, June, September, December (does not show exact date). Registration districts made up of several parishes; registration districts have changed over the years, combined/split. (Sites such as FreeBMD include information on changes in registration districts.)

Jan Elder
(bilbo@ku.edu)
November 2006

The Society held a meeting in Lecompton at Constitution Hall and the following information is part of what we learned. We were there to see the Gieseeman maps primarily.

Lecompton Trivia

Constitution Hall was built in 1856. It is quite possibly the oldest wooden building in Kansas.

Albert G. Boone, grandson of the famous frontiersman Daniel Boone, was one of the founders of Lecompton. Boone Street in Lecompton is named for him.

Ft Titus was a pro slavery stronghold one mile south of Lecompton. On August 16, 1856, Colonel Henry Titus' fortified log house fort was attacked and destroyed by free state men from Lawrence. This incident was known as the Battle of Ft. Titus.

Titusville, Florida, home of the Kennedy Space Center, was named for Colonel Henry Titus.

The famous wooden candle box, discovered in 1858 under a woodpile near the surveyor general's office in Lecompton which contained fraudulent election ballots for the Lecompton Constitution and state officers under the constitution, is on display at Constitution Hall.

Lecompton was founded in 1854 on a 640-A Wyandotte Indian land claim.

The town of Denver was platted by a group of men from Lecompton.

MATERIAL RECEIVED FROM RAYMOND W. GIESEMAN ESTATE

1. Seal - Territory of Kansas (Hon. A. H. Reeder) 1854
2. Picture - First Governor's Mansion of Kansas 1857
Lane's Fort at Lawrence-Kansas Territory
3. Picture - New Capitol of Kansas at Lecompton City
4. Picture - Capitol of Kansas - Lecompton City Wilson Shannon, Governor
R. Robyn Lith., St. Louis, Mo.
5. Map - Mitchell's Sectional Map of Kansas - 1859
6. Map - Nebraska & Kansas - Territory Acquired from Mexico by the
Gadsden Treaty - 1854
Published by J. H. Colton & Co., 172 William St., New York
7. Map - The United States of America
Published by J. H. Colton & Co., #172 William St., New York
8. Map - Western States by J. M. Atwood
Published by Ensign, Bridgman & Fannin, 156 William St.,
Corner of Ann New York 1855
9. Map - United States and Adjacent Territory
Bottom - The World - Europe - 1906
Published by the Scarborough Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
(Opposite Side) Scarborough's Map of Kansas, showing all
Counties, Townships, Cities, Villages, Post Offices,
Railroads and Stations 1906
10. Map - New Map of Our Country - Present and Prospective
Compiled from Government Surveys and other Reliable Sources
Published by Gaston & Johnson, 115 Ann and 117 Nassau St.
New York - 1855
11. Poster - Governors and Acting Governors of the Territory of Kansas 1854-1861
12. Plat - Grasshopper Falls and Township #8 South of Ranges XVII & XVIII East
Filed in this Office July 9, 1855, J. Calhoun, Surveyor Gen.
(Opposite Side) Topographical Mp of the Road from Missouri to Oregon
Commencing at the Mouth of the Kansas in the Missouri River
and Ending at the Mouth of The Wallah Wallah in the Columbia
in VII Section - Section IV
Compiled by Charles Preuss, 1846
13. Map - Township No. 11 - South Range No. XIX East of 6th Principal Meridian
Kan. Ter. 1861
Surveyor Generals Office, Nebraska City, NT
14. Map - Township No. 11 South Range No. XVIII East of 6th Principal Meridian
Kan. Ter.

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5. Map - Township No. 11 South Range No. XVIII East of 6th Principal Meridian
Kan. Ter.
Surveyor Generals Office, Nebraska City, NT June 14, 1861
6. Map - Township No. 11 South Range No. XVIII East of 6th Principal Meridian
Surveyor Generals Office, Nebraska City, NT June 14, 1861
7. Map - Township No. 12 South Range No. XVIII East of 6th Principal Meridian
Kan. Ter.
Rec'd with Surveyor General Letter of Dec. 2nd, 1867
8. Map - Township of 12 South Range No. XIX East of 6th Principal Meridian.
Kansas Territory
Recd with Surveyor General Letter of Dec. 2nd, 1857 HM
9. Map - Township No. 11 South Range No. XVIII East of 6th Principal Meridian
Kansas Territory
Recd with Surveyor General Letter of June 14th, 1861
10. Map - Township No. 13 Range No. XX East of 6th Principal Meridian
Kansas Territory
Recd with Surveyor General Letter of Dec. 2nd, 1867 HM
11. Map - Township No. 12 South Range No. XX East of 6th Principal Meridian
Kansas Territory
Recd with Surveyor General Letter of Dec. 2nd, 1857
12. Map - Kansas and Nebraska
Showing the Progress of Public Survey in the Territories of
Kansas and Nebraska to accompany the Annual Report of the
Surveyor General, 1857
13. Map - Grasshopper Falls, Kansas
Recd with letter of March 5th, 1856
14. Map - Delaware, Kansas, Plat of Delaware, Missouri River
Recd with letter of April 30th, 1856 HM Surveyor Generals Office
15. Map - Leavenworth City, Kansas Territory, Leavenworth City, Kansas
Surveyor Generals Office, Wyandott, April 18th, 1856
16. Map - Williamstown Quadrangle, Kansas 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)
United States Department of Interior, Geological Survey,
Edition of 1950.
Duplicate Releases to Ray Gieseeman from L. Ron Hubbard, April 13, 19
17. Map - Sketch of the Country near the Southern Boundary of Kansas
Surveyed by J. E. Meyss, Signed J. E. Johnston, Col. 4th Cavalry
18. Alignment Grid for Preservation
Encapsulation from the Hollinger Corporation, Arlington, VA. 22206
19. Map - Leavenworth County
Kansas Highway Administrator M. L. Hedrick, Revised Jan. 1984

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30. Drawing - Improved Construction of Dome, Patented June 17, 1862
Amended Drawing Received and filed May 22nd, 1862
Stetson's Patent Agency, 5 Tryon Row, New York
Duplicate copies of Nevada State Capitol, Carson City H.A.B.S.
J. Gosling, 1871
31. Map - Railroads in United States in Operation and Progress
to Accompany a Report from the Treasury Department by Israel D.
Andrew's Senate Ex Doc. #112 1 Session 32 Congress
32. Map - United States Exhibiting Several Collection Districts
Senate Ex. Doc. #77
Drawn by David H. Burr, Draftsman U. S. Senate
Ackerman, 370 Broadway, N.Y.
33. Picture - DURER - View of Salzburg.
Distributed by Penn Prints, New York
34. Sketch - Third Annual Marlboro Classic
Presented by Auto Expo. Ltd. - 1988
35. Sketch - Third Annual Marlboro Classic - Map & Registration Form, 1988
36. Newspaper- NATIONAL DEMOCRAT, Lecompton KT, Dec. 23rd, 1858
Page
37. Newspaper- NATIONAL DEMOCRAT, with Picture of Rowena Hotel, 1857
Page
38. Map - New Section Map of Kansas, 1859
Published by Stevenson & Morris, St. Louis, Mo.
39. Map - North America, Published by J. Disturnell, New York, 1850
Colorado Territory - Compiled from Government Maps and Actual
Surveys - Made in 1861
40. Roster - Schedule I Free Inhabited in the City of Lecompton in the County
of Douglas, State of Kansas
Enumerated by me on the 7th day of August, 1860
41. Map - Proposed Railroad Routes from the Atlantic to Pacific Oceans
from the Latest Authorities
J. H. Colton & Co., New York, 1854, for J. Disturnell
42. Map - Kansas and Nebraska, 1856
J. G. Wells, 11 Beekman St., New York
43. Map - United States of America
Corrected and Approved from the Best Authorities
Published by the B. Warner, Philadelphia 1820

MATERIAL RECEIVED FROM RAYMOND W. GIESEMAN ESTATE

44. Map - No. 1 - From the Western Boundary of Missouri to the Mouth of Trap Cr
from Exploration and Surveys made under the direction of the
Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, 1855
(Opposite Side) Plat of Cherokee Land, Ind. Ter.
Surveyed under instructions from Isaac McCoy, Sept. 20th, 1837
Map of Indian Colonies West of Missouri and Arkansas
compiled and drawn by S. Eastman, Capt. U. S. Army, 1853
45. Map - Lands Assigned to Emigrant Indians West of Arkansas and
Missouri, Feb. 23, 1836
(Opposite Side) Western Territory
Bowen & Co. Lith., Phila.
46. Map - Sectional Map of the Territory of Kansas
Compiled from the Field Notes in the Surveyor Generals Office
Published by John Halsall, St. Louis, Mo. 1857
47. Map - Boundary Between the United States and British Possessions
48. Map - Karte von Missouri - 1807
(Opposite Side) Republique Du Mexique, Carte 1851
49. Map - North America
Published by Augustus Mitchell, N.E. Corner Market & 7th St.
50. Map - Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi
River to the Pacific Ocean
War Department Route near the 39th and 39th Parallels Map No. 2
from the Mouth of Trap Creek to Santa Fe Crossing, 1855
51. (5) Map - Progress of the Public Surveys in the Territories of Kansas
and Nebraska
to Accompany Annual Report of the Surveyor General, 1859
from the Office of the Surveyor General, Nebraska City, N.T.
Oct. 1st, 1859 - (4) Map Showing the Progress of the Public
Surveys in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska to accompany
Annual Report of the Surveyor General, 1858
52. (6) Map - Progress of the Public Surveys in the Territories of Kansas and
Nebraska
to accompany the Annual Report of the Surveyor General, Oct. 1st, 1859
53. Map - Johnson's New Military Map of the United States showing the Forts,
Military Posts, etc.
from the War Department, Washington Johnson & Ward 1861
54. Map - Colorado Territory, Denver, Colorado Sept. 1st, 1862
Francis McCase, Surveyor General
(Opposite Side) Map of Public Surveys, Colorado Territory,
to accompany report of the Surveyor General, 1863
John Pierce, Surveyor General

MATERIAL RECEIVED FROM RAYMOND W. GIESEMAN ESTATE

55. Map - Guide thru Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas
Showing the Township lines of the United States Surveys by
J. Calvin Smith, New York.
Published by J. H. Colton, 172 William St., New York 1857
(Opposite Side) Map of Carte De Amerique Septentrional France 1743
Map of Kansas and Nebraska from the original surveys
Drawn and Engraved for Hale's History, Boston 1854
56. Map - Colton's of North America, for J. Disturnell, 1861
57. Map - The Interior of Louisiana with a part of New Mexico by
Z. M. Pike, Cap. U. S. I.
58. Map - North America - LA. America Septentrional, 1802.
59. Map - Mitchell's Travellers Guide thru the United States, a Map of the
Roads, Distances, Steamboat and Canal Routes, etc.
J. H. Young, Philadelphia 1834
(Index on opposite side)
60. Map - General Map showing the Countries Explored and Surveyed by the
United States and Mexican Boundary Commission in the years
1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853, under the direction of John R. Bartlett
(Opposite Side) United States and Texas
61. Map - No. 1 Sketch of the Public Surveys in Kansas and Nebraska
Surveyor General's Office, Wyandott Nov. 8th, 1855
(Opposite Side) same sketch
62. Map - No. 3 showing the Progress of Public Surveys in the Territories
of Kansas and Nebraska
to accompany Annual Rdpport of the Surveyor General, 1857
Surveyor Generals Office, Lecompton, KT, Oct. 1857 J. Calhoun
(Opposite Side) same sketch
63. Pictures - Monticello - View 1 and 2
64. Picture - (Color Print) The Lovers by Pablo Picasso, 1881
65. Map - Jefferson County, Kansas
from Gerald W. Rose, County Engineer's Office
66. Map - MacLean & Lawrences Sectional Map of Kansas Territory
Compiled from the U. S. Surveys by C. P. Wiggin,
Lecompton KT - 1857
67. Map - United States, Exhibiting the Several Collection Districts
Senate Ex. Doc. No. 77
68. Map - Revised Metropolitan Charleston, South Carolina

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69. Listing of Maps that can be ordered.
70. Military- Nebraska and Dakota, 1855
Map Explorations and Surveys War Department Hon. John B. Floyd, Secy. W.
71. Map - Fort Leavenworth and the Missouri River and the Great Salt Lake
in the Territory of Utah. Made in 1849 and 1850
72. Map - An Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the year 1842,
Oregon and North California in the year 1843 to 1844
by Brevet Capt. J. C. Fremont of the Corp of Topographical
Engineers under the orders of Col. J. J. Abert, Chief of
the Topographical Bureau.

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Miscellaneous Maps, Etc.

73. Map - Gunn's New Map of Kansas and the Gold Mines - 1859
74. Map - Showing the Progress of the Public Surveys in Kansas-Nebraska - 1861
75. Flier - Baltimore-Washington Auto Expo.
76. Motto - Every plant, etc.
77. Map - Nebraska-Kansas
J. H. Colton & Co. - 1855
78. Map - North America
J. Calvin Smith - 1850
79. Map - North America
80. Map - Spanish Dominions in America
81. Map - Northwest Territory
(Opposite Side) List of Maps of America
82. Map - Indian Colonies West of Missouri & Arkansas (3 copies)
83. Picture - Kansas Gold Region - View of Auraria & Denver City Cherry Creek -
Col. Huyett
84. Map - UNited States and their Territories between the Mississippi and
Pacific Ocean and parts of Mexico. By Thomas Jekyll - 1857-8
85. Map - #2 Exploration and Surveys for a Railroad Route from the
Mississippi River to Pacific Ocean
From the Mouth of Trap Creek to Santa Fe Crossing

The following are from a publication The Point:
Walk through time, stories of the steps.

Sesquicentennial Point is located on the northeast corner of Clinton Lake and commemorates the 150th anniversary of the founding of Lawrence. There are steps for each of the 150 years, some years with more than one step, which were purchased by either individuals or groups. Each step cost the number of the year. This book tells the story behind each step and is therefore a brief history of each year. In subsequent issues of the Pioneer we will include more of the steps.

1854

Amos Lawrence

Great Uncle of Robert Derby-Gift of the Derby Family

Amos Adams Lawrence (1814-1886) was a wealthy Boston merchant and philanthropist. Mr. Lawrence gave liberally to abolitionist movements such as the New England Emigrant Aid Company, organized to promote anti-slavery immigration to Kansas from the Northeast. In 1854, the City of Lawrence was founded by settlers sent by the New England Emigrant Aid Company and was named in honor of Amos A. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence made many philanthropic contributions throughout his life including one to help found the University of Kansas.

Amos A. Lawrence was a great uncle to Robert Mason Derby. In 1884, two years prior to his death, Amos Lawrence gave a silver plate to Robert Mason Derby engraved "To Robert Mason Derby from his Great Uncle Amos A. Lawrence 1884." This plate is still

in the possession of the Derby family as are other Lawrence heirlooms. Robert Mason Derby III, formerly of Lawrence, has two sons living in Lawrence: Charles Lawrence Derby and John Chandler Derby. Charles Lawrence Derby is married to wife Kirsten and has daughters Lillian Elisabeth and Sarah Cay, making sixth generation descendants residing in Lawrence.

Sponsored by: Robert Mason Derby III, Charles Lawrence Derby and John Chandler Derby

1854

First United Methodist Church

Kansas has had a Methodist presence since the opening of Kansas Territory in 1854. In 1854, Rev. William H. Goode was selected as presiding elder for the Kansas-Nebraska Mission District. "In casting about for an assistant, he chose James S. Griffing, a young pastor of the North Street Mission, Indianapolis, who when found was on top of his new church building helping to erect it."

The Rev. Griffing was the preacher in charge of the Wakarusa Mission, which included Lawrence and extended from the mouth of the Kansas River west to Fort Riley. In November 1854 he wrote to his fiancé, Augusta, "...I have been traveling alone—not alone exactly, but with 'Jacob' my faithful Indian pony. After coming in the territory, finding that there was nothing as yet but prairie grass to feed a horse, I found it necessary to procure an Indian pony as they alone can endure the hardships of the territory at present."

He served as pastor for Lawrence Methodist for nearly a year.

Sponsored by: The Rev. H. Sharon Howell and Judy and Jerome Niebaum

1854

Plymouth Congregational Church

Lawrence was established in September of 1854; the next month saw the beginnings of the first church in the city, Plymouth Congregational Church. The story starts with the coming of Pastor Samuel Y. Lum, sent to Kansas by the American Home Missionary Society. On Oct. 15, a number of persons met with him in the Pioneed Boarding House, the main hotel that looked like a “hay tent” because of its construction. The group formed a religious society and decided to meet again. Three days later a gathering of perhaps 10 approved articles of faith and a covenant for the new church.

The manual of Mount Vernon Church in Boston was a major source. For a name they selected Plymouth since “their circumstances and their purpose corresponded with those of the Plymouth Pilgrims’ over two centuries earlier in Massachusetts.” The first service followed on October 22, when “three trunks were piled on each other for a pulpit, and the congregation seated themselves on the beds and boxes and baggage of the boarders.” There had been missions to the Indians before this time but Plymouth was the first church in Kansas Territory.

That was the beginning of Plymouth. Later when the “hay tent”

burned, the congregation met wherever and whenever they could in a period of disorder. In time, Plymouth constructed its own building in the vicinity of 6th and Louisiana, which in 1970 was replaced by the current brick sanctuary on Vermont Street. Following Pastor Lum was Richard Cordley, who led the church for 38 years. Cordley was a strong abolitionist, and important over the years in other ways in Lawrence and in Kansas. Like Lawrence in 2004, Plymouth celebrated its sesquicentennial with many activities. Plymouth Congregational Church recalled its beginnings in 1854, once more expressed appreciation for its pioneers and looked to its future

Sponsored by: Plymouth Congregational Church

1855

Unitarian Church

Unitarians were among the first settlers in Lawrence in the summer of 1854, arriving with others from Massachusetts under auspices of the Emigrant Aid Company, created to assist settling the new Kansas Territory with Free State supporters. In the first months, Unitarians joined other religious denominations in holding joint services.

In 1855, the Rev. Ephraim Nute arrived to serve as the first Unitarian minister in Lawrence. His first sermon was on Mount Oread on May 27, 1855. Reverend Nute was instrumental in starting the construction of the first church building in Lawrence in March, 1856, on the site which is now 933 Ohio St. (there is a historical marker at that location). The first service in the church was in March 1857, but the building was not completed until 1859, when

the clock and the bell were placed in the church tower. Among the founding members were Kansas Governor and Mrs. Charles Robinson, and the first Mayor of Lawrence, Col. James Blood.

The church served in many ways as a community center in those early years. The church basement was outfitted to be a school and provided a locale for the city's first schools, and later for overflow classes from the University. When the church building was severely damaged by natural disasters, it became unusable and a new church building was erected at what is now 12th and Vermont Sts. The bell from the first church was sold to the local school system and today is ensconced in a place of honor in the entrance to the Lawrence High School building at 19th and Louisiana Sts.

The second Unitarian church served the community until 1944, when the organization disbanded. This property was purchased by and became part of St. John the Evangelist Catholic Church on Vermont Street.

In 1957, a new Unitarian organization formed in Lawrence: the Unitarian Fellowship of Lawrence. In 1961, the Unitarian Fellowship purchased the former Pleasant Valley School building on 1263 North 1100 Rd., five miles south of central Lawrence. A religious education facility was soon added to the original school building. At the time of this writing, the Fellowship is celebrating its 50th anniversary at that location and is building a new addition to the south to serve its growing congregation.

The Fellowship is a member of the Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations which espouses liberal religious values, the free search for spiritual truth and working to achieve social justice. It had been completely lay-led until part time

ministerial services were introduced in 2005. The Fellowship is proud to be carrying on the legacy of Unitarianism in Lawrence.

Sponsored by: Unitarian Church

1855

First Baptist Church

While Kansas was still a territory and conditions were building up toward the Civil War, a company of seven people was called together to organize the First Baptist Church in Lawrence, Kan., on June 25, 1855. This date makes us the oldest continuous Baptist Church in Kansas.

Very meager records have been found regarding this meeting, but we do know that the church was organized on this date and the names of the charter members: James S. Emery, Marshall M. Hammond, Samuel Jones, Rebecca Jones, Nathan Herrick, Lydia Ann Herrick and Elizabeth Parks.

By 1857, there was a large influx of settlers, and the Home Mission Society sent the Rev. R.C Brant to be the church's first pastor. For 10 years, the church met in rented meeting halls. It was during these unsettled times that Quantrill's Raid took the life of Samuel Jones, one of the original seven members.

In 1867, the members moved into the basement of their own building under construction on the lot at Kentucky and Henry streets (now 8th Street) obtained for \$2,000. Three years later, on Jan 30, 1870, the building that was to stand on that corner for a hundred years was dedicated. On the 100th anniversary of the founding of the

church, a new Christian Education Building was dedicated.

Deterioration of the building in 1974 made the sanctuary unsafe. While limited repairs were made, Plymouth Congregational Church opened the doors of its meeting house to the Baptists. Our congregation returned to worship in its historic building for two more years, but continued crumbling of the brick under the main roof beams made it necessary to vacate the gracious old structure. It was razed in July, 1976. Church members accepted the challenge to plan another house of God, which would enable His people to continue to fulfill His mission for years to come.

Through foresighted leadership the church began acquiring adjacent properties as equity for a new building. The downtown properties were sold to Douglas County Bank, and the 6-acre site on Kasold Drive was purchased. The first service in the new building was Christmas Eve, 1979.

After several years of planning and praying, the dream of an enlarged facility on Kasold became a reality. With a cost of \$1.3 million, an addition, which doubled the size of the existing building, was dedicated on Jan. 30, 2000. Exactly 130 years to the date of the dedication of our first building in 1870, the congregation celebrated with a service of worship as part of the "Blessed with A Vision" campaign. The generous gift of \$300,000 from the Arthur Dougan estate allowed for the complete construction fo architectural plans. The First Baptist Church is here because of the faith and dedicated service of many who have gone before us.

In 2005, our Sesquicentennial year began with an inaugural program at the church on Jan. 23, 2005. The theme, "Reflect, Rejoice, Renew!" was introduced to the congregation. The Mission's

Ministry also unveiled the "Give 150" program, a mission effort to focus our time and talents on several community organizations. The program was our way of giving thanks to the City of Lawrence for supporting First Baptist Church for the last 150 years.

Sponsored by: H.D. "Don" Workman Memorial and The First Baptist Church

1857

Trinity Episcopal Church

Amos A. Lawrence sent a box of church school books and a letter of support in response to a plea from Englishman Samuel Reynolds to recognize the need for an Episcopal church in Lawrence.

In the spring of 1857, the Herald of Freedom, one of Lawrence's early newspapers, in the issues of April 3 and April 10 carried this notice: "Meeting announced April 5th at 7 ½ o'clock to organize a parish. Meeting at office of Whitman and Searl." On April 17, in the same newspaper appeared this item: "First parish meeting of the Episcopalians, 7:00 P.M. - wardens and vestry elected." The only evidence found of any follow-up of this action was the purchase for \$500 of lot 95 on Vermont Street, near the corner of Vermont and Berkeley streets, the latter now 10th street.

By 1858, Samuel's brother, the Rev. Charles Reynolds, left his parish in Columbus, Ohio, to become the first rector of Trinity Church in Lawrence. On July 29, 1859, Bishop Jackson Kemper consecrated the first church building.

In November 1863, the Rev. Robert W. Oliver met with church leaders to review the status of plans for establishing a university in Lawrence. The Rev. Oliver succeeded Reynolds as Rector and in 1865 became the first chancellor of the University of Kansas, and led the building of North College Hall, which opened to 55 students on Sept. 16, 1866.

From these early beginnings, Trinity went on to expand with a new church building that opened Easter, 1873. The original church building built in 1859 served as a chapel and parish hall.

In April 1955, Trinity Church was completely gutted by fire. The beautiful walnut interior and nearly all stained glass windows were destroyed. Church members undertook the challenge to rebuild this historical church, and in March 1956 the restored building was rededicated. In the early 1970s the original 1859 church building was razed, making way for a new parish hall, classrooms and offices.

In the late 1980s, Trinity helped and initiate St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, the second Episcopal parish in Lawrence.

Sponsored by: Trinity Episcopal Church

1858

St. John The Evangelist Catholic Church

A few Catholic families settled in Lawrence around the year 1855. Father J. J. Magee, living in the territorial capital of Lecompton, was invited to celebrate the first Mass in Lawrence in October, 1857 in the home of Mr. Bernard Donnelly on Rhode Island Street. Some

“ruffians” ordered Father Magee out of town by sundown but he was protected by Mr. Donnelly, who replied to the ruffians, “Make no mistake about it, the priest is a guest at my home and will remain as long as he wishes; in fact, we intend if possible to build up a congregation here.” (Quote is from: “Lawrence, St. John the Evangelist Parish,” written in 1937 by Michael T. Hoffman).

Quantrill’s infamous raid occurred on Aug. 21, 1863, less than three years after the first church dedication. Bishop Magee was in Lawrence the night before the raid. He had come to administer the sacrament of Confirmation on the following day. Father Sebastian Favre, pastor at the time of the raid, was awakened by the pounding of a Quaker minister and his wife at the door. Father Favre wrapped the minister in an old carpet and hid him in the basement. Quantrill had a particular dislike for ministers. Bishop Miede confronted Quantrill and explained his mission. Quantrill scrutinized the occupants of the room and then ordered his followers to leave without molesting anyone. Although the church, the rectory and the people in the rectory were spared the torch, 14 Catholics were killed in the raid.

The Catholic community in Lawrence continued to grow in the second half of the 19th Century. In 1871, the parishioners found that their church was too small, so they dismantled the first church and built a larger one. This second church was brick, 45 x 80 feet and cost \$10,000. In 1883, the church membership totaled 150. The Carmelite Fathers served the parish from 1873-1884. A Reuter organ was installed in the second church in 1920. The second church building was destroyed by fire in 1924.

The church building between 12th and 13th streets at 1234 Kentucky St. Is the third church. It was constructed in 1924 following the

destruction of the second one by fire. Father Henry Fitzgerald was pastor when the new church and rectory (now the offices of Simon Parish Center, facing Vermont Street), 1229 Vermont were built. The church became more accessible with installation of an elevator in 1999. The 75th Anniversary of the current building was celebrated with rededication on Sunday Nov. 26, 2000. We are a diverse People of God, blessed with a parish family of persons from many world cultures, and of many life experiences. We build on our past, always open to future challenges. We sing to the Lord a New Song.

Sponsored by: St. John The Evangelist Catholic Church

1858

First Presbyterian Church

When First Presbyterian Church of Lawrence was founded in 1858, the town was only four years old. Lawrence was a leader in the effort to have Kansas become a Free State. The charter members of our church were Free Staters people who left their homes in the east to make a commitment against the evil of human slavery. Charter members of the church's founding on April 5, 1858 include: Mrs. Ann P. Berry, D.E. and Sarah Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. William Cook, R.A. and Mary Dean, James A. and Elizabeth Finley, George W. Herrington, William A. Holmes, Dr. And Mrs. C.E. Miner, Oliver and Mary Paul, Thomas Reed, Thomas Seetin, Mrs. Lydia Shanklin, James and Elizabeth Steele and Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Steele. It is also believed that a Mr. and Mrs. McCandless and a Mrs. Edgerton were also charter members.

Sponsored by: First Presbyterian Church.

Beecher Bible and Rifle Church

We are celebrating our 150th Year, August 26, 2007 - Includes: Church service 10:30 A.M., Pot Luck Dinner at 12:00 P.M., Program at 1:30 P.M.

Until 1854, when Kansas was opened for settlement, the spot on which this old landmark church stands was just part of a vast ocean of tall prairie grass, under the ever-changing skies. To the north lay the Kaw River, crowding the bluffs beyond. A few miles to the east stood hills of spectacular beauty, and the prairie rolled gently away toward the south and west. The silence was broken only by the winds or by the song of a meadow-lark, and at night by the music of the prairie wolves. The land belonged to the Indians, to the roving herds of buffalo and antelope, and to the great flocks of migratory birds.

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill, passed in May, 1854, changed all this forever. It provided that Kansas could become a free state or a slave state, depending on how the people of Kansas voted. The race was on to stake out claims, and to vote Kansas "free," or "slave."

Two years later, in 1856, there were already about sixty people living within a few miles of this place that they called Wabaunsee, an Indian name meaning "Dawn of Day." Here, on the south bank of the Kaw River, 100 miles west of Kansas City, a settler had built a tiny store. In New England "Kansas Fever" ran high. The people of New Haven, Connecticut, raised money to send a group of colonists to Kansas, sixty or more men, led by one of New Haven's most respected citizens, Charles B. Lines. These were well educated men, many with professional training.. They left good jobs and good homes behind them. They were not just adventurers, with little to lose by going west; they were men making a sacrifice for their ideals.

34

Before the Connecticut-Kansas Company left for Kansas, a meeting was held in North Church, in New Haven. Professor Silliman, of Yale, pledged \$25.00 for a Sharps rifle for the Company. Then Henry Ward Beecher, the great minister from Brooklyn, pledged that his congregation would give the money for twenty-five rifles if the audience would give another twenty-five; people in the crowd responded in great excitement, and soon twenty-seven had been promised. A few days later Mr. Beecher sent Mr. Lines \$625 for the rifles, and with the money came twenty-five Bibles, the gift of a parishioner.

The Company left New Haven at midnight, on March 31st, after a torch light parade across town to the steamboat to New York. The next day they were on a train to St. Louis, a three-day journey of great discomfort. From St. Louis they sailed up the Missouri River on the steamboat Clara, as far as Kansas City. There they bought thirty wagons and sixty oxen, along with farm implements, tents, and provisions for thirty days. They started west on the Oregon Trail, stopping for a few days in the free-state town of Lawrence. Then they continued along the trail to Uniontown, near present-day Willard. Here, instead of following the trail across the Kaw river, they veered left and continued west, south of the river, until they reached the place their scouts had selected, Wabaunsee, "The New Haven of the West."

In late April, 1856, (almost a month away from New Haven) Wabaunsee suddenly became a busy tent city. Streets were laid out, and city lots and tracts of prairie land were divided among the men of the Company. The settlers already on the scene welcomed the New Englanders, and some of them joined the worship services that were held on Sundays, first in tents, then in cabins or dug-outs. The new settlers found pioneer life very hard. Some became ill or discouraged and returned home. Those who remained until August were then called to go to the defense of Lawrence. Organized as "The Prairie Guard", under their elected captain, William Mitchell, they spent six weeks fighting the border ruffians.

The winter of 1856-57 was one of suffering in Wabaunsee, but things seemed more hopeful in the spring, when the wives and children came to join the men. Now that a permanent settlement seemed assured, there was a desire for a permanent church organization. In late June, 1857, fifteen of the members of the Colony and thirteen other settlers met to organize "The First Church of Christ in Wabaunsee," with the Rev. Harvey Jones as Pastor. Of this group of twenty-eight charter members, nine were women.

After two years of raising funds for a church building, mostly in New Haven, they started construction of the sturdy stone church-that still stands in Wabaunsee. The stones were hauled from quarries, on sledges drawn by oxen. The mortar was mixed by hand, and the long shingles, called "shakes," were made with crude hand tools. The rows of straight-backed pews were divided down the center of the church by a low wooden partition that separated the men from the women. From the balcony across the rear of the church a ladder led to the belfry. The church-yard was edged with hitching posts, and there were newly planted trees and lilacs in appropriate spots.

The new church was dedicated in May, 1862. By that time some of the members had already gone to fight in the Civil War. Soon there were only a few boys and older men to carry on the work in Wabaunsee. But after the war was over the town began to grow again. It never became the great city the people from New Haven had envisioned, but the area grew into a thriving farm community. The church became one of the largest and most influential Congregation churches in Kansas. Only a few of the Connecticut families remained to bring up their children in Wabaunsee, but those few were a strong influence there, and in Kansas.

The pioneers of Wabsunsee sent their children to Washburn College or to t a Kansas State Agricultural College, to become teachers, ministers, or missionaries. These young people then went to far places in the world to work, but they never forgot Wabaunsee. When the church needed repairs they always gave generously to assist the Willing Workers Society, that group of church ladies forever busy with ice cream socials or oyster suppers given to raise money to help pay the minister's salary or the mortgage payments on the parsonage.

In 1907 old friends of the church came from far away to help celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the First Church of Christ in Wabaunsee. Only two of the original Company still lived in Wabaunsee then, but they both played a large part in the Jubilee celebration.

In 1913 there was a renewal of interest in the church when a new minister came to start an experiment in. rural development.. The Rev. Anton Boisen, later to become a very famous man, organized the people to build sidewalks, improve the churchyard and the cemetery, and to better their economic and social lives. But the population of the area was dwindling, and so many people left, as an indirect effect of World War 1, that after 1917 it was no longer possible to keep a resident minister. After that there were guest ministers from time to time, and services held with the Methodist church of Wabaunsee. An effort was made to federate the two churches, but this failed, and soon the old stone church was practically deserted. The last entry in the official record book was made in 1927.

The descendants of the "Beecher Colony" organized "Old Settlers Association" in 1932. The last Sunday of August was designated "Old Settler's Day by the Association. Throughout the years "Old Settlers" gathered on this day as well as Decoration Day to reminisce and to honor men and women who had made that church a symbol of freedom around the world. Homecoming continues to be celebrated on the last Sunday in August. Former members spent more than one thousand dollars in the renovation of the Church in 1948. This same group, a few years later, raised a similar sum to erect a monument gate for the Wabaunsee Cemetery entrance. the gate design was by Maude Mitchell, the daughter of William Mitchell. He was a captain of the "Old Prairie Guard."

In 1950 residents of Wabaunsee formed a new church group, and began to hold weekly services. This was said to be the first inter-racial Congregational Church in Kansas, a fact which impressed many as a fitting tribute to the Connecticut-Kansas Colony. The Church's Centennial, in August, 1957, saw the old building much as it had looked when completed, almost a hundred years before. The old pews were still uncomfortable, the floors still dark and creaky, and the windows still tall and narrow. But a year later much had been changed. A youth group, under the sponsorship of the Kansas Pilgrim Fellowship, spent two weeks in Wabaunsee, working with members of the church, to renovate the building. They put in a new floor, a tile ceiling, and replaced the old coal stoves with modern heaters. Soon after that the parishioners of a church about to be inundated by the waters of Tuttle Creek Reservoir donated its pews to replace the old ones in the Wabaunsee church. More recently stained-glass inserts have placed in the old windows.

Sunday Worship Service and Sunday School are conducted each Sunday. Continuation of these services date back to 1950. Since this time these services have been conducted by full time and part time ministers, special guests and lay persons.

The congregation continues to welcome guests, guest speakers, new and old members. In 1992, The George Thompson Christian Center was built. This building has modern facilities for Sunday School classes and other activities. This church has been servicing the public since 1862, although not continuously.

In the park a few blocks north of the church stands a monument erected by the Kansas State Historical Society. On it are carved these words:

**"In memory of The Beecher Bible And Rifle Colony,
Which Settled This Area In 1856 And Helped Make Kansas
A Free State. May Future Generations Forever Pay Them Tribute."
--R. S. C --- 1969**

More information or tours call 785-617-1300 or 785-456-9591 or 785-456-2850 and leave a message.

SOME HISTORY OF ELMER WILLIS, PHOTOGRAPHER, LAWRENCE, KS

This record may be helpful in dating photographs taken by Mr. Willis. The following is from Lawrence City Directories.

- 1875-76 No entry
- 1879 Elmer E. Willis, artist, residence at Tenn. St, between Adams & Ontario
- 1883 No entry
- 1886 Elmer E. Willis, photographer, residence 1537 Tenn St.
- 1890-91 Elmer E. Willis, manager DaLee studio, residence 1537 Tenn St.
- 1893-94 Elmer E. Willis, residence 1537 Tenn St.
- 1896 Elmer E. Willis, photographer, 933 Mass, res. 425 Ohio.
- 1898 Elmer Willis, photogr. 933 Mass, res. 425 Ohio
- 1902-03 Elmer E. Willis, photogr. Jackson Building, res. 425 Ohio
- 1905 No entry.

It would appear most likely that photographs bearing his logo would have been taken between about 1884-1904, but could have been as early as 1877.

Submitted by Richard Wellman

Dues for the Douglas County, Kansas, Genealogical Society are due January 1 and are good through December 31 of that year. 2008 dues can be paid now.

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Leaders of Leavenworth's golden age may be found in Mount Zion Cemetery

Leavenworth Times, Sunday, Sept. 13, 1987

by L. Candy Ruff, Times Lifestyles Editor

Walking down the long sidewalk that divides the Mount Zion Cemetery is like walking through downtown Leavenworth at the turn of the century. Names familiar to the dry goods business, banking merchandising and the medical community are proudly displayed on the headstones.

These were the leaders of Leavenworth's golden age and represent a large Jewish community that once thrived and supported the city. It was about this time that Otto Stein became the caretaker of the cemetery, according to his grandson, George Stein Jr. The elder Stein was born in Leavenworth in 1878 after his parents. Antonio and Johanna Kruger Stein, had moved the family from Atchison. They were looking for work and a place to live.

"The story goes that granddad was sent to the Sisters of Charity," Stein Jr. recalled as he stood at the cemetery's front gate. "They told him about the caretaker's job being open at the Jewish cemetery. A house went with the job and the 40 acres of land surrounding the property were available for sharecropping."

Although the Stein family followed the Catholic faith, the elder Stein poured his heart and soul into the care of the cemetery. He was to be its caretaker for the next 48 years.

"Those were the horse and buggy days. They say that before Fort Leavenworth got started, there was a French trapping colony right here in this area. And maybe some of them were buried at this site because it was on the highest elevation."

A mining company came along at the mid-century mark and began to excavate the land, "but about all they found were rocks and more rocks. So that didn't last too long."

The Society of the Sons of Truth was first organized June 10, 1858 with James Wollman, Simon Abeles and Joseph Ringolsky as trustees. Through the years, it became known as Mount Zion Cemetery. The records have been destroyed twice, but those that remain tell of burials long before the ground was designated a cemetery. Information taken from headstones by Erwin Baker and Charles Pierce indicate a Jacobs infant was born in 1834 and died July 17, 1835. An ancestor of the Etterson family that operated a dry goods store in Leavenworth for many years was Henry Etterson. The records in a ledger kept at the Leavenworth National Bank said Etterson was born in 1751 and died Oct. 17, 1809. He was buried in family plot No. 68.

The old-time ledger holds a number of interesting points. For instance, the causes of death from 1866 to 1896 included being crushed by cars, kidney troubles, summer complaints (two of those), being drowned in the Missouri River, killed by a mule, killed by a railroad car, murdered (that was in 1870), thrown from a buggy, stomach trouble, chronic insanity (the person was 36 when he died), evidently

killed, burned to death and softening of the brain.

By the time the elder Stein began to care for the cemetery, it was beginning to fill quickly. In 1911 a wall was erected along the front of the cemetery. But the construction of the Salinger mausoleum changed the face of the cemetery and took the most planning. It was built in 1921 upon the death of Augustus L. Salinger.

"They hauled the rock up here with a team of horses from Haymarket Square. And they had a German stonemason come in here to put it all together. Now, all this big mausoleum was built for just one man, but after a few years, his parents were put in the mausoleum, too. The sad thing is that Augustus was the last one in the family line and he never married."

Stein Jr. says his grandfather used the 40 acres by the cemetery for a truck garden, "and back in those days, that was a good living. He would have a big long table full of produce and people knew it was good and would come for miles around."

He planted two mulberry trees in the front portion of the cemetery that remain and flourish today. The elder Stein left a record of public service. He was born in 1878, a son of Antonio and Johanna Kruger Stein. At the age of 21, he was elected clerk of the Kickapoo Township, and later held the office of road overseer for the township. In 1905, he was made a special deputy sheriff for Kickapoo and also was named the game warden. He retired as cemetery caretaker in 1948.

However, his son and grandson had already begun caring for the grounds and Stein Sr. replaced his father in the late '40s.

"I used to help him with the push mowers and we dug the graves with a shovel. It was some hard work in those days. The Jewish people held to many of their traditions and one of them was that graves must be opened and closed on the same day. Never were they to stand open overnight."

His grandfather told him the early Jewish burials were not in vaults. The coffin would be put right into the ground without any covering over it.

Stein Jr. says neither his grandfather nor father received a salary. Their only compensation was the home in which they were allowed to live and the 40 acres they could plant. After his father's home was destroyed by a tornado in 1961, the cemetery board decided not to rebuild.

"I took over the job from Dad in 1970. By that time we had nicer lawn mowers and eventually got a riding one. I walk down this sidewalk and see so many names that were so important to this town. Also there was this lady, Dorothy Toffler. She did so much for the cemetery and she was one of the first ones I buried. She came out here a lot, put flowers on the graves. She taught a lot of her people buried out here. There just aren't any more like her left, I'm afraid."

Nor will there be any Steins to take over once Stein Jr. retires. He says his boys aren't any too interested in cemetery care, but as long as he is able, he will be the caretaker and make sure the graves are tended and the property not vandalized.

MOUNT ZION CEMETERY -- Many of the headstones in Mount Zion Cemetery are engraved in Hebrew, representing those who followed the Jewish faith. The cemetery was chartered in 1858, but burial records indicate some took place in the 1820s. (Times Photo by J. J. Zeman)

TRADITION CONTINUES -- George Stein Jr. is continuing a tradition of care at Mount Zion Cemetery. His grandfather, Otto Stein, took over the job in 1900 and worked there until 1948. His father George Stein Sr., had the job until Stein Jr. took over in 1970. (Times Photo)

INDEX

DEFINITION OF ANCESTORS

Ancestors are found along with old furniture and captive skeletons in all our best regulated families. Ancestors consist of forefathers and foremothers, to say nothing of foreuncles and foreaunts, who have done something grand and noble, like being beheaded by a king or having a relative who was governor of a colony. This enables them to be pointed out with pride by their descendants forevermore.

Being an ancestor is one of the easiest and most attractive of jobs. It merely consists of being boasted by one's descendants. Thus many ancestors have been enabled to make good after they are dead. More than one ancestor who has gone out of this life a poor person, and only a few jumps ahead of the sheriff, has had the good fortune, a century later, to become the ancestor of some ambitious family with plenty of money, and has become so famous in consequence that his tombstone has had to be greatly enlarged and improved. Ancestors are one of the most valuable and satisfactory of possessions. They are non-taxable and cannot be stolen. Their upkeep is practically nothing and they do not deteriorate with age and neglect. In fact, they increase in value as they grow older. An ancestor 600 years old is worth a whole mass meeting of 56 year old ancestors. Adam is the oldest ancestor. He is 6,000 years old, and has a fine record. But he is a common possession, like education and liberty, so he is not valued very highly.

Almost all rich people own and operate ancestors. But the poorest men have them too. Many a man who hasn't two vests to his name, and cannot hold a job two minutes, has ancestors which are the envy of his automobile neighbors. We cannot buy ancestors if we do not have them, but we can buy them for our children by marrying discreetly..... We should be proud of our ancestors, but not out loud.

-- Pierson W. Manning
Secretary of the Society of the
Sons of the Revolution

USING LAND RECORDS IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

Ruth Keys Clark, *Author*

"Blood follows the land" is an old saying but one which will prove useful in family history research. Many of our ancestors came to this country to "own land" and most did own land at some point during their lifetime. Deeds contain names, dates and place names and that is what our research is all about. Before the Civil War 85% of Americans owned or leased land.

Land deed can contain clues that lead us to other records. They can contain kinship ties when a group of heirs sell inherited land. READ the COMPLETE deed. Many researchers get excited when they find their ancestor's name on a land deed and fail to recognize the clues and vital links it can provide to other generations.

Types of land records.

Colonial grants, patent, and transfers.— headright grants, New England town system, South plantations, Memorials
Federal government selling land
Military grants
State governments selling land
Individuals sold land to other individuals

Tract and Survey books

Land ownership maps

At the National archives

Military bounty land records
Credit entry files (1810-1820)
Cash entry files (1820-1908)
Donation entry files
Loyalist land
Homestead entry files

Land descriptions metes and bounds (processioning)
Ohio first state with range, township and section

Reference

Hone, E. Wade "Land and Property Research in the United States"; Ancestry, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1997

Land records that are kept locally

Abstract of Title--a condensed history of a piece of real estate.

Agreement--like keeping an alley open between city lots.

Antenuptial Contract-- groom and bride-to-be delineation of property rights of each.

Bill of sale--transfer of ownership (not land but often used for slaves in deed books.)

Deed of Gift--usually is to a son or daughter--may be sister or brother, son-in-law or daughter-in-law usually identified in deed.

Deed of Division--partition is settlement of estate.

Deed of Release--issued when mortgage or lien paid.

Deposition--found often in the 1600's to declare ownership of land

Grantee--one buying the land

Grantor--one selling the land

Power of attorney--often found has ancestors went west--they left someone in charge of their affairs.

Lien--placed on land for payment of debts.

Measurement of land

| | |
|---------|--|
| Acre | 43,560 square feet (100 square rods) |
| Chain | 22 yards, 66 feet (100 links) |
| Furlong | 660 feet or 220 yards (10 chains) |
| Link | 7.92 inches (25 links = 1 rod 100 links = 1 chain) |
| Mile | 5280 feet 80 chains, 32 rods, 8 furlongs |
| Perch | 5.5 yards or 16.5 feet also called rod or pole |
| Pole | same as perch |
| Rod | same as perch |
| Rood | varies may be .25 acre or a rod, or 8 yards |

Mortgage--a conditional transfer of legal title to real property as security for debt.

Partition--division of a piece of real estate.

Petition--usually to sell land to pay debts of a deceased person.

Quit Claim Deed--a person release all title, interest or claim he may have in piece of land. May not be valid but usually is. Often used when an error was made in a land survey. When corrected, the person released all claim to the title he had before the correction.

Release of Dower--property title was not clear until this was done.

Trust Deed--a type of mortgage

Warranty Deed--the grantor warrants the title of property he sells.

Reading a Map

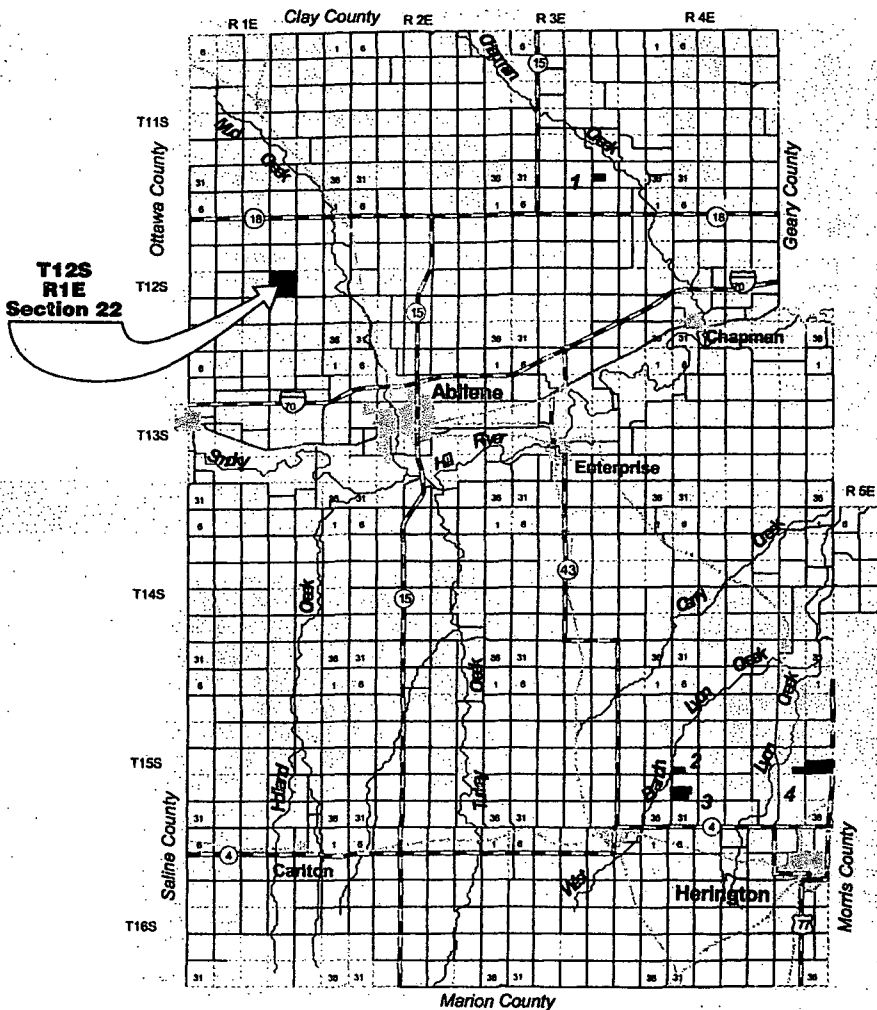
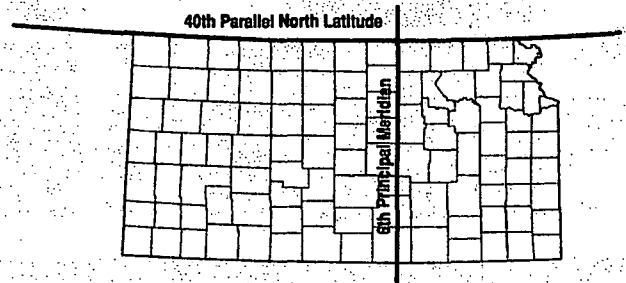
In 1812, the U.S. Government formed the General Land Office to create a standardized system to more accurately define a given U.S. location. The system developed by the General Land Office is called the Public Land Survey system and is used in states west of Ohio.

This system divides land into 36-square-mile units called townships. Each township has a township and range designation to define its 36-square-mile area. Starting at the 40th Parallel North Latitude, or the northern boundary of Kansas, townships are numbered moving south. Ranges are the east/west designation, starting at the 6th Principal Meridian, which bisects from north to south through central Kansas (starting between Washington and Republic counties at the Nebraska border).

Take for example, the map of Dickinson County pictured below. The township in the upper left corner is T11S, meaning it is the 11th township south of the Kansas/Nebraska border. And it is range R1E, which means it is the first township east of the 6th Principal Meridian.

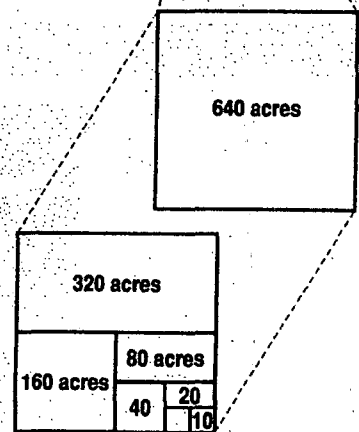
Within each township, of course, there are 36 square miles, or sections. Each section is 640 acres. The sections are numbered starting at the northeast corner and going west. The section in the northwest corner is 6, then the section directly south is 7 and the number then proceeds east and zig zags back and forth to the bottom of the township. On the map below, the sections in the four corners of each township are numbered.

So, the section marked on the map below would be Township 12 South (T12S), Range 1 East (R1E), Section 22.

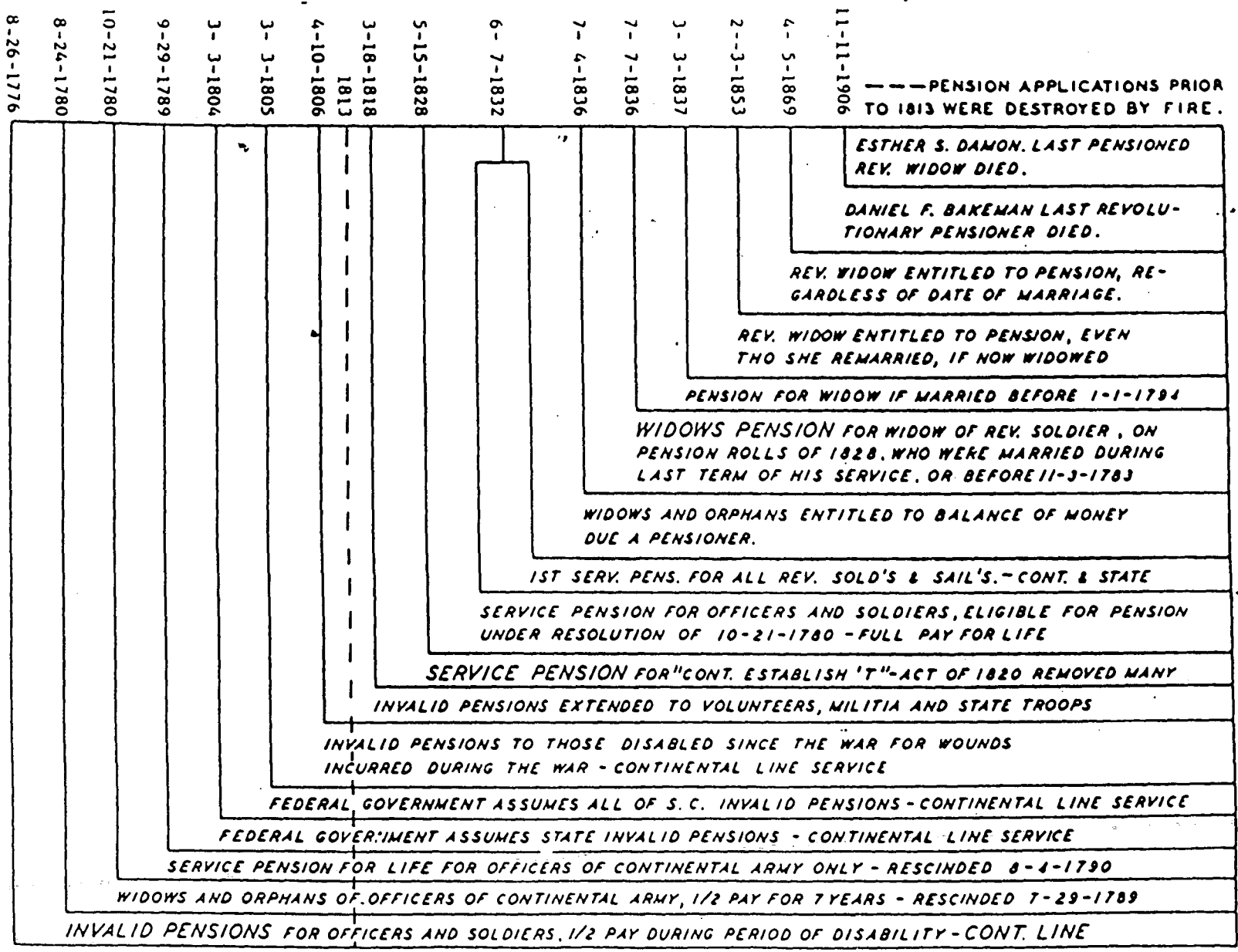


T12S

| R1E | | | | | |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 30 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |



GRAPH OF IMPORTANT REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSION ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS



American Wars and Engagements Before 1900

| WAR | DATES | AREA | WAR | DATES | AREA |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--|
| French-Spanish | 1565-67 | Florida | Texan | 1835-36 | Texas |
| English-French | 1613-29 | Canada | Indian Stream | 1835-36 | New Hampshire |
| Anglo-French | 1629 | St. Lawrence River | Creek Indian | 1836-37 | Georgia and Alabama |
| Pequot War | 1636-37 | New England | Florida (Seminole) | 1835-42 | Florida, Georgia and Alabama |
| | 1640-45 | New Netherland | | | Louisiana |
| Iroquois | 1642-53 | New England; Acadia | Sabine or Southwestern Indian | 1836-37 | |
| Anglo-Dutch | July 1653 | New Netherland | Cheirokee | 1836-38 | |
| Bacon's Rebellion | 1675-76 | Virginia | Osage Indian | 1837 | Missouri |
| King Philip's | 1675-76 | New England | Heatherly Disturbance | 1836 | Missouri |
| War in the North | 1676-78 | Maine | Mormon | 1838 | Missouri |
| Culpepper's Rebellion | 1677-80 | Carolinas | Aroostook | 1839 | Maine |
| Leisler's Rebellion | 1688-91 | New England | Door's Rebellion | 1842 | Rhode Island |
| Revolution in Maryland | 1689 | Maryland | Mormon | 1844 | Illinois |
| Glorious Revolution | 1689 | New England | Mexican | 1846-48 | Mexico |
| King William's War | 1689-97 | Canada | Cayuse Indian | 1847-48 | Oregon |
| Queen Anne's | 1702-13 | New England | Texas and New Mexico Indian | 1849-55 | |
| Tuscorora | 1711-12 | Virginia | California Indian | 1851-52 | |
| Jenkin's Ear | 1739-42 | Florida | Utah Indian | 1850-53 | |
| King George's | 1740 | Georgia and Virginia | Rogue River Indian | 1851, 1853, 1856 | Oregon |
| Louisbourg | 1745 | New England | Oregon Indian | 1854 | Oregon |
| Fort Necessity | 1754 | Ohio | Nicaraguan | 1854-58 | Naval |
| Anglo-French | 1755-58 | Canada | Kansas Troubles | 1854-59 | Kansas |
| French and Indian | 1754-63 | New England, Virginia | Yakima Indian | 1855 | Local |
| Seige of Quebec | 1759 | Canada | Klamath & Salmon River Indian | 1855 | Oregon and Idaho |
| American Revolution | 1775-83 | | Florida Indian | 1855-58 | Florida |
| Wyoming Valley | 1782-87 | Pennsylvania | John Brown's Raid | 1859 | Virginia |
| Shay's Rebellion | Dec. 1786- Jan. 1787 | Massachusetts | War of the Rebellion | 1860-65 | General |
| Whiskey Insurrection | 1794 | Pennsylvania | Cheyenne | 1861-64 | Local |
| Northwestern Indian | 1790-95 | Ohio | Sioux | 1862-63 | Minnesota |
| War with France (Naval) | 1798-1800 | | Indian Campaign | 1865-68 | Oregon, Idaho, Calif. from New England |
| War with Tripoli (Naval) | 1801-05 | North Coast of Africa | Fenian Invasion of Canada | 1866 | |
| Burr's Insurrection | 1806-07 | Southern Mississippi Valley | Indian Campaign | 1867-69 | Kansas, Colorado and Indian Territory |
| Chesapeake (Naval) | 1807 | Virginia | Modac Indian | 1872-73 | Oregon |
| Northwestern Indian | 1811 | Indiana | Apaches | 1873 | Arizona |
| Florida Seminole Indian | 1812 | Florida (Georgia Volunteers) | Indian Campaigns | 1874-75 | Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Terr. & New Mexico |
| War of 1812 | 1812-15 | General | Cheyenne and Sioux | 1876-77 | Dakota |
| Peoria Indian | 1813 | Illinois | Nez Perce | 1877 | Utah |
| Creek Indian | 1813-14 | South | Bannock | 1878 | Idaho, Washington Terr. and Wyoming Territory |
| Lafitte's Pirates | 1814 | Local | | | |
| Barbary Powers | 1815 | Africa's North Coast | White River (Ute Indians) | 1879 | Utah and Colorado |
| Seminole Indian | 1817-18 | Florida and Georgia | Cheyenne | 1878-79 | Dakota and Montana |
| Arickaree (Rickaree) Indian | 1823 | Missouri River, Dakota Territory | Spanish-American | 1898-99 | Cuba |
| Fever River Indian | 1827 | Illinois | Philippine Insurrection | 1899-1902 | |
| Winnebago Indian | 1827 | Wisconsin | | | |
| Sac and Fox Indian | 1831 | Illinois | | | |
| Black Hawk | 1832 | Illinois and Wisconsin | | | |
| Toledo | 1835-36 | Ohio and Michigan | | | |

Records Relating to Military Service

Micro film records in the National Archives (See the federal forms section for request form needed, to purchase the film or you can read it at your nearest Federal Record Center).

Using Civil War Regimental Histories

The American Civil War was one of the most defining events in the history of the United States. It pitted men and women on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line against each other, and very nearly tore apart the young republic. Approximately one and a half million men were killed or injured during the five year struggle, and it affected every community between Canada and Mexico, whether or not they sent sons and brothers to active military duty.

The scope of the war, the sheer number of men (and women) who saw action, and the geography covered by military troops in the performance of their duties makes it likely that most American families of the time period were personally affected.

If you have one or more ancestors who fought for the federal or confederate forces, you may have already contacted the U.S. National Archives for a copy of the service record or pension file that was created following the War Between the States. While the National Park Service, the National Archives, and several other organizations are working on a comprehensive index to all of the Union and Confederate soldiers and sailors who can be identified, it is already possible to locate the name of a Civil War ancestor using microfilmed indexes arranged by state. Once your ancestor's state and regiment can be determined, you can request a photocopy of his service or (federal) pension file from the National Archives for a reasonable fee. (By the way, just because your ancestor lived within the bounds of the Confederacy, don't assume he served the Southern Cause. Of all the states in the C.S.A., only South Carolina had no organized federal unit serving under its name.)

While an ancestor's service record or pension application contains a great deal of valuable information, to understand all of its ramifications you should also obtain a copy of the history of the regiment in which he served. A few full-length sagas of individual regiments have been published in book form, but for the most part you will have to rely on short summaries of each regiment's history. A good source of these summary histories is Frederick H. Dyer's *A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, which features short histories of each regiment.

While larger libraries have copies of Dyer's *Compendium* on their shelves, your best bet in locating these regimental histories is to go online. Many of the regimental histories have been published on the World Wide Web as part of genealogical, historical or military websites. If you know the state and regiment in which your ancestor served, it can be fairly easy to go to such Web pages as Ken Jones' *Civil War Regimental Histories Index*, and look up a transcription of Dyer's history for that regiment. (When the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System is released, not only will it include an index to all of those who served on either side of the Civil War, but it will include linked copies of Dyer's regimental histories.)

Although Dyer's summaries are terse in their wording, they are packed with information; beginning with the dates and places each regiment and its companies were organized. The sentences of each history give the details of where the regiment was sent, where its troops saw action, and which larger organizations the regiment or its companies were assigned to serve with. This information on assignments is especially important, as companies and even single men would often see action under separate command from the rest of the regiment, depending on the needs of the moment. At the end of each history is a summary of the number of men from the regiment who were killed in action, mortally wounded, or who died due to disease.

You can use the dates and assignments to help you understand the contents of your ancestor's service or pension file. By cross referencing the dates in the file and the regimental history you can see where he would have been, what he would have been doing, where he would have travelled to go from one assignment to the next, and which regiments would have served with his in battle or in another assignment. These details can help you understand why he may have moved to another state following the war, or why it took him so long to return home after mustering out.

You also need to place the history of the regiment within the larger history of the war. One of the best ways to do this is by consulting timelines of Civil War history. By checking the dates of battles against the movement of troops as shown in the regimental history you can see the reasoning behind the moves, and get a feel for the contributions your ancestor and his mates in his regiment had on both individual battles and the whole war.

That extra bit of research can provide you with an insight into the history of your family that you may never have guessed at.

Resources:

A Compendium of the War of the Rebellion, by Frederick H. Dyer. Published by the Dyer Publishing Co., Des Moines, Iowa, 1908.

The Civil War Dictionary, by Mark Mayo Boatner III, et al. Published by McKay, New York, 1988.

The Civil War Day By Day: An Almanac, by E. B. and Barbara Long. Published by De Capo Press, New York, 1985.

Genealogical Research in the National Archives. Published by the National Archives Trust Fund Board, Washington, DC.

Union Army Regimental History Index <http://www.tarleton.edu/~kjones/unions.html>

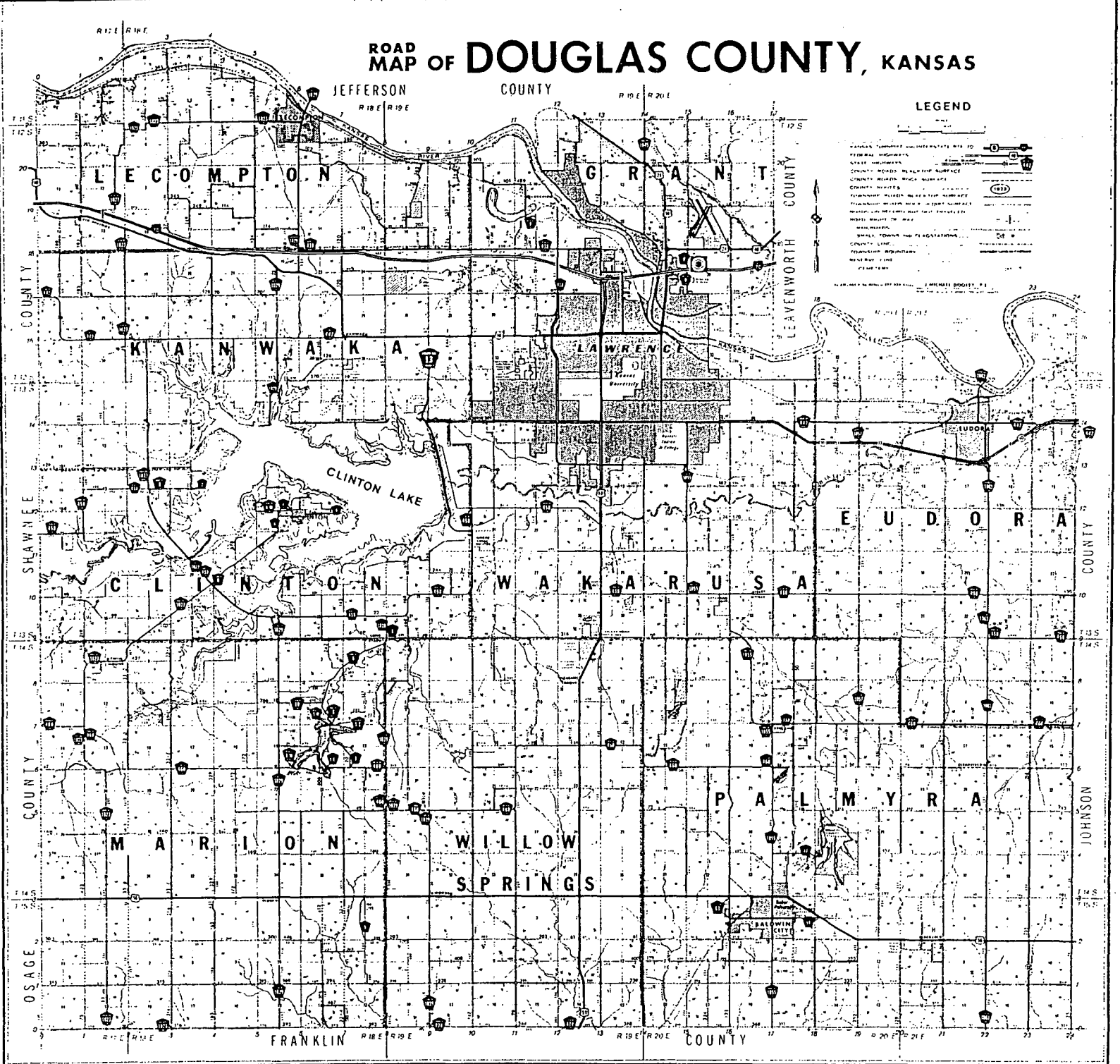
Confederate Regimental Histories Directory <http://www.tarleton.edu/~kjones/confeds.html>

Index of Civil War Naval Forces, Confederate and Union Ships <http://www.tarleton.edu/~kjones/navy.html>

The History Place: U.S. Civil War 1861-1865 <http://historyplace.com/civilwar/>

Chronology of the Civil War <http://civilwarmini.com/dates.htm>

ROAD MAP OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS



The Pioneer

Douglas County Genealogical Society, Inc.

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