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Kansas Kin

Published Quarterly by
The Riley County Genealogical Society
2005 Claflin Road
Manhattan, Kansas 66502-3415

Volume XXXV, Number 1 ISSN 0451-4084 February 2002

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RILEY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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Library Hours:
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday 10:00-4:00
Wednesday 1:00-4:00, 7:00-9:00
Sunday 2:00-5:00

Membership: Calendar year family dues are $20.00. Members receive the quarterly Kansas Kin and ATTEND RESEARCH CLASSES SPONSORED BY RCGS AT NO CHARGE and an hour of free research for new, out-of-town members. Members, who pay one-half their cost, may buy books and CD's approved by the Acquisitions Committee as gifts to the Society Library.

Tax Exempt Gifts: Donations to RCGS are tax deductible. RCGS is a tax exempt, educational and scientific organization under Section 501(c)(3) of IRS code, 1954.

Memorial Gifts: Families of a deceased member or non-member will be notified that a donation was received by RCGS. Donors may designate the gift for a specific purpose. Otherwise, within 90 days, the Board will identify projects.

Calendar

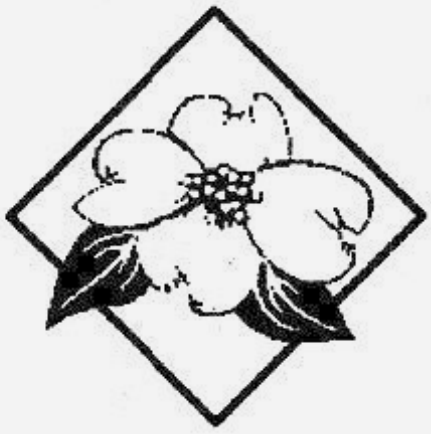
General Meetings
May 19
June 30
September 29

All of the above meetings will be held at the Manhattan Public Library at 2:00 P.M. on Sunday afternoons. Some field trips are also planned and will be announced at a later date.

The annual **Seminar/Workshop** will be held October 26 at Pottorf Hall. Speaker will be Arlene Eakle

The date for the November Annual Meeting has not yet been set.

Meetings of the RCGS Board of Directors are held at the Riley County Senior Center on the second Friday of each month at 9 A.M. Any member of RCGS is welcome to attend.



President's Message
Wann Towers

With all the talented and experienced volunteers in official positions for 2002, I feel confidant 2002 will continue the positive growth to which our Riley County Genealogical Society membership is accustomed. My goal is to increase the use of our excellent library by advertising, education and promotion. Please encourage friends to come with you to read, study and attend a class at the Platt House.

This year we will have fewer general membership meetings. They will be held in May, June, and September plus we will host the annual seminar in October and an annual business meeting in November. Watch FYI for field trip announcements.

Ruby Williams is retiring after 30 years as Microfilm Secretary. She was made an honorary member several years ago. Ruby joined RCGS in 1968. Thank you Ruby for your long tenure!

Board meetings are held the second Friday of each month at 9 o'clock at the Senior Center, 4th and Leavenworth. RCGS members are always welcome. If you wish to be on the agenda let me know by the Sunday prior to the meeting. Minutes and treasurer's report are posted on the bulletin board at the library.

This is your organization and volunteers are always encouraged.

Have you adopted your county from the 1930 census films RCGS is going to receive this spring?

Thirty-four dollars will purchase one county roll of film, but any amount contributed is welcome. Send your check to RCGS in care of Jill Frese, Acquisitions Chairperson.

Membership

Welcome to our Newest Members:

Williams, Nancy B. (Buckingham), 2323 Cheryl Terrace, Manhattan, KS 66502

In Memoriam

Josephine Brown Ellas died September 23, 2001, in a Temple, TX hospital. Her husband is Allen Ellas. They moved to Temple, TX two years ago. Mr. Ellas's address is 4810 Buckskin Trail, Temple, TX 76502

Lois H. Johnson died November 6, 2001, at meadowlark Hills Retirement Community. HEr husband preceded her in death October, 1996. A memorial has been established for the Kansas State University Foundation.

Miriam B. Field died Sunday, December 2, 2001, at her residence following an extended illness. An avid genealogist, she was a member and past president of Riley County Genealogical society and for 14 years served as a specialist in the Family History Center of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Rose Henrietta Bidwell died Thursday, December 6, 2001, at her home. Orville Willard Bidwell, her husband survives. A memorial service was held at 11 A.M. January 5, 2002 at the Yorgensen-Meloan-Londeen Funeral HOme.

John Davies died January 10, 2002 at 4:15 A.M. at Mercy Hospital on College Avenue. Sharon L. Davies, his wife survives.

Anniversary Celebrated

Donn and Joan Leach celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on November 22, 2001.

American Surnames

by Elsdon C. Smith

Have you ever wondered what your surname can tell you about your ancestry?

In these excerpts from *American Surnames*, Elsdon C. Smith tells us about the origins of surnames, how the names of immigrants to the United States changed, and how to recognize surnames of different nationalities. *American Surnames*, available from Genealogical Publishing Company, is a 370-page book detailing the origins and meanings of surnames. It also lists the 2,000 most common U.S. surnames.

In general, the development of surnames and their universal use throughout the world followed commerce. The countries and parts of countries where many were engaged in trade were the first to use surnames. Agricultural districts, where man was tied to the soil to make his living, had a smaller population where the need for more exact identification was not so pressing, and were consequently, the last places to acquire universal family names....

American surnames comprise the surnames found in every country throughout the world, many with differences in spelling not seen in the old country due to the inability of clerks and government officials to record correctly the names given them by unschooled immigrants not familiar with the English, French, German, or Spanish languages currently used in the port of entry or the part of the country where they settled. When an immigrant arriving in America with little knowledge of English gave his name verbally to the officials to whom it sounded odd or unusual, it was written down by them as they heard it, and being thereby "official," it was often accepted by the immigrant himself as a correct American rendering of his name. To say that there are not American names would be wrong; one might, on the contrary, affirm that there are no unAmerican surnames. All family names in the United States can be and should be classified as "American" names.

But it is not enough to declare that American surnames now embody all the surnames of all the world. Immigrants to America from European countries have also consciously altered their names to relate them partially to the English language, especially as to English pronunciation, so that many names have a form and spelling, as have been mentioned, which is different from that found anywhere else. Some familiar examples might be noted. Dutch VAN ROSEVELT "of the rose field" becomes ROOSEVELT, German BLUM "flower" becomes BLOOM, GELBFISCH "yellow fish" becomes GOLDWYN, HUBER "tenant of hide of land" becomes HOOVER, KUNTZ "Conrad" becomes COONS, ROGGENFELDER "rye field" becomes ROCKEFELLER, PROERSCHING "peach tree" becomes PERSHING, SCHWAB "from Swabia (freeman)" becomes SWOPE, THALMANN "valley man" becomes TALLMAN, French GUIZOT "little Guy" becomes GOSSETT, Swedish SJÖSTRAND "sea shore" becomes SEASHORE, Irish QUIDDHY "descendant of CUIDIGHTHIGH (helper)" becomes CUDAHY, Italian TAGLIAFERRO "iron worker" becomes TOLLIVER, and AMICI "friend" becomes AMECHE. General CUSTER of "Last Stand" fame had a Hessian soldier grandfather named K?STER, "minor church official in charge of the sacristy." Dutch VANDERPLOEG becomes VANDERPLOW, Finnish TERHUNEN becomes TERHUNE, and KIRKKOM becomes CHURCHILL. The list is endless....

Almost all family names may be classified on the basis of their derivation in one or more of the four following groups:

1. From the Father's Name or other Relationships(Patronymics)
2. From Occupation or Office (Occupational Names)
3. From Description of Action (Nicknames)
4. From Village Names or Landscape Features (Place Names)

In a careful check of seven thousand of the most common surnames in the United States it was found that the proportions in each class are as follows:

Patronymics 32.23
Occupational Names 15.16
Nicknames 9.48
Place Names 43.13

Any particular surname may originate in more than one way in different places and countries, and at different times. Even the ubiquitous SMITH derives from words designating other than the worker in metals. SMITH sometimes comes from smethe "smooth" as in Smithfield "the smooth field" i n London. Although no recorded proof has been found, it cannot be doubted that some with that name had an ancestor living by the Smite "dirty stream" from Old English smitan "to pollute." Several others will be here discussed, not to confuse the reader, but to emphasize the point that oftentimes a family name arose in different places with different antecedents all coalescing into the same form to make just one common family name. To add to these confusions, when such a name arrived in America, there was a powerful tendency to equate an old, unfamiliar spelling of a word or place name with a more familiar, easily spelled and pronounced word or name not alien to American-English ears.

Perhaps the most prominent feature of onomastics in America, one emphasized by H.L. Mencken in his *The American Language*, is the tendency by ethnic groups to change the family name to adapt to American ears and tongues attuned to the English language. The stimulus is especially strong when surrounded by neighbors of English descent, weaker when they congregate in cities and districts with little contact with outsiders. Those from countries with alphabets other than the Latin had to transliterate them and different systems of transliteration produced many variant names. Foreign names are assimilated into words and names familiar to speakers of English. The most usual change of surname was by translation practiced in some degree by every foreign group.

The principal, albeit overlapping and vague, types of changes

of name favored by immigrants in America, are eight in number. They are:

1. By respelling, as when English COCKBOURNE is spelled COBURN, French NOEL becomes NOWELL, and German ALBRECHT changes to ALBRIGHT.
2. By translation, as when Irish BREHONY becomes JUDGE, and German RUEBSAMEN translates to TURNIPSEED.
3. By transliteration, as when a Russian name spelled in the Cyrillic alphabet is changed to the Latin alphabet, or a Chinese name written in ideographs is expressed in the alphabet used in America.
4. By abbreviation, as when Welsh DAVIES contracts to DAVIS and German GOLDBERGER shortens to GOLDBERG.
5. By extension, as when JOHNSON increases to JOHNSTONE and RUSSEL becomes RUSSELL.
6. By conversion, as when the German MUELLER changes to MILLER and the Swedish JONSSON becomes JOHNSON.
7. By dropping diacritical marks, as when the Swedish SJ ÖGREN "sea, branch" unveils to SJOGREN.
8. By substitution, as when SMITH becomes JONES and BLACK becomes FIELDS.

It may be helpful to note a few of the most common elements in American names which provide hints in recognizing the national antecedents of the bearer from inspection of his family name. Surnames terminating in **-ley, -ton, -ham, -ford, -field,** and **-brook** are usually from English village names. Some German locality endings are **-au, -bach, -baum, -berg, -bruck, -dorf, -heim, -hof, -horst, -reut, -stadt, -stein, -thal,** and **-wald.** The ending **-er** is found in English and German names and the ending **-mann** (often contracted to the English **-man**) connotes a German name; both indicate occupational names or denote that the original bearer came from the place or town indicated. **Von** may be observed in German names hinting at nobility while the **van, vander,** and **vanden** stamp the bearer as Dutch and merely mean "at" and "at the."

The patronymical terminations are very helpful in assessing the nationality of the bearer's paternal parent. The ending **-son** is found in English, Scottish, Swedish and Norwegian names. When spelled **-sen,** it is Danish or Norwegian. The prefix **O'** indicates an Irish name while **Mac** and **Mc** is either Irish or Scottish. Most Armenian names terminate in **-ian,** sometimes changed to **-yan.** The ending **-nen** usually indicates Finnish ancestry. The Spanish patronymical form is **-ez** and **-es,** and the Portuguese form is **-es** and **-az.** Russian **-ovich,** Polish **-wicz,** Rumanian **-escu,** Ukrainian **-enko,** and Turkish **-oglu** are telltale patronymical elements. **Ibn** or **ben** is found in Arabian names. Common masculine names with the **-s** ending are often of Welsh derivation.

Most Russian surnames end in **-ov, -in,** or **-ev.** If the ending is **-sky,** the man is probably Russian; if it is **-ski,** he is likely to be of Polish descent. A common Portuguese suffix is **-eira.** The Frisian **-stra** indicates place or location while the ending **-sma** is used with occupational names. Common Swedish

nature terminations are **-blad, -blom, -dahl, -ek, -gren, -holm, -lind, -lof, -lund, -kvist, -sjo, -strand, and -strom.** Many Belgian occupations names are preceded by the definite article **De,** but the same term in French names is the preposition "of" or "from." The French also use the article **Le** and

the preposition or contraction **Du.** Arabs employ the definite articles, **Al** or **El.** The simple endings **-is** and **-os** often indicate transliterated Greek names. The diminutives **-eau, -el, -iau, -on, -ot** and various combinations of these or double diminutives are frequently noted in French names. Common Italian diminutive endings are vowels enclosing double consonants, **as -ello, -etti, -illo, -ucco, -ucci,** and **-uzzo.**

To arrive at the exact derivation or meaning of a surname is not easy. Many are not what they appear to be. BARKER did not bay like a dog but devoted his working time to preparing leather from Old English bark "to tan." POINTER did not direct people where to go by the use of an extended forefinger, but was one who made laces and cords for fastening hose and doublet together. USHER did not show people to their theatre seats but was a doorkeeper, one who kept watch at the door to the king's apartment. SPITTLE does not mean that; it designates one who dwelt or worked at the hospital, a place of shelter or entertainment for travelers in the Middle Ages. But SPEAKER and SPEAKMAN did act as advocates or spokesmen for others. In contrast to European names, the correct interpretation of English surnames can be given with greater confidence because of the many early documents containing them still extant.

As we attempt to drag the meaning of our surnames from the dark, cloudy murky past, it must be remembered that many names of diverse origins with only slightly varied spellings tended to freeze into the usual common, generally modern, English spellings familiar to most people. Any simple looking name with an apparently obvious meaning can thus have become the end result of the cohesion of a half dozen or more completely different names several of which are from diverse languages. Ordinary vagaries of spelling and sound differences found even in adjacent communities are responsible in many instances.

Learning about the origins of surnames can be interesting, and also practical. Now that you know something about the surnames of different nationalities and how they may have changed over the years, you may be better-equipped to locate some of your family records. If you can't find older family records under the current spellings of your family surnames, think about the likely ways in which those names may have changed, and then look for records under those spellings. You may be pleasantly surprised.

" Biography of William R. Benton" *Portrait and Biographical Album of Jackson, Jefferson and Pottawatomie Counties, Kansas*. Chicago: Chapman Bros., 1890, pp 508-9.

Hon. William R. Benton, the recently elected Representative to the Kansas Legislature from Pottawatomie County, is recognized as one of its ablest men. By occupation he has been a farmer and stock-raiser, and is well-to-do, owning a fine tract of land in Lone Tree Township. He is of stanch New England stock and was born in Livingston County, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1836, living there until approaching man's estate. His parents were Eben and Lovinia (Freeman) Benton, the father a native of Connecticut and the second cousin of Senator Thomas H. Benton, late of Missouri, whose career reflects such credit upon himself and should be a matter of pride to his descendants. The family was first represented in America by three brothers who crossed the Atlantic during the Colonial days and settled, so tradition says, one in New England, one in Baltimore, Md., and one in North Carolina. The subject of this sketch comes from the New England branch of the Benton family. His forefathers were noted as oystermen, and became prominent in and around Baltimore.



Eben Benton when a young man emigrated to Western New York, and was there married. He followed the peaceful pursuits of agriculture his entire life and lived to the advanced age of eighty-one years, passing away in 1881. He was thus born in 1800. his wife Lovinia, was born in New Jersey, and is yet living, making her home with her son, our subject. The parental family consisted of nine children, six of whom are now living, and located in Kansas, Maine, New York and Pennsylvania. William R. spent his boyhood days on the farm, becoming familiar with the arts of sowing and reaping, while at the same time he received an excellent education, completing his studies in the academy. He was naturally bright and observing, fond of his books, and thus obtained a useful store of information. Soon after leaving school he began teaching and has followed this profession in the district schools of Pottawatomie County at intervals for fifteen years.

Upon the opening of the Civil War Mr. Benton enlisted as a Union soldier in Company E, 62nd Illinois Infantry, in December, 1861. He was with Grant at Vicksburg and was captured by the enemy at Holly Springs. Shortly afterward, however, he was paroled and subsequently rejoined his regiment at LaGrange, Tenn. His command was transferred to Arkansas, and his regiment assisted in the capture of Little Rock. Mr. Benton afterward joined the campaign in Northern Arkansas, and at the expiration of his two year's term of enlistment, he, in January, 1863, veteranized, and served until after the surrender of Lee's army. He was obliged to accept his discharge in August, 1865, on account of disability. During his army life he served in various positions of trust and responsibility, being Quartermaster and also Sergeant of his regiment.

Upon leaving the army Mr. Benton returned to Western New York and engaged in the drug trade, which business he followed until 1871. That year his attention was attracted to the Western country, and coming to Kansas he homesteaded the southwest quarter of section 12, in Lone Tree Township, from which he improved a good farm, and which he lived upon for a period of eighteen years. He has one of the most attractive homesteads in this part of the county, sixty acres of the land being under a thorough state of cultivation, with an orchard of six acres, neat and substantial buildings and everything about the place indicating the enterprise and industry of the proprietor. Mr. Benton keeps a goodly assortment of live-stock, and has the requisite farm machinery for carrying on agriculture in a systematic and profitable manner.

While having much to absorb his attention in the cultivation of his land and the building up of a homestead, Mr. Benton has always maintained an interest in the prosperity of his adopted county, socially, morally and financially. He is the friend of education and progress, and since coming to Kansas has been recognized as one of the most intelligent and useful men of Lone Tree Township. His course was watched, not only by the citizens of his own township, but by those of the county at large, and in 1875 his name was brought forward as a suitable candidate on the Republican ticket for the State Legislature, and he was elected with little opposition. He made an active and useful member of the General Assembly, serving on some of the most important committees, including the educational, county seats and county lines. He retired to his farm at the end of his term, but in November 1888, he was re-elected, and is now a member of the committees on Engrossed Bills, Education and Educational Institutions. He was a member of the first and last committee that waited on the Governor at the last session. Personally he has many warm friends in Pottawatomie County, and is contributing his full quota to the building up of her most important interest. Politically, he is a sound Republican, and in religious matters is prominently identified with the Congregational Church at Wheaton.

The marriage of W. R. Benton and Miss Adella M. Fowler was celebrated at the bride's home in Livonia, N. Y., June 14, 1866. There have been born to them six children, whose names are as follows: Alice L., Francis H., Ettie F., Delia F., William E., Nellie May. Of these Ettie F. is deceased.

Interesting Web Finds

POLITICAL GRAVEYARD: A Database of Historic Cemeteries ("The Web site that tells where the dead politicians are buried"). Find people using the alphabetical index, or by the office held or sought, or by the date or year of birth, or by the place of birth or death, and other ways. http://politicalgraveyard.com/index.html

RootsWeb's GUIDE TO TRACING FAMILY TREES. 31 interactive guides written and compiled by Julia M. Case, Rhonda McClure, and Myra Vanderpool Gormley, CG. Subject and numerical indexes to guides:
http://rwguide.rootsweb.com/

No. 2 What's in a Name?
http://rwguide.rootsweb.com/lesson2.htm

No. 15 Tracing Immigrant Ancestors
http://rwguide.rootsweb.com/lesson15.htm

No. 16 Naturalization Records (Canada, USA, British, Australia) http://rwguide.rootsweb.com/lesson16.htm

No. 31 Adoption and Orphans Records
http://rwguide.rootsweb.com/lesson31.htm

Queries Welcome

We invite RCGS members to submit ancestral queries for publication in *Kansas Kin* whenever there is room. Please include your own name and address, as well as an email address if you have one. Drop by or mail to the library at 2005 Claflin, Manhattan, KS 66502, or email to jcrosson@wamego.net

Query:

From: Thomas E. Shepherd
Subject: Anna Benninga

I am relatively new to genealogical research and grasping at any lead but perhaps one of your members can assist me with finding a connection.

I am researching my father's birth family. He was born in 1906, placed at Cottage Home, Denver, Colorado, released for adoption in 1907 and adopted through the Children's Home Society Of Denver in 1907. From Probate Court records I know that his birth name was Frederick H. Benninga and his birth mother was Anna Benninga. That is all I know of Anna. I have no information about his biological father.

On your Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie surname list I find Benninga. Is there a way that you could make my name, etc. known to your members as a request for leads or information or in case someone is also researching the Benninga line? Ways to contact me are:

Personal e-mail is tshep13@yahoo.com

Mailing address is: Tom Shepherd, 1239 Yorkshire Drive, Muskegon, MI 49441

Thanks very much.

Corrections to Luthi notes in Kansas Kin,

Page 65,
November 2001

4th Generation: Johannes Luthi and Anna Maria Ratz married 11 May 1861
Anna Maria Ratz died 7 November 1925

5th Generation: 1. John J Luthi died 4 December 1949,,,,,
2. Friedrick married 1 January 1894.....
Luthi Family arrived in Junction City.....(clarify who arrived in Junction City)

Book Review

by Janeice Crosson

King Philip's War, The History and Legacy of America's Forgotten Conflict, Eric B. Schultz and Michael J Touglas, pub. by Countryman Press, Woodstock, Vermont, 1957.

"At the Pilgrims first Thanksgiving in 1621, chief among the honored guests was Massasoit, the sachem of the Wampanoag. Half a century later in 1676, colonial soldiers walked through Plymouth with their horrible spoils of war: the severed head of Massasoit's son, King Philip, on a stake."

This book details one of the seminal events that shaped the American mind and continent. This was also the least remembered of past wars in American history. King Philip's War removed the native population from southern New England and destroyed a way of life that had existed over a millennium.

After this the English became the dominant people right up to the American Revolution. Unfortunately this war became the model for how the United States would deal with its native population. The later massacres of native American tribes such as The Trail of Tears, The Salt Creek Massacre and Wounded Knee took place in the shadow of King Philip's War.

A small band of Pokanoket warriors left the camp in Rhode Island and raided several farms in the English settlement at Swansea. Three days later John Salisbury shot and mortally wounded a marauding Pokanoket. Then Pokanoket warriors ambushed and killed seven English and so it went.

The book details locations and names of the leaders involved. The authors include a number of photos and transcriptions of memorials of people and places where battles and skirmishes took place.

At the end of the book, extensive notes, a bibliography of sources cited and an index are provided.

For those whose family history includes early New England and the people who lived there and for anyone who is interested in the Indian Wars of American history, this book will be quite a read.

It contains 416 pages and can be found on the new acquisitions table at the library.

Bible Records

Submitted by Muriel Wilson

Jones Bible

Marriages

James Anderson and Mary Lee married October 13, 1831
Harriet Anderson and John M. Jones married August 23, 1866
Harriet Louisa Jones and Robbert Wilson married October 18, 1893
James Milton Wilson and Alcasta Ann Laughlin April 12, 1921
WalterAnthony Hedman and Eula Mae Wilson June 5, 1943
John Douglas Wilson and Myrtle May Stuewe May 25, 1948
Robert George Wilson and Muriel Coleen Huggins June 1, 1950
Eula Mae Wilson-Hedman and David Dale Stainbrook April 8, 1989

Births

James Anderson born March 7, 1809
Mary Lee Anderson born March 8, 1811
John Milton Jones born October 23, 1841
Harriet Anderson Jones born October 18, 1842
Harriet Louisa Jones born October 19, 1873
Robert S. Wilson born June 13, 1867
James Milton Wilson born September 27, 1894
Harriet Wilson born July 4, 1897
Alcasta Ann Laughlin Wilson born March 13, 1901
Eula Mae Wilson July 8, 1922
Robert George Wilson August 10, 1923
James Milton Wilson, Jr September 4, 1925
John Douglas Wilson October 6, 1927
Walter Anthony Hedman August 9, 1918
Larry Dean Hedman November 3, 1944
Myrtle May Wilson January 24, 1932
Jeannine Lee Wilson May 29, 1929
Muriel Coleen Wilson November 3, 1930

Deaths

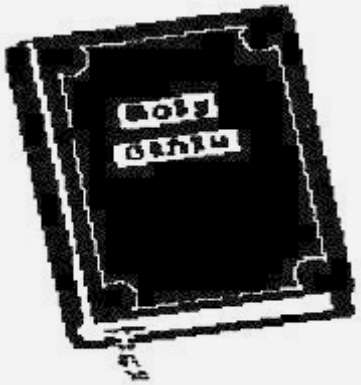
John Milton Jones died March 14, 1903
Robert S. Wilson died May 28, 1900
Harriett Wilson June 3, 1900
Harriet Louisa Jones-Wilson-Griffing June 12, 1952

Copied from the Bible of James and Frances Wilson

James Wilson and Frances Shore married by the Reverend William Oster of Claydton Canada West on 8th of October 1847
Recorded by the Reverend I Hutchinson, Minister of the United Church of England and Ireland

Births

William Shore Wilson born at Collingwood the 1st of October 1848
James Wilson born in Collingwood 22 Feb 1852
Henry Wilson born in Collingwood 15th Feb 1854



Frances Ann Wilson born in Collingwood the 6th September 1860
Maria Wilson born 7th of June 1863 died 7th June

Deaths

Ellen Wilson born the 9th of January 1851- died the 30th of Jan 1851
Margaret Wilson born in February 1955 - died 3 days after her birth
James Wilson died October 25, 1902
Chlora Wilson died august 30, 1903

William Henry Hineman born 17 April 1887
Henry Wilson died 1 November 1909

Births

Elizabeth Ann Wilson born the 15th of September 1855
Frances Jane Wilson born January 29th 1858
Alice Wilson born May the 6th 1860
Sarah Wilson born August the 23rd 1868
James Alexander Wilson born February 16th 1865
Robert Samuel Wilson born June the 13th 1867
William Henry Wilson born April the 1st 1870
Hanah Rebecca Wilson born August 10, 1872
Matilda Wilson born September the 22nd 1874
Delbert Franklin Wilson born July 13th 1878

Deaths

William Henry Wilson died November 8, 1878, age 3 years 7 months 8 days
Sarah Wilson died November 16th 1879 age 17 years 2 months 21 days
James N Wilson died July 18th 1880 aged 54 years and one month
Robert Samuel Wilson died May 28, 1900 age 32 years 11 months 15 days
Rebecca Wilson died February 22, 1911 age 74 years 1 month 28 days
James Alexander Wilson died February 13, 1913 age 47 years 11 months 27 days
Alice Wilson Shaw died May 4, 1916 age 54 years 11 months 27 days

Diary of William Richmond Benton

Transcribed by Nate Maas, San Louis Obispo, CA

(Ed note: William Benton had decided to move to Kansas and this is the record of his journey transcribed with spelling errors, etc. intact.)

OCT 12 – 1870

Wife goes to Livonia – I am going to Kansas with H. Perry and S. Wheaton – Buy my ticket to Buffalo but forget Dell's, have to get hers at Alfrea. Check my trunk to Buffalo & Dell's to Hornellsville & when I get to H— I leave her trunk there.

Loose Wheaton there – send Perry back for Wheaton & the trunk. Buy Dell a ticket at Atica for L—on the Erie R.R. but put her on the Central. Terrible rains and much water in Buffalo. Arrive there at midnight – stop at the Revere House.

OCT 13th

All Bed Bugs & no sleep. Get up at six. Awful rains & wind. Wait an hour on the train at the ferry for the boat to come. Go 20 miles, all sun shine, 20 more & terrible rain. Forty miles in Canada & hear of Genrl Lee's death. Canucks says he is the greatest General of the World, says Grant had 200 & L—20m men, yet Lee holds his own a long time & destroys 100m Yanks. Canada R.R. bad – Depots bad – managers ignorant & dirty – cross Detroit River at 4 P.M., got away from Victoria's officers that sitck their noses into everybody's flesh pot & arrive safely in God's country. Everything is so changed for the better all is life now & homelike, such differences should not be found in a 1000 miles of travel. At dark we start from Detroit with seven passenger coaches jammed full. What a living cargo on life's most death like path. The night is beautiful and the moon is grand. What a night for sleep.

FRIDAY – OCT 14 – 1870

I slept doubled this way, curled that way & humped the other way, but nary straight sleep. Daylight begins to peep & what a grand old fashioned sight. On the grand Prairie. How many continually exclaim Oh, how grand, how beautiful, but here comes something grander still, away on the right rises old Sol from lake Michigan's blue waters into a sky of fire, scarcely less bright than himself. 7.30 at Chicago. had an oyster stew & coffee. This is a beautifully arranged city. Went to the Museum & was more than paid for four hours spent there. Beside the thousands of Animals, birds, insects & reptiles of every clime, including mummies, many sacrifagus &c &c &c, we saw in wax a representation of the Lord's supper & his trial before Pilate. Leaving Chicago at 10:45 A.M. we arrive in Quincy at 8 o'clock P.M. – this afternoon's ride has opened to our view the most beautiful & cultivated Prairie lands I have ever seen. Osage hedge is much used as fence, while there is plenty of fruit trees of all kinds, but no fruit this fall, only five cents for an apple, and inferior at that. We pass much Prairie, many cattle, but no streams of water scarcely. The farmers pump water for stock by wind mills. Very lazy & convenient. this P.M. I saw seven kinds of roses and many other flowers in blossom in one garden.

FRIDAY OCT 14

At nine P.M. we cross the Missouri Rriver at Quincy Ill. This R.R. bridge has a draw in it for boats & Steamers. The bridge 1 1/4 miles long & has butments of solid stone & as seen by night it is a massive structure; it is circular & as its concave is toward Quincy, one can get a fine view of the city while crossing.

SATURDAY OCT 15th

At one this morning I awoke & found myself on a Missouri Prairie, and at a perfect standstill; but after the R.R. officials have worked & sworn & sworn & worked in greece & mud for 2 1/4 hours on a broken engine, away we go at a great rate. Arrive at St. Joseph at 11 A.M. This a very pretty laid out city and pretty buildings, but it is very uneven, owing to its having been built on a bluff. Some buildings stand nearly 200 feet above its nearest neighbor. It being in Missouri, the grog shops are past number. it seems as if any & every one sold whiskey & every other one we met was drunk, & I noticed in and around the Depot that there was a drunken, villainous, thieving looking crowd watching every stranger. One young fellow that fell in with us at Chicago & who is a heavy cattle dealer in southern Kansas, had a squabble with these thieves in this Depot only a few months ago, but he showing "fight big" he got away clear. In the city I saw quite a game being played by an Auctioneer & an old drunken coot. Boy brings in a good looking one eyed horse about 6 or 7 years old & sound of limb & wind. Auctioneer sells him for $26 - & as soon as the money is paid old drunkard rushes in & swear its his property & that the horse is sold without his knowledge; old drunk forbids anyone moving the horse. buyer swears he will have him, old drunk runs & yells for Police, sherif, anybody good G— to stop this buyer; meantime buyer mounts the horse and is off on the run. The facts are these. Old drunk & Auctioneer are in league; boy brings the horse into the ring, & as soon as sold & money realized old drunk claims him, but Mr. buyer is too sharp & as soon as his money is paid off he goes with a $75 horse for $26 before any fuss can be made. Leaving St. Joe at 2 P.M., we make a R.R. run down the Missouri river bottom to where we take a transfer bus for Atchison, arriving there at 5 P.M. Fall wheat could never look better than I have seen it all the way through Mo. it covers the ground completely & is a perfect mat of green. When I arrived in the city I had no way of finding Sister Mary, but as I was gaping along the street a rather good & kind hearted man came along & as he looked like a square man, I tried him & he took me direct to sister Maries, he being our pastor; found them well & Will at work.

SUNDAY OCT 16 – 1870

This a very rainy day, but we all went to church. Had a good sound presbyterian sermon; church is a fine brick, finely trimmed & arranged inside, has also a large Organ. I find God's people everywhere & up & at work. Will went for Sister Phebe, had a livery team, cost $5.00, got lost coming in after dark; paid a man $2.50 to pilot him in. Phebe has a fine daughter three weeks which, by request I named Nellie.

MONDAY, OCT 17th 1870

Still it rains. Visit the city generally, & the land offices in particular; get much information about R.R. & Private lands, but there is no government land office here. Atchison is laid out prettily, with wide streets & their buildings are generaly good. Churches are good & many of them. They have as fine a three story brick school house as I ever saw.

TUESDAY OCT 18th 1870

Bro. Ben came in last night; I like his looks much better than I had expected I should; he is a good honest fellow & I think a good husband. Today we went home with sister Phebe & Bro Ben. They have a very good 40 acre lot, a frame house 18 x 16. he has 7 head of cattle, three hogs & two horses & chickens, geese & chicks innumerable, and some fifteen acres corn.

WEDNESDAY OCT 19 – 1870

A cold east wind is blowing this morning, but I donned a Soldier overcoat, took my rifle & stood watch for geese about five rods below Ben's house. Only about five minutes waiting & long come a flock of some forty or more & alight in a few yards of me. I take a sure aim at a big old gander that seems on guard while the others eat. I pull the trigger, & snap goes the gun but no fire. Again I aim & snap & no fire & still again, and at this point along come another flock, alight, & now I am sure over a hundred are under the cover of my gun. I draw back the gun carefully, squat in the weeds, unload & try another cartridge, now here are five big fat fellows all in a row. I'm sure of three. I take good sight, pull the trigger, another snap & more powder burned, sudden anger burst forth in the form of an angry word; the geese, ganders, goslins and all hear it, & away they fly. I believe in "just anger" or indignation & I must own that my EbenEzer rose bigly, & I could not help wishing the rifle, cartridges & all in – in – in, at least the manufacturs shop.

At this juncture I hear a gun roar just above me & on looking up I saw a goose come tumbling down, and over end. Horner has shot one with his old musket that was made in 1832. We picked his goose & had it baked for dinner. SPLENDID.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20 – 1870

Sam shoots a goose on the wing which we send to Sister Mary. The boys are shooting prairie chickens, quails, geese &c while Ben & I are looking for a team to take us to Pottawattamie Co., and at night we all find ourselves in the same luck, nary bird or team, in our all days hunt. In writing Dell this evening at about 9 o'clock, we conclude the best thing to be done is for me to go to Topeka for maps of government lands.

FRIDAY OCT 21st 1870

This is a lovely Kansas day. About nine this morning I "bounce Ben's black pony & pole off for Topeka" a distance by township of 45 miles but all travelers say this road crooks enough to make it even fifty miles at least. I take a south west course; some five miles out I pass a thriving looking settlement of seven day people of about 75 families, with neat houses & all the fruits & shrubs that one can grow in three years. They are going largely into Osage for fence, & lining their rooms with maple and poplar trees. I take a due South west course by my compass, over good roads, bad roads & places of no roads at all. At Grasshopper at noon, where I mail a letter to Dell; this Grasshopper has been made famous by John Browns having made a raid here, drove off the Claton gang of Missouri, also the place where the famous grasshopper state constitution was promulgated, and made such a fuss among the Democrat ranks in Washington & elsewhere. It is a dirty, muddy, nasty hole, with a fine school house (I find none other than good school houses in Kansas, all honor due to the republican legislature) two churches (one colored) one grist mill & one hotel & some twenty houses & yet this has been a large city for ten years, but today it is not as large as Andover (New York). This is the only place where a store or black smith shop or hotel can be found between Atchison & Topeka, a distance of nearly sixty miles, yet the stream of travellers are so thick on this line that one can scarcely be out of sight of some one traveling, going to or from either place, nor is one hardly ever out of sight of residences, yet outside of Grasshopper one does not find over a dozen houses on the road, this is owing to traveling directly across all counties, towns & lots, instead of traveling on the county & town lines, with roads fenced into lanes as they call them here. I feed once some twenty miles from home, cost 10 cents; get in 4 1/2 miles of Topeka at dark and into the Kansas river bottoms, & oh the mud & dark. I never saw its equal; it has rained nearly every day for three weeks, but I finely get through this everlasting swamp at 8:30 & to the Hotel.

OCT 22 – 1870

I found four beds in my room last night & three sleepers, one of them had a regular whiskey sick, vomiting all night & groaning at a furious rate, & added to his hateful noises was that of the cars on two R.R. that stopped within about 50 feet of my window. This morning I reported to the Land Lord that I made no particular objections to sleeping in a quiet hospital but that I did not like a noisy one very well. Arose at daylight and after breakfast made a trip out to the swamp I passed last night where I saw so many camp fires & found them to be movers or colonists from nearly every clime & State moving into southern Kansas. I should say that in a mile radius there were at least a hundred covered wagons, with a great number of extra cattle & horses. I take notice that all these movers, if they can, biv-

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ouac on streams & in the woods. I tramped all over Topeka, which in fact is but little more to do than Hornellsville N.Y. & visited the State buildings, including the Governors green room, the Secretaries of State, Treasurer, Attorney General's room, then Senate Chamber (here I had to print my wifes & little daughter names) which I find spacious enough, yet no better furniture as I can see, than our county court room at home. I learned many things of interest of a colored boy who "cared for the governors things", who seemed to think himself some pumpkins in his great office before the governor arrives. At a little after nine I find the land office open & I'm the first applicant in; I have three township maps of the northern part of Pottawattami Co. made out, for which I give $1– each. Five come in & locate land in that county when I'm there, and they bring a good report of the same & say the county is being very fast settled, and as this is so I feel the quicker I locate the better. So I must hurry. From the three maps given I find 89 vacant lots in three of the north range of towns, some of which I think must be good lands. At eleven A.M. start for home, do not take the road out of the Kansas bottom that I did coming in. I make some 20 turns in the road, yet I find the mud as last night, so that I have to raise my feet in places to keep them from the mud. Four miles out last night I was told it was a direct road to town, yet I afterward turned 13 corners before arriving at the river. By the way, Topeka proper is on the south side of the river, so I did not cross my horse & thus saved 45¢ toll. Eight miles out I strike the road I was on last night. After passing north east over as pretty a prairie as lies out doors & feeding twice I arrive in twelve miles of home at dark. At dusk I take my points of compass, & find that my course is directly between beautiful Venus & the small dipper, so I strike for home, some of the time in the road & some time out.

SUNDAY OCT 23 – 1870

This is a lovely sabbath morn; Oh how I wish I could spend from sun to sun with wife & little one at home, the time would pass so soon away. Horner & I go to church in a school house; have a full house & good sermon & an old fashioned Methodist congregation. On viewing the most of the congregation with a critics eye, would likely conclude the people more spiritual than intelligent. I think their Minister a smart & promissing young man; they have meetings here regularly & I think they have need of them here as well as in the east.

When I returned from Topeka last night I found that Samuel had gone down to Atchison friday & was expected back yesterday but up to this eve he has not returned. Thousands & thousands of wild geese & smaller game are on the wing all around us, & the geese fly low enough to be hit with a club, and this is the way they are here, year in and year out, each morning & evening.

MONDAY OCT 24, 1870

Arose at five this morning, breakfasted & Horner & I start at 6:15 for Pardee station, 5 1/2 miles off. I carry my army Poncho Blankets, haversacks with a fried chicken in it and some bread, also my rifle with 125 cartridges. Horner carries his comfort, my revolver his pistol & two quart pail, a little salt & pepper. I also have in my haversack some writing materials, pencils, pens and my army gloves. We were at Pardee just in time for the train, but just then to our great chagrin Horner found he had left the revolver some 2 1/2 miles back in the brush where we stopped a moment, so he got a Drs horse & back he went but not return in time for the train, so I write a letter here for Dell & Allie, get through at nine and find the next train due at three P.M. so as it is only three miles to Morovia, we march for this place, thinking we can march the time off faster than sitting it off. On our way here, Horner stops with his pail at a farm house & get nearly two quarts of milk & with this and our fried chicken & bread we make out a tip-top dinner, sitting on a R.R. bridge. Arrive at Morovia at noon, & as we are a little footsore, we stop & write. Horner to his wife & I to Brother; when this is done we find it two hours to train time so we take up our line of march for Effingham, about three miles west of here. Arriving on time to get quite a rest before the train comes; this is the largest R.R. Station I have found on this line this side of Atchison; it has a fine dwelling house, a 16 x 20 Depot & a new store house 40 x 90 and two good cattle pens; the other places we stopped at today have only one house each, which is a depot, store, Post office & dwelling. Upon getting on the train my rifle is taken from me by the baggage Master, no guns being allowed in the passenger cars, being pretty pleasant about it & making some fun of the stile used on this one horse R.R. I was only charged $2 instead of $4.

TUESDAY OCT 25 – 1870

We arrived here at dark last night & by dilligent ringing I found the Corning Hotel a building of one low story, ruff floor & all, even to shingles of coton wood, with two bedrooms, one sitting room (with bed & board lounge) one dining room & all in a space of 22 x 26. The man (Judson Durkee of Iowa) has a wife, three daughters & one son, one hired man, one boarder, yet he roosts from two to five every night, with four beds & a lounge, and this is what I call close quarters. Mr. Durkee is carpenter, cabinet maker, livery man, hotel keeper & farmer (having a homestead) he being the only American family here & having the only house here except two irish shanties & the R.R. section house also the depot (10 x 16) which is the Post office, store, baggage & freight room &c for the R.R. Waiting for Samuel is tedious business. Sure he will be in at 3 P.M., the first train from the east today, and that an accomodation freight, running when on time, twelve miles an hour. Three, four, five, six no train & no Sam. At 6:30 comes the Express & still no Sam. Went to roost at 10, can't call it bed; really I haven't been on a bed since I left home. To add to sheetless bunks & mouldy rooms & bed buggy pillows, Mr. Pole Cats made a rumpus with the chickens under the house, bump, bump, bump – squall, squall, squall, flop, flop, flop, under the house. Out of bed jumps the old woman, then stamp, stamp goes her feet while she spats her hands and yells "pa, get up quick, the pole cat has went & gone & got another

chick. here Ring (the dog) here Ring, sick em sick-em, here Ring sick-em, scat get out. Oh my chicks, my chicks." Oh dear me what a hurang. I wish I could get a two hours nap.

WEDNESDAY OCT 26 – 1870

Just like the night before. Every thing in the line of varmints & dirt & noise to keep poor nervious me awake. Morning comes, dreadful wind. Horner & I have everything ready to start, but conclude to wait for Sam another day or till the three o'clock train; finally we go hunting, travel six miles. H kills a small wood pecker & I shot a hawk on the wing with my rifle, get back to dinner; eat it, journalize, walk, wait for Sam; three o'clock comes, no train, then four, then five to 5:20, train is here, no Sam. Mad as a wet hen, big Injun somewhere, start in ten minutes for Neuchatel, with five passengers beside Horner & I; have light wagon & funny John for driver. He keeps us laughing continually with his droll remarks & anecdotes; he has been a mail carrier over these prairies & he knows every road, buffalo path & man for twenty miles around. Got to America (seven miles) at dark; leave three passengers, go to Neuchatel (8 miles) arrive at 8:30 – dark night, Stop at Frenchman's, log house, one room half floored, stinks like thunder & the dirtiest house I was ever in; the man, woman & two girls were in a bed & Horner & I slept on the floor beside them; cats, dogs, mice and bed bugs kept up such an eternal running & biting I could not half sleep. We would eat no supper for everything stunk so, it drove all my apetite away.

THURSDAY Oct 27

Arose at daylight, washed & dried as towel was too dirty & greasy, waited for breakfast, but did not break it much, only about two mouthfuls of bread & small slice of bacon could I eat, this was all the eatables on the table except molasses & butter & the latter "took me down" it was so strong; Well here we go after paying our hostess $2 each for no sleep & no grub; walk seven miles & find a man from York state & stay & take dinner with him, he has been here just a week; he is a good fellow. I find a man here that has made & sold the last summer $150– worth of butter from three cows, besides using what is wanted in a large family, & he now has three calves worth $12– each. Another man makes $400– worth of cheese from 13 cows & has 15 in family, raises his calves, worth 10 to 12 $ each. Today we find lots of people haying. Arrive at Wm. Robins at 3 P.M. There are two bros. of them on the creek & in stone houses. They are from N.Y. & have been here five years nearly. Mr. Trobridge from Rushford N.Y. is staying with them – he has just home-steaded 160 joining R's.

FRIDAY OCT 28 – 1870

The wolves made a terrible howling last night & the three dogs here helped them too; about 8 o'clock last nght we heard some one haloo us to "take off your dogs", it was poor lost Samuel home at last, poor fellow. Well we are all right prayed over half the night and in waking I have something within that tells me go. The facts are, there is but few lands left here unlocated; friday I made up my mind to locate on 12 & when Mr. Boyer (who has 80 acres along side) heard of it, he engaged Peter (spoken of above) to go at once to Topeka & lay the claim before me on Saturday. It stormed too dreadful friday night, saturday & saturday night for a man or beast to move with any show of decensy. Peter started saturday not with-standing thus calculating to drive to Topeka by Monday morning. If he beat me to the office, Boyer would have had what I selected before him, & I considered by going on foot to Wamego, a distance of 26 miles, from Sunday at 11 A.M. till 8 P.M., stopping en route to get my supper, was only walking to retain what I had already put my foot on as mine. I pray my God to forgive me if I have errored in this thing, but I can't feel that I have in the least.

We three started at 11 A.M. went due south just 18 miles across the prairie & without a road. Then taking road we walked six miles into Louisville, a mile out from which we struck the big muddy bottom & found it overflown & had to walk over a mile in water, some of the time within two inches of the top of our boots. Arrived at Louisville at dark, ate supper, ferried across the big muddy, walked a few rods, came to a bayou some forty foot across & thirty deep through which tumbled a muddy rapid stream made by the recent floods; crossed it leap frog fashion, one by one on a tree lying at an angle of about 15 degrees. The shade of large oaks & hicories & poppler made it very dark & the roar of the mad waters below made it doubly dismal. Walked three miles to Wamego, arriving at 8:30, found a passenger train here that had been lying here since three this morning waiting repairs of the road. The cars were well warmed & lightly occupied, so we confiscated two seats each for a lodging.

MONDAY OCT 31, 1870

Slept soundly till sunrise, breakfasted & enquire the price of all kinds of house furniture &c &c &c but about nine began to feel uneasy about Peter, my rival; tried to enter my lot by telegraph but the wires were all down; waited as patiently as I could till 10:30 when away we went to Topeka – distance 45 miles. I was particularly interested at St Marys Mission. Here the Indians were being paid off; the Government has lately bought their Pottawattomi reservation, a tract 30 x 60 miles of land, they pay each Indian, Squaws & Pappoose $673.00; they have been paying them three days & have one day more to pay, there are about 7000 of them in all, yet there were not over seven or eight hundred in town today. When they come in they are dressed in every manner the Indian ever thought of & painted with every color imaginable.

St Mary's Mission is about the size of Andover yet nearly every house or shanty is a Sutler or Jew shop besides about a hundred peddlers carts, & stands of trunk or pack peddlers. There was nearly half a mile of them with their goods displayed on fences & boxes & wagons & some even on trees & around everyone is a crowd of Indians. Just as soon as they get their money they begin to buy and some of them keep at it till they havn't enough to purchase their supplies with. Others buy only a few blankets & clothes, then go home. The head of the family receives the pay of all under age; they have a half breed that musters & enrolls them the same as soldiers are; one Indian today received for himself & family over $4000. Many of them have fine farms & under a good state of cultivation &

especially well stocked, which is the civilized Indians particular forte. It was amusing to see how much of the Indian they possessed. All the Indians own ponies & they are always on them if they have any distance to go; but Mrs. Squaw gets along the best she can; sometime one will see her on behind the Indian but more often on foot with her baby in its blanket on her back & she carrying the baggage besides; this is true Indian. They dress grotesquely in the extreme & I think without form or comliness. Just below St. Marys & about four hours from Topeka we pass Peter. I put my head out of the car window & bid him good morning as ironically as I could, so I am safe with my land choice and I am more at ease. Arrive at the land office at 12:30 P.M. We all have the fortune to enter the claims of our choice. Went to the capitol again so that the boys could see it. It is not completed but will be a fine building when it is; got back to Wamego at seven P.M. eat supper & walked to Louisville, arriving at 8:45 & went to bed or rather bunk. This is the county seat of Pottawattomi Co. and is about the size of Andover N.Y.

TUES. NOV 1 – 1870

Had a good night's rest, dreamed much of my dear wife & daughter, thought we were together again and as happy as ever, Oh I wish we were. Walked to Robins arriving at dark, hungry as a dog, having eaten only crackers since breakfast.

WED NOV 2 – 1870

Slept good last night on my blanket; dreamed of home again. Surveyed my claim today; like it much better than I expected; a fine stream runs across one corner, it is living water & as clear as I ever saw run; fixed my building lot, garden & orchard. I think my selection splendid & I feel sure Dell will like it.

THURSDAY NOV 3 – 1870

Homeward bound today, but as usual Sam is behind; he had to go & view his claim again this morning & although we was up & breakfasted very early for a start, Sam kept us till ten o'clock. Walked to Corning (23 miles) across the Prairie, on foot & glad I was going home. Got no dinner except four apples & ate supper 4 miles out, & two miles out of C– along comes our John boy on his way home, takes us in and we feel heartily gland, for we are foot sore & tired from stem to – – –.

FRIDAY NOV 4 – 1870

Took the Express to Pardee station at 8 A.M. & when I got off the train to walk to Bro. Ben's (5 miles) it was raining terribly; got to the creek (no bridge) & found it swollen & muddy; it forks here, walk nearly 1/8 mile & get safely over one branch, walk still farther up the other as it is wider & deeper & finally see where a bar puts into the stream, step firmly & confidently on it, when Lo it is quicksand. I am on slippery foundation, have lost balance, in I slip to the stream center, the water comes nearly to my bi-twixities, out I go laughing at my being an unconditional Baptist; the rain has already wet through the upper story & the stream has dittoed the lower. Finally wet & weary I get to Ben's and to bed.

SATURDAY NOV 5 – 1870

I slept long, loud and sound on a good bed for the first time since leaving home. Visited with Phebe all day, & had a good visit too, enjoying the goodies of her farm.

MONDAY NOV 7 – 1870

All is hurly-burly this morning. I had expected to start home tomorrow but when I told Mary & Will of 160 acres of nice prairie land lying onside my "L" farm, they were nearly crazy for me to go back to Louisville & buy it; find Mr. Willson, a fine young man & member of Mary's Church (Presbyterian) wanting to locate a farm. I know of one near me, urge him to go. At 3 P.M. take train for Corning, eat supper there; our John boy takes us at 8 P.M. on his wagon, & arrive at my place at three in the morning; we took the road for all but five miles across the prairie. It was a splendid moonlight night, but high wind.

TUESDAY NOV 8 – 1870

Slept in our wagon from 3 till daylight, breakfasted at Robins. While Willson was looking for a claim I walked over Marie's Tax claim & my farm; like Mary's first rate, but mine better & better each time I see it. Willson locates one mile from Mary & I send a claim to the office for Bro. Warren 1/2 mile from me. We all start for Louisville at 11 A.M., have a splendid day; arrive at Louisville at 4 P.M. hungry & tired, having no dinner. Great excitement here today; Election – 100 Indians vote for the first time & as the Democrats roast an ox for them & give them all the whiskey they want, of course they vote their ticket, although the Republican party – franchised them, this I find is true of Indian reciprocity. Bought the tax title in Sister Mary's name for $106.46, had a good supper & start for Corning (40 mile) at 8 o'clock P.M. – W – John & I.

More Occupational Names

from *GSOR Lifeliner*

Hacker - maker of hoes
Haymonger - dealer in hay
Hayward - fence viewer
Higgler - itinerant peddler
Hillier - roof tiler
Hind - farm laborer
Hooker - reaper
Hostler - cares for horses
Huckster - seller of small wares
Jagger - fish peddler
Joiner - skilled carpenter
Kempster - wool comber
Lavender - washer women
Litster - dyer
Lorimer - maker of horse gear
Malender - farmer
Malster - brewer
Monger -(fish, iron) dealer
Muleskinner - teamster
Neatherd - cowherd
Ordinary - innkeeper
Pigman -crockery dealer
Puddler -wrought iron worker
Rippier - seller of fish
Salter - dealer in salt
Sawyer - saws boards
Slater - roofer
Spurrier - made spurs
Squire - gentleman
Tasker - reaper
Tucker - cleaner of cloth
Victualer - sold food
Webster - weaver
Whitster- bleached cloth

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Recent Library Acquisitions

Genealogical Periodical Annual Index
Gen. Record of August Seng & Margaret America Siebert
Bracken Co, KY Tombstone Inscriptions V 1
Bracken Co, KY Obituaries 1945-65 V. 11
North Carolina Gen Society Journal Vo 13, 1-4
Tennessee Ancestors April 1990 Y Dec 1990
Fostoria, The Little Town That Time Forgot V 1 & 2, 1882-2000
Index for above books
Atkinson Family Genealogy
KIng Phillips War
BCG Geneal. Standards Manual
Andestors Series from PBS and notes
1880 US Census and Nat Index by LDS
1905 Pott Co Census on Microfilm, 3 rolls
1915 Pott Co Census on Microfilm, 3 rolls
1925 Pott Co Census on Microfilm, 2 rolls
Cornelius Voth & Helena Richert Voth Family Tree
FGS Syllabus 2001
Mayflower Quarterly V. 66 # 4, December 2000
Life of William Harold King

Other library acquisitions have been published in earlier issues of Kansas Kin. Some of these books will be reviewed and the reviews will be published in this journal as space permits.

We thank those who have generously donated some of the above materials.

A Word from your Membership Chairman - Louise Henricks

The mailing of the Kansas Kin quarterly four times a year has become more costly. Postage for mailing has had two raises in the past year and printing cost has increased.

At our last Board meeting, August 10, 2001 after some research it was decided that dues will remain $20. for the year 2002, but **for members living outside the United States there will be an additional cost of $10.** This will help cover the additional costs of mailing and the increased printing costs.

This year only 150 members have paid their dues for 2002. That leaves 125 who were members in 2001, but who have yet to pay 2002 dues. Each year we lose members for various reasons. When dues are not paid in a timely fashion your Kansas Kin will not be mailed, however you may pick up your copy at the Riley County Genealogy Library. Ask the librarian on duty for a copy.She will check the membership list and if you are eligible will give you the copy, or copies, which were not mailed. For example, dues are due January 1, 2002. Our first issue of the KK is in February. If dues are not paid by January 30th you will not receive the February issue; if dues are not paid by May 1st you will not receive the February and May issues. We do not mail back issues but you may pick them up at the Library, if you are eligible.

(From Quote Magazine)

Truly the life style of a teacher has changed drastically in the last fifty or sixty years. For example, a 1915 teachers' magazine listed the following rules of conduct for female teachers of that day:

1. You will not marry during the term of your contract.
2. You are not to keep company with men.
3. You must be home between the hours of 8 P.M. and 6 a.m. unless attending a school function.
4. You may not loiter downtown in ice cream stores.
5. You may not travel beyond the city liits unless you have the permission of the chairman of the board.
6. You may not ride in a carriage or automobile with any man unless he is your father or brother.
7. You may not smoke cigarettes
8. You may not dress in bright colors.
9. You may under no circumstances dye your hair.
10. You must wear at least two petticoats.
11. Your dresses must not be any shorter than two inch es above the ankle.
12. To keep the school room neat and clean, you must sweep the floor at least once daily; scrub the floor at least once a week with hot, soapy water; clean the blackboards at least once a day; and start the fire at 7 a.m. so the room will be warm by 8 a.m.

It is another new year. New officers and board members are needed, as well as committee chairpersons. Please check the back of the membership form if you are interested in serving on the board or as a committee chairperson. Thank you for your membership this year and welcome to the years ahead. With your membership we will grow and continue to reach new goals.

Amateur Genealogist Defined

The amateur genealogist is defined by some as a strange bird. He delights in shaking the family tree to see what falls out. He is a searcher, sorter, classifier, and recorder. His song is a wild shriek whenever he discovers a tidbit. His nest is a clutter of books, maps, periodicals, family group sheets, ancestor charts, clippings, letters, and notes. His family is often neglected when he gets hold of a hot chestnut. He is sometimes fulfilled, often frustrated, but always hopeful. (Gen Forum of Oregon)

Publications for Sale

Census

Brown Co., 1880	31.00
Clay Co., Territorial, 1860	5.00
Clay Co., 1880	30.00
Clay Co., 1895 - New	30.00
Davis (Geary) Co., Territorial, 1860	6.00
Davis (Geary) Co., 1870	10.00
Davis (Geary) Co., 1880	21.00
Dickinson Co., 1880	31.00
Ellsworth Co., 1880	24.00
Marion Co., 1880	30.00
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Mitchell Co., 1880	34.00
Montgomery Co., 1880	39.00
Morris Co., 1880	25.00
Nemaha Co., 1880	30.00
Pottawatomie Co., Territorial, 1860	6.00
Pottawatomie Co., 1865	6.00
Pottawatomie Co., 1870	11.00
Pottawatomie Co., 1880	38.00
Pottawatomie Co., 1900	50.00
Republic Co., 1880	34.00
Riley Co., Territorial, 1855, 57, & 60	8.00
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Riley Co., 1885	30.00
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Riley Co., 1900	11.00
Riley Co., 1905	48.00
Riley Co., 1910	11.00
Riley Co., 1915	47.00
Riley Co., 1925	
Wabaunsee Co., Territorial, 1860	5.00
Wabaunsee Co., 1865	5.00
Wabaunsee Co., 1870	7.00
Wabaunsee Co., 1880	24.00
Washington Co., 1860	5.00
Washington Co., 1880	33.00

Marriages

Dickinson Co. index, 1861-1913	15.00
Pottawatomie Co. abstracts, 1856-1886	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1855-1886	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1887-1897	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1898-1906	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1906-1914	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1914-1918	15.00

Books - Local Authors

Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie
(family& local histories) published 1976 by the Riley County Genealogical Society, Manhattan, KS - includes Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee, and Washington Counties 70.00

Riley County, Kansas Officials and Families,
1855-1900, by J. Harvey Littrell;

Hardback book, pub. 1996	25.00
Softback book, pub. 1996	16.50

Kansas Newspapers, Pottawatomie County

An Index - Births, Marriages, and Deaths Westmoreland Recorder, from 1882-1918, 441 pg.	52.00
from 1919-1949, 348 pg.	43.00
An Index - Births, Deaths, and Marriages -New Chronicled in the St. George News, frm 1912-1942	21.00
Pottawatomie Gazette and Kansas Reporter, pub. at Louisville, from 1867-1876	
Kansas Valley and Weekly Kansas Valley, pub. at Wamego, Kansas, from 1870-1871	
An Index - Births, Marriages and Deaths New from the Wamego Reporter,1910-1927, 101 pg	19.00
An Index - Marriages and Deaths fromNewspapers Published at Wamego, Kansas from 1867-1900,	9.00

Kansas Newspapers, Riley County

Manhattan Express Abstracts 1859-1862	8.00
Abstracts 1863-1868	10.00
Manhattan Nationalist Abstracts , 1870 -1871	9.00
Manhattan Standard Newspaper, Abstracts, Sep 1868 - Dec 1870	11.00
Randolph Enterprise, Vital Statistics,1890-1896	7.00
Vit Stats 1896-11901 & Olsburg Optic stats, 1897	7.00

Church, Obituary, School Indexes

Some Early Churches, Riley Co., Ks.	13.00
Obituary Index - Riley and Pottawatomie County	
1994-1995, --2,000 names	20.00
1998-1999, ~4,000 names -	22.00
An Index - Riley County, Ks. Funeral Card Collection, from 1960s to 1990s,	8.00
An Index - Riley County Kansas Schools, 1909-1910, ext. microfilm records	25.00

Cemetery Indexes and Maps

Abilene Cemetery, Dickinson Co.	6.00
Clay Co. Rural Cemeteries	23.00
Geary Co., excl. Junction City Cemeteries	20.00
Geary Co. Cemeteries Map	1.00
Pottawatomie Co. Cemeteries Map	1.00
Riley Co., excluding Manhattan Cemeteries	35.00
Riley Co., Manhattan Sunset Cemetery	35.00
Riley Co. Cemeteries Map	1.00
Wabaunsee Town Cemetery	8.00

Books/Publications Index and Miscellany

Full name index for Portrait and Biographical Album for Washington, Clay and Riley Counties, 1890	5.00

Address Changes

Please, if you move or change your mailing address, notify the RCGS immediately so we can update our mailing lists. The Post Office charges us money when the Kansas Kins cannot be delivered and are returned to us. This is money we can ill afford to spend.

Bourbon Co. 1920 Standard Atlas index	5.00
Clay Co. Plat Book, 1881 index	5.00
Riley Co. Blue Ribbon County 1881 index	5.00
Riley Co. Manhattan Street Names	1.00
Riley Co. Wills-Administration 1866-1893	6.00
GenSurfer - A hyperlinked list of Internet Website Addresses. Useful in Genealogy/ Family History Research—links listings of CDs and microfilm holdings, Riley County databases online at Ancestry.com, etc. - New	
disk In-house	1.00
disk Mail-order	2.00
Pedigree Charts	
Eight, Twelve & Fifteen Generation, each	3.00

Kansas Kin (RCGS Quarterly Publication)	
1963-1977 ea issue	1.00
1978-1980 ea issue	1.25
1981-1988 ea issue	1.50
1989-present ea issue	2.50
Index, Kansas Kin, vol 1-20	5.00
Index, Kansas Kin, vol 21-30	5.00
Index, Kansas Kin, vol 31-37	12.00
Complete set Kansas Kin plus indexes	150.00

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The Riley County Genealogical Society
2005 Claflin Road
Manhattan, Kansas 66502-3415

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US POSTAGE
PAID
MANHATTAN, KS 66502

Kansas Kin

Published Quarterly by
The Riley County Genealogical Society
2005 Claflin Road
Manhattan, Kansas 66502-3415

Volume XXXV, Number 2 ISSN 0451-4084 May 2002

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RILEY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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Tax Exempt Gifts: Donations to RCGS are tax deductible. RCGS is a tax exempt, educational and scientific organization under Section 501(c)(3) of IRS code, 1954.

Memorial Gifts: Families of a deceased member or non-member will be notified that a donation was received by RCGS. Donors may designate the gift for a specific purpose. Otherwise, within 90 days, the Board will identify projects.

Calendar

May
19 General Membership Meeting MPL 2:00 pm
Jill Frese speaker "Bad Man of Vermillion Creek"
26 Closed for Holiday

June
30 General Membership Meeting MPL 2:00 pm
Marilyn Finke speaker "It's Here- The 1930 Census"

July
4 Closed for Holiday

August
31 Closed for Holiday

September
1 Closed for Holiday

October
26 Seminar Arlene Eakle- Pottorf Hall- Library Closed

November
24 Annual Meeting 1:00 pm Luncheon United Methodist Church, 6th and Lincoln, Wamego, KS
William Keel speaker, "I Goes to Fight Mit Sigel: German Immigrants in the Civil War"
27-28 Closed for Holiday

December
24-25-26, 31-1-2 January 2003 Closed for Holiday

President's Message
Wann Towers

If you have not been in our library for a while, we hope to see you soon. We have rearranged the furniture. It is spring you know! We are planning for our new ScanPro microform reader/ scanner connected to our own computer and laser printer. It will be a great additional service for our patrons. We have about 800 rolls of microfilm. The 1930 Kansas Federal census film will be our latest addition. Thank you to all who bought one or more counties! Donations, membership dues and sales of publications support our library. We are collecting funds for this new machine, which will enable editing, e-mail, printing, and saving to disk of microfilm images.

Computer Assistants will help you use our subscription Internet genealogical resources. We have access to the very popular 1850 federal census. For those of you who have searched in vain for your ancestors in the 1880 federal census we have help. The soundex indices for 1880 that you researched before 2001, only listed households with children under the age of ten. All households are on our recently purchased CD collection for 1880 Federal census. This is the first census to list street and house number for city dwellers.

I encourage out of town patrons to use our web site < www.rileycgs.com>

Would you like to help with the purchase of the ScanPro microform reader?

Any amount contributed is welcome. Send your check to RCGS in care of ScanPro Reader.

Membership
Welcome to our Newest Members:

Carl Criss III Mayfield, 737 Crestline Drive, Manhattan, KS 66502-;

Bill and Glenna (Adolph) Berry, 6488 Flush Drive, St. George, KS 66535-

In Memoriam

Marian M. Billingham died Tuesday, February 7, 2002 at Mercy Health Center. Her husband, William Dale, preceded her in death April 3, 1982. They had been members of RCGS since 1966. Marian was buried in Highland Cemetery at Wakefield, KS. Memorials may be sent to the KSU Centerfor Basic Cancer Research.

Anne Marie (Davis) Eustace, 89, died Sunday April 11, 2002, at Meadowlark Hills Retirement Center. Her husband preceded her in death in 1985. Anne Marie had been a member of RCGS since 1989. Memorial contributions may be made to the First Presbyterian Church, Manhattan, KS.

A Note from Mabel Goehring, Vice President for Education

June 12, is the date the RCGS is taking a day trip to the Topeka Genealogical Center, Topeka/ Shawnee County Public Library and The Kansas State Genealogical Library and Museum. I will try to get a person at all these places to tell us about their holdings. Be sure to join us if you would like to know more about these libraries and their holdings.

Book Review by Nancy Roth

2001 FGS Quad Cities Conference Syllabus

We've got cookies - not the computer kind, nor the tasty treats just out of the oven. We do have a book full of delicious morsels of information guaranteed to whet the appetite of any genealogist! Evelyn Brown has donated her inch-thick syllabus from the September FGS Quad Cities Conference. There are at least one hundred complete articles of four or fewer pages containing surprising nuggets of easily digested material. Tantalizing topics include "The Chicken Walked Here," "Where's the Dirt?" "Social Security Sleuthing," "Cryptic Clues in the BoneYard," "The Taxman Cometh," " Were Your Ancestors Friends?" and "The Road Less Traveled: Mega Internet Sites for Genealogists, 'Off the Beaten Path."'

Next time you are in the library take a few moments to survey this syllabus - you won't be disappointed.

Pottawatomie County, Kansas, Residents More than 83 Years of Age in 1943. This list was published in the *Wamego Reporter*, June 24,1943. Submitted by Sylvester C. Ekart. That person's age and place of residence follow the name.

Asmussen, William, 83, Wamego City.
Aubert, Anthony, 87, St. Marys City.
Ault, George W., 84, Wamego City.
Ault, Walter, 83, Mill Creek Township.

Saumchen, Mrs. C., 84, St. Marys Township.
Bonjour, F. G., 87, Onaga City.

Carlson, Mrs. Henning, 89, Blue Valley Township.
Chaffee, Ed, 84, Belvue Township.
Challis, Elizabeth, 84, Blue Valley Township.
Channel, U. H., 85, Grant Township.
Cole, J. C., 83, Emmett City.
Conway, H. T., 84, Onaga City.
Conway, John, 88, Shannon Township.
Cooper, Ella Mae, 85, Blue Valley Township.
Croke, F. B., 84, Havensville City.

Day, Mae, 83, Mill Creek Township.
Day, Sarah, 84, Wamego City.
Deley, Charles, 90, Emmett City.
Detwiler, Augusta E., 89, Wamego City.
Dodds, Amelia, 83, Mill Creek Township.
Dodgion, G. H., 84, Wamego City.
Dugan, John, 89, Wamego City.

Eddy, Mrs. M. A., 94, Grant Township.
Ekart, Frances, 83, Pottawatomie Township (1).
Eshback, J. B., 86, Emmett City.
Estes, J. K., 86, Rock Creek Township.
Evermier, Ann, 83, Shannon Township.

Fagerberg, Oscar, 93, Olsburg City.
Faust, Emma, 83, St. George Township.
Feyh, Lizzie, 83, Wamego City.
Fiegener, Herman, 86, Spring Creek Township.
Franklin, Helen C., 92, Emmett City.
French, John M. 84, Wamego City.
Fry, George, 84, Wamego City.

Geyer, Anne, 87, Lincoln Township.
Goodman, Rachel, 99, Lone Tree Township.
Griffith, Emma Jane, 83, Wamego City.
Griffith, Marion, 83, Wamego City.

Hanson, Mrs. Erik, 83, Blue Valley Township.
Harris, Mrs. Ammis D., 85, Havensville City.
Hebroth, Jenneth, 84, Clear Creek Township.
Hesse, Rebecca, 96, St. Marys City.
Hidecker, Katherine, 85, Belvue City.
Hirsch, Frank, 83, Wamego City.
Hofman, Jacob, 85, St. George City.
Holuba, Clara, 84, St. George Township.
Hyett, Susan, 92, St. Marys City.

Inskeep, Pauline, 95, Blue Township.

Johnson, Abraham, 83, Louisville Township.
Johnson, J. A., 85, St. Marys City.
Jones, Alfred, 88, St. Marys City.
Jones, W. T., 83, Wamego Township.

Kemper, C. 1. , 83, Louisville City.
Kile, John, 90, Blue Township
Kjellin, A. G., 87, Blue Valley Township.
Klapp, B. O., 86, Shannon Township.
Kohler, Basbenie, 88, Wamego Township.
Krouse, Mary E., 84, Wamego City.

Lavine, Cecilia, 87, Westmoreland, Rock Creek.
Leach, Nellie, 88, Wamego City.

Lee, Lavina, 93, Westmoreland, Rock Creek.
Legan, Rebecca, 89, St. Marys City.
Lister, Oliver, 83, St. Marys City.
Long, Martha, 90, St. Marys Township.
Longsinger, George, 84, Wamego Township.
Luke, Memo, 91, Wamego City.

Makrath, Mary, 84, St. Marys City.
Manthe, Fred, 83, Shannon Township.
Maxwell, Emma, 87, Blue Valley Township.
McKinnon, Alex, 92, Belvue Township.
Melgren, Matilda, 84, Blue Valley Township.
Miller, Andrew, 85, Onaga City.
Miller, Lottie, 87, Westmoreland, Rock Creek.
Moore, W. E., 85, Olsburg City.

Mount, T. F., 84, Onaga City.
Myer, William S., 84, Onaga City.

Olson, S. T., 85, Blue Valley Township.

Parks, G. H., 89, Spring Creek Township.
Payne, Ed, 85, Wamego Township.
Peddicord, George, 86, Belvue Township.
Petross, Frank, 87, St. Marys City.
Pierson, Andrew, 87, Wheaton City.
Pinet, Felicie, 84, Onaga City.
Pinick, T. A., 89, Union Township.

Quinlin, Margaret, 84, Union Township.

Rawson, Emily Jane, 85, Wamego Township.
Ray, William, 94, Onaga City.
Richenborn, Maydelena, 85, Wamego City.
Richmond, Emma, 87, Center Township.
Rightmire, Milton, 84, Center Township.
Roberts, Ed, 85, St. Marys City.
Rakes, Amy C., 92, Mill Creek Township.

Seaton, George, 88, Emmett City.
Schofield, Elizabeth, 86, Lone Tree Township.
Scholer, Mary, 84, Wamego City.
Schurr, Rudolph, 84, St. George Township.
Scott, Robert, 83, Wamego City.
Sherlock, Robess, 88, Rock Creek Township.
Shortt, Amanda, 89, Wamego City.
Siddens, Mary E., 87, Westmoreland, Rock Creek.
Siebert, Helena, 84, Pottawatomie Township.
Siebert, Henry, 85, Pottawatomie Township.
Steinmetz, Mr. M., 88, Union Township.
Stewart, Annie, 85, St. Marys City.
Stockman, Theodore, 85, St. Marys City.
Surdz, Marie, 89, Onaga City.

Tauer, George F., 84, Wamego City.
Teske, Margaret, 87, Sherman Township.
Townsend, Emma, 83, Center Township
True, Ella, 84, St. Marys City.

Warren, Charles, 88, Wamego City.
Weber, Adele, 92, Onaga City.
Weltsch, Charles, 84, Wamego City.
Wilshire, Frances, 83, Wamego City.
Woodward, Mr. M., 87, Shannon Township.
Wylie, Joseph, 83, Blue Township.

Young, Alice, 83, Westmoreland/Rock Creek.

Zink, Louis, 94, Pottawatomie Township.

(1) Frances Ekart is listed as living both in Wamego City and Pottawatomie Township; she moved from Flush to Wamego about this time.

1951 Manhattan, Kansas Flood, Remembrances of Sylvester C. Ekart.

My family lived on South Manhattan Avenue in the 200 block. We placed what furniture we could in the upper story and placed others on the beds, etc. All of our near relatives living in Manhattan also lived in the flood area. When the water was about one foot deep in the street, we left to go to one of the public shelter areas. As I recall the shelter was on the Kansas State University campus. As we entered the shelter, my father, Clarence Ekart, spoke to a man he knew whose name was Red Knight. Red had, some time previous to the flood, moved from the 200 block of South Manhattan Avenue to the northwestern part of Manhattan. I recall that Red was a salesman who called on automotive agencies selling bolts, washers, and the like. Red invited my family, parents, 2 sisters and 4 brothers, seven in number to come and stay in his home. I recall that we stayed in the basement where it was crowded but dry. We were grateful to Red for sharing his home and for our not having to go to the public shelter.

After the waters receded we went back home to survey the damage. There had been 3 feet of water in our house and there remained about I foot of mud on the first story floors and the basement was full of water. My father made squeegees with long handles out of boards and old automobile rubber tire tubes. A pump was placed in the water in the basement and the water pumped upstairs. The squeegees were used to push the mud out the front and back doors. When the first story was cleaned as best we could, we pumped out the basement. When the water remaining in the basement was about 2 feet deep we waded in stirred up the mud and pumped as much as possible of the muddy water out of the basement.

The walls were papered throughout the house. The floodwater contained a small amount of oil and when we tried to re-paper the walls, the paper would not stick because of the oil. I don't recall what we used to wash the walls but eventually the new paper adhered to the wall. The refrigerator had a natural gas operating system. We cleaned that up and lit the burner and it worked correctly. One large piece of furniture, a sideboard, was nearly ruined by the water. My father salvaged as much of this piece of furniture as possible and using some redwood and the remaining parts made a chest of drawers. We have the chest here in Bismarck.

That fall of 1951, I was drafted and served in Korea from May 1952 until the truce was signed in August 1953. My mother who was born in May of 1907 still lives in the house on South Manhattan Avenue.

Where Is this Veteran's Stone in the Wamego Cemetery?

While she was researching the Spanish American War Veterans, Evelyn Brown discovered this veteran whose brother lived with his family in Wamego.

James T. Beck was a Lt. Col. in the Spanish-American War, commanding the 23rd Kansas Volunteer Infantry (a colored regiment) which saw service in Cuba. James was murdered in Oklahoma in 1907 and his body was returned to Wamego. His funeral was in the Leach Opera House and it is assumed that he was buried in the Wamego Cemetery beside his four-year-old son Frankie who had drowned in the Kansas River in 1888.

The grave of Lt. Col James T. Beck, a Spanish American War veteran probably buried in the Wamego City Cemetery, has no marker.

The brother was Leonida W/Lonzo/A.L./Lon Beck , an African American born November, 1851 in Tennessee. His parents were native Tennesseans and probably all were slaves as his brother James T. Beck had been a slave.

Lonzo was a stonemason and was in Wabaunsee Twp, Wabaunsee Co, by 1880. His wife Georgia, a mulatto, was also born in Tennessee in December 1858 and her obituary states she was a graduate of Walden (Central Tennessee) College and was one of the original "Jubilee Singers," The Tennesseeans. She died October 7, 1914, (Wamego Reporter Oct 15, 1914, p. 5) and was survived by her husband and six children. The 1900 census indicates she had had ten children with seven living at the time of her death.

In 1900 the family lived in Wamego. All the children were born in Kansas: James L., b. Sep 1878; Arminta J. was b. August 1880 and married Mr. Caldwell; Earle W., b. Jan 1889; Clarence, b. November 1891; Madeline, b. August 1894; Glenn C., b. April 1897; and Helen C., b. November 1899. James Lincoln and Arminta J. graduated from Wamego High School in 1897. Earle W. graduated in 1907.

Lon Beck's death notice (Wamego Reporter Nov 10, 1938, p. 1) states that burial services were held in Wamego for the former Wamegoan last Sunday. He had been a first-class workman and built many of the public buildings in Wamego. The paper was unable to procure an obituary or particulars concerning his death. His five surviving children were living at that time in Kansas City or Topeka.

One of Wamego's military organizations should probably get a stone from the Veteran's Administration to mark James Beck's grave if it is in the city cemetery. None of this family appears in the Wamego Cemetery Book or in the Pottawatomie County Cemetery Book.

Off to Texas

frm *Manhattan Nationalist* May 12, 1899.

Monday afternoon a party of thirteen cowboys left over the Union Pacific for northwestern Texas to drive about 3,000 of C.P. Dewey's cattle to Rawlins County, this state, where they will be pastured during the coming summer.

On Sunday, Mr. Dewey left for the south and on Tuesday afternoon Mr. Barnhouse, Chauncey Dewey, and Mr. Harne of Wheeling, the "tenderfoot' of the crowd, also left to join the main party on the plains. Those in the party not previously mentioned were: Ed McNemar, Chas. Gahan, Orel Sterrett, Harry March, Kimball Powers, John Johnson, Al Winchip, Austin Kettleman, Al Long, Jeff Martin, John Webber, Geo. Pfiel, and Simon Richards. "Scandelous John," a native, will act in the official capacity of "trailer." The cattle will be grazed along the trail and it is expected that it will take from six weeks to two months to make the trip.

1905 Burials in Sunset Cemetery, Manhattan, Kansas as listed in the *Manhattan Nationalist*, January 4, 1906.

The following is a list of those buried during the past year in the Manhatan Cemetery.

January
Mary Johnson, 44, heart trouble
Marion Arnold, 78, heart trouble.
Anna Nelson, 44, consumption
Evalyn Alexander, 7, consumption
Ella M. McCutchen, 42, typhoid fever

February
Infant of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dent
E. St.John, 67, apoplexy
Edward Gill, 67, diabetes
Joseph T. Smith 68, grippe

March
Franklin Brigedine, 3 mo, meningitis
Ada How, 25, bright's disease
George K. Thompson, 33, pneumonia
Mattie May Stenvers, 24, tuberculosis

April
Jane Collins, 57, heart disease
Sarah M Allen, 61, paralysis
Gertrude Havens Norton, consumption
John A. Allen
William Havens Norton, 15, heart failure

May
Delphina Ross, 66, acute peritonitis
George S. Green, 59, cancer
Helen M. Brink, 4 mo, congestion of the brain
Dennis Foreman, 34, consumption

June
Rachel E. McCord, 54, heart disease
George Williams, about 25, railroad accident

July
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson, 9 days, stomach trouble
Sarah Bush, infant, bowel trouble
Hannah H. Bower, 73, bladder trouble
Edgar S. Joyner, 22, typhoid fever

August
Ella Remmele, 54, dropsy
Antone Steck, 58, tuberculosis
Clarence E. Duckwall, 15, rupture of lung
Eva A. Shull, 45, heart failure
Emma Knight, 20, cancer

September
Infant of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Schultz, 1 1/2, bright's disease
Anna E. Stagg, 62, heart disease
Herman E. Stagg, 26, appendicitis operation
Chas P. Godwin, 17, typhoid fever

October
Margaretta W. Purcell, 3 mo, indigestion
Oma Huges, 42, operation
Elizabeth Rhodes, 88, old age
Lettie Abell, 62, dropsy
George F. Brown, dropsy
Jacob E. Failver, old age
Lorenzo Missina, 22, gun shot
Mrs. Georgia Gosby, abscess of throat

November
Mrs. Mollie Matter, 59, blood poison
Gus Panagspulos, 19, acute congestion of kidneys
Infant of Mr. and Mrs. Perley Kimball, 1 wk
C. Persons, 84, dropsy of heart
Robert Woods, 2 dys
Walter S. Gish, 20, typhoid fever
Chas. W. Kimball, 62, paralysis

December
Percy Voliea, 4 mo, acute indigestion
Etta Viola Woods, 26, peritonitis
Mary R. Waring, 78, nervous prostration
Margarete Girard, 5, diptheria

Death List for 1906, People of City and Vicinity Who Were Laid to Rest in Manhattan Cemetery During the Twelvemonth. frm the *Manhattan Nationalist*, January 10, 1907.

Following is the list of the dead during 1906. The name of the person is given, his age, native state, and cause of death:
Jan.2 - Ashford Stingley, 78, VA, paralysis
Jan.11 - Infant daughter of Wm. Tennant, KS
Jan.21 - Emma Lofinck, 73, Eng., cancer
Jan.29 - Fannie F. Gundecker, 48, KS, dropsy and heart disease
Jan.30 -Earnest Bammes, Jr. 2 1/2, KS, diptheria
Jan.30 -Andrew Wilkerson, 80, TN, paralysis
Feb.3 - Cynthia D. Shortridge, 74, VA, general debility
Feb.6 - Willard A. Norcross, 4 mo., KS, liver disease
Feb.16 - Marion F. Wall, 43, OH, consumption
Feb.19 - Vernard H. Starkey, 9 mo., KS, pneumonia
Feb.21 - J. Augusta Griffing, 77, NY, grippe
Feb.21 - Loyal A. Stevens, 73, NY, pneumonia
Feb.23 - Infant son of Theodore Schauble, KS
Mar.1 - Infant of J.H.Carey, KS
Mar.9 - Eliza J. Hardy, 62, PA, pneumonia
Mar.18 - Ellis Anderson, 30, OH, euremic poison

Mar.31 - Gertie Tennant-Southern, 32, KS, operation
Apr.2 - Jennie A. McDonald, 38, PA, operation
Apr.1 - Jimmie Hinton, 18, KS, shot
Apr.2 - Eleanor Thackery, 68, IN, heart failure
Apr.3 - J.J. Harshaw, 54, NC, paralysis
Apr.5 - Sarah Whitmer, 73, PA, heart trouble
Apr.8 - Infant of Henry Pfeil,KS
Apr.10 - Floyd L. Osburn, 22, KS, operation
Apr.20- Oscar S. Kellogg, 64, NY, apoplexy
Apr.29 - Alice Green, 51 --, heart disease
May10 - Dr. H.A. Brous, 54, PA, locomotor ataxia
May15- Otto Merle Bammes, 2, KS, inflammation of bowels
May15 - Bernice H. Colburn, 11, KS, diabetes
May 24, Mary Allman, 63, Ohio, heart disease
May28 - Gertrude Brink, 14, NY, pneumonia
June 5 - Child of A.F. Persons, 2, KS, pneumonia
June7 - Samuel B. Smith, 62, OH, locomotor ataxia
June18 - Eugene Hedrick, 19, KS, suicide
June19 - Mary Moses, 40, CN, anemia
July 3 - Huldah Wisner, ----,dropsy
July 5 - S.M. Ferguson, 73, OH, heart disease
July 5 - Jas.Gahan, 72, Canada, dropsy
July15 - Welcome Murdock, 65, NY, cancer of stomach
July 25 - Martha J. Hill, 66, IN, paralysis
July 25 -George R. Williston, 33, KS, typhoid fever
Aug.8 - Caroline M. Field, 52, IA, diabetes
Aug 9 - Fred Miller, 19, KS, consumption
Aug 18 - Sarah E. Logan, 58, MI, cancer
Aug 20 - Infant of Frank Drury, KS
Aug 20 - Charles Holbert, 3 mo, KS
Aug 21 - Edgar L. Smith, 23, NC, typhoid fever
Aug 30 - Geo. Kircher, 24, KS, cancer of bowels'
Sept.2 - Elizabeth Aiwan, 70, IN, liver trouble
Sept.3 - Sophia Lundgren, 70, Sweden, old age
Sept.10 - Wesley W. Short, 18,KS consumption
Setp 14, - Infant of Jno. Purcell, KS
Sept 11 - Mrs. A.H. Mudge, 70, MA, nervous prostration
Sept.14 - Broughton S. Phillips, 78, NY, old age
Setp.18 - Emeline Hoar, 75, MA, cancer
Sept.24 - W.D. Hulse, 73, NY, paralysis
Oct.1 - Philip Maier, 48, Germany, hemorrhage of brain
Oct.6 - August Seeland, 79, Germany, heart disease
Oct.6 - Rhoda Elizabeth Haynes, 50 --insanity
Oct.15 - Zula E. Soupene, 21, KS, consumption
Oct.16 - Susan E. Lamar, 54, RI, hemorrhage of lungs
Oct.22 - Earn C.Carr, 30, OH, R.R. accident
Oct.23 - Odessa Miller, 6 1/2 --diptheria
Oct.26 - Arnetta M. King, 5, KS, burned
Nov.5 - Phillis K. Frost, 3 1/2 mo, KS, pneumonia
Nov.20 - Annie Pierce, 50, MO, tumor
Nov.23 -Nancy J. Calvin, 76, PA, old age
Nov.28 - Jacob W. Coffman, 75, IN, heart disease
Dec.10 - Infant of Wm. Swart, 5 wks, KS, bronchitis
Dec.15 - Ellen J. Bayles, 46, England, peritonitis
Dec.26 - Etta C. Hall, 25, KY, blood poison
Dec.27 - Infant of Ed Tull, KS

Terms of Confusement

form Ancestry Hometown Daily

The custom of a dowry dates back to ancient Europe. In Roman times, it was the legal right of a woman to demand one from her father. The dowry, at first, was given to the husband to help defray the expense of setting up the new household.

In England a dower was often a part of the marriage settlement. It was known before the Norman Conquest, and was reorganized under the Magna Carta signed by King John in 1215. Additionally, in civil law countries, the dowry was a well-known and important form of property. "Dowry "and "dower" are terms that are confused. "Dowry" refers to the money, goods, or estate that a wife brought to her husband at marriage, while "dower" is a legal term designating the portion of a deceased husband's real property allowed to his widow for her lifetime.

Dowry as a custom was never widespread in America. Nevertheless, in 1759, an enterprising American businessman placed an advertisement for a wife who had her own funds. It appeared in the *Boston Evening Post* wherein he explained he was seeking "a young lady, 18-23, of middling stature, brown hair, regular features, a lively brisk eye, of good morals and not tinctured with anything that may sully so distinguishable a form, possessed of 300-400 pounds entirely her own disposal, and where there will be no necessity of going through the tiresome talk of addressing parents or guardians for their consent..." The results of his advertising are not known.

Dowry and Dower are not the same in meaning.

Years later there were numerous alliances between American heiresses and European nobility in which immense dowries were cashed in for titles. Franklin H. Work, the millionaire American great-great-grandfather of the late Princess Diana, was against these "foreign" marriages.

"It's time this international marrying came to a stop, for our American girls are ruining our country by it," he said in a 1911 article in the *New York Daily Tribune*. "As fast as our honorable, hard-working men can earn their money, their daughters take it and toss it across the ocean. And for what? For the purpose of a title and the privilege of paying the debts of so-called noblemen! If I had anything to say about the matter I'd make an international marriage a hanging offense."

While you may encounter dowries in your research, the genealogist is more likely to find mention of dower in American records. Dower is the provision which the law makes for a widow out of the lands or tenements of her

husband for her support and the nurture of her children.

Dower was the life estate to which every married woman was entitled if her husband died intestate, or in case she dissented from his will. Under the old common law, when a man died, one-third of his estate went to his wife, one-third to his issue and one-third he could dispose of as he wished. The widow's dower was usually preserved for her and took precedence over any devise of realty in her husband's will, unless she elected to accept the provisions of the will in lieu of dower, or unless she had already forfeited dower claims by an antenuptial agreement. Dower has been abolished in the majority of the states and materially altered in most of the others.

Old terminology can be confusing. Don't make assumptions about word meanings. Always check *Black's Law Dictionary* and genealogical dictionaries such as the *New A to Zax* to verify meanings and clarify terms you discover in your genealogical research.

Computing Birth Dates. (from Roots and Shoots, 1990)

When death date and age in years, months, and days is given.

Day of Death	Month of Death
15	January
16	February
17	March
18	April
19	May
20	June
21	July
22	August
23	September
24	October
25	November
26	December
27	January
28	February
(29)	March
(30)	April
(31)	May
1	June
2	July
3	August
4	September
5	October
6	November
7	December
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	

Instructions:

1. Find the DAY of death in the LEFT column. Treating this day as 0, the day before as 1, the day before that as 2, etc., count up the column the number of days of life given. If you reach the top of the column before you have finished counting, continue at the bottom of the column. If the month preceding that of death has fewer than 31 days, be sure to skip the unneeded days in the column. This is the day of birth.

2. Find the MONTH of death in the lower month column at right. If you went past the 1st while counting days, go back one month. Just like with days, count this month as 0 and count up the column the number of months of life. This gives you the month of birth.

3. Take the YEAR of death. If you went past January while counting months, subtract 1 from the year of death. Now subtract the number of years of life from the year you have, to get the year of birth.

LEAP YEARS:Any year evenly divisible by 4, except the century years, unless they are divisible by 400 (i.e.1600) is a leap year. Be sure that when you count back the days, you skip only 31 and 30, instead of 31, 30, and 29, to correct the number of days in the month.

RULE; 30 days hath September, April, June, and November.

Examples:

A. Subject died 31 May 1966, aged 94 years, 11 months, 7 days.

1. Starting with 31, treat this day as 0 and count back 7 days. This brings us to 24.

2. We did not go past the 1st, so starting with May in the month column, count up 11 months. This takes us to June.

3. We did go past January, so 1966 becomes 1965. Subtracting 94 from 1965 gives 1871. Therefore, the birth date was 24 June 1871.

B. Subject died 1 March 1896, aged 35 years, 7 months, 2 days.

1. Starting with 1, treat this day as 0 and count back 2. the month preceeding March is February and this was a leap Year; so we skip the 30 and 31. The day before March 1 was Feb 29th. Treat the 29th as 1, etc. This lands us on 28.

2. We did go past the 1st, so starting with February in the month column, count up 7 months. This takes us to July.

3. We did go past January; so 1896 becomes 1895. Subtracting 35 from 1895 gives us 1860. Therefore, the subject was born 28 July 1860.

SSDI Updated / USGenWeb Info

The U.S. Social Security Death Index was updated recently. It now contains 67,816,366 records.

The USGenWeb Project http://usgenweb.org/ is a volunteer genealogy project and many of its state and county Web pages and mailing lists are hosted by RootsWeb.

You'll find the USGenWeb Archives Newsletter at: http://www.rootsweb.com/~usgenweb/newsletter/index.htm

THE USGenWeb Archives Newsletter contains all of the recent USGenWeb Archives submissions. For an online version see: http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/index/USGW-ARCHIVES-ANNOUNCE/2002-03

The USGW-ARCHIVES-ANNOUNCE is a read-only mailing list for weekly announcements of new updates and submissions to the USGenWeb Archives. To subscribe send the following as the only text in the body of a email message that says SUBSCRIBE to: usgw-archives-announce-l-request@rootsweb.com

The CENSUS-ANNOUNCE mailing list is a weekly announce-only mailing list for the USGenWeb Census Project. It contains the current census additions/updates in the last week. To subscribe send the following as the only text in the body of a message that says SUBSCRIBE to: census-announce-l-request@rootsweb.com

These new uploads are also online at http://www.rootsweb.com/~cenfiles/nu/index.htm

Save Those Labels



We continue to save Best Choice UPC codes. For each 1,000 collected, we receive $30 from Associated Wholesale Grocers. Bring them to the library and place them in the marked can on the librarian's desk or mail them. All we need is the bar code like this sample. The numbers beneath are important, so try not to clip them off. Thanks for your help.

Kansas Kin

Life on the Pennsylvania Frontier from *History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania*, A. Warner Co. Chicago, 1889. Edited by Robb Hilliard

These accounts come from *History of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania,* This material has been edited because of its length. Editor's comments are enclosed in parentheses.

"Let us pause at the cradle of our marvelous county, and take a retrospective glance at those scenes of the days of other years; and no guide can be safer for us than Joseph Doddridge, from whose entertaining pages much of what follows will be freely taken." (It never explains who Joseph Doddridge is, but I can say that he appears to have been born and raised on the western PA frontier, and is probably either of SI or English descent. It doesn't matter that much because his experiences would be shared by any of the pioneers of the late 1700's.)

Each frontier settlement was arranged to allow a central place of defense, but each house was also "in the truest sense of the word... [a] castle, and all its inmates were trained to perform a part in its defense, if necessary." "Says Mr. Doddridge: 'A range of cabins commonly formed one side at least of the fort [settlement]. Divisions or partitions of logs separated the cabins from each other. The walls on the outside were ten or twelve feet high, the slope of the roof being wholly turned inward. A very few of these cabins had puncheon (split log) floors; the greater part were earthen.' Some of the early houses consisted of a story and a half; the upper part or 'loft' being floored with straight saplings three or four inches in diameter, laid side by side. Windows were not unfrequently [sic] made of paper, greased to make it translucent.

"The poverty of resources forced upon our ancestors the most rigid simplicity in furniture... Mr. Doddridge remarks that 'the furniture for the table, for several years after the settlement of this country, consisted of a few pewter dishes, plates and spoons; but mostly of wooden bowls, trenchers and noggins (definition anyone?). If these last were scarce, gourds and hard-shelled squashes made up for the deficiency. The iron pots, knives and forks were brought from the east side of the mountains along with salt and iron on packhorses. These articles of furniture corresponded very well with the articles of diet on which they were employed. Hog and hominy were the proverbial dish of which they were the component parts. Johnnycake and pone

(cont. p. 38)

Notes on the Luthi Family, submitted by Mabel Goehring (cont.frm Feb KK)

Maria (Marie) Louise Luthi-Sedam
Memories
1892-1979

Joachim Lass Died February 16, 1919

Joachim Lass, the father of Emma Lass-Luthi, was very sick in 1918 and 1919. Emma went to Riley to be with her parents several times when he was very sick. In 1918 and early 1919 Marie and Fred went down several times to Junction City or the farm near Milford to stay with Frank and Faith while Emma was gone. One time there was a snow storm and the snow was very deep when Fred and Marie Sedam had to take the wagon to go down to stay with Frank and Faith.

Frank and Faith went to school in Milford, Junction City and Riley.

John J and Family move to Riley 1920

John J. and Emma, Frank, age 15, and Faith, age 13, moved to Riley in 1920. John J was always hauling wood and other things back and forth from the farm near Milford. In March 1920, Marie and Fred moved onto her parents' farm near Milford.

Marie and Fred Sedam- New Mexico 1920

Fred and Marie Sedam went to New Mexico sometime after Roy was bom July 22, 1920. Roy was not healthy; they thought the warmer climate would be better for him. He was very frail. He could not pull himself up very well. Roy had a play pen outside because they thought that the sunshine would help him. They had a little dog and Roy would pull himself up try to pet and play with the dog on the outside of the pen. Roy got stronger and he had better health after that.

Faith and John Lewis Married November 1, 1922

Faith Johanna Luthi and John William Lewis were married November 1, 1922. Fred and Marie were back from New Mexico when they were married. Faith and John Lewis moved onto his parents' place. [It is located on Highway 77 west of Riley about one half mile east the junction of highway 77 and Riley County Road Number 83.]

On Thanksgiving Day in 1999, Faith and John Lewis went to Fred and Marie's place. They lived on the Brad place for a year.

In 1924, Marie and Fred Sedam moved to Aunt Minnie Lass and Randolph Baer's farm west of Riley. Margorie was 6 years old. [In 1999 it is located on Highway 77 west of Riley between the Madison and Alembic Road It is thefirst house east of Madison Road. The second house was the George Bohnenhlust's house.]

John J and Emma Lass Luthi after 1922

On Christmas John J and Emma's home in Riley is where their children: Emma Luthi-Winteroth, Marie Luthi-Sedam, Arthur, Frank, Faith Luthi-Lewis and all of their families would gather. The Christmas tree was never bought. It was a small tree or a limb off a tree was cut at the farm near Milford. Popcorn and cranberries for strung decorations.

We never went to the family on Holidays.

In the fall, John J and Emma would order a lug of prunes and raisins John J (Dad) ordered a barrel of cranberries about 3 bushels or 40 pounds of cranberries. It was divided with his brothers and sister, Uncle Bill (William Luthi), Aunt Mary Luthi (Schwab) and Uncle Fred (Fred Luthi). Emma would mix it with other things so we would not just have plain dried fruit and could make things taste different. Emma Lass- Luthi would cook some raisins and used the water and raisins to make pies, cakes and different kinds of breads.

At Christmas time my mother, Emma Lass-Luthi, would make a special raisin bread. Another special thing she made was called, kif ree (German name). It was made like a donut dough. It was deep fat fried and about as big as a plate. They were real thin and crisp. They were not greasy -rolled out-(compared to food today -kind of like a town house cracker -but not so crackery).

The dough was made of egg, flour and very little shortening. Mother would cut little slits after they were-rolled out so they wouldn't curl up. The dough was put in hot grease. It would only take a few seconds to cook on one side and then it was turned over. They could not be stacked until they were cooled. She would put them on paper or plates while they cooled. Emma would make a lot at one time. It seemed she only made them at Christmas time. Marie said they were so good. She wished that she had the recipe for them and could make them as good as her mother.

Arthur Luthi's wife, Florence Warner Luthi Died 1919

Arthur Luthi had met Florence Warner-Wagner when he was working for her parents. The Warner family close to the John J Luthi farm near Milford. They were married June 1, 1917. They had one son, Kenneth Arthur born January 19, 1919. Florence died August 27, 1919 at the age of 25. Kenneth stayed with Florence's family most of the time. Arthur had a very hard time.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The marriage affidavit and license record, J, page 5 on June 1 1917 has Arthur J Luthi and Florence W Wagner applying for the license. Arthur's father, John J Luthi wrote on the marriage license that "This is not my will but I let it go. " (John J might have written this because Florence was married before and was 4 years older than Arthur.)
In the *Junction City Republic* (newspaper) 9-4-1919, page 2, Column 6, it stated "Luthi- Warner, Florence N. age 25 died 8-2 7-1919 in Milford. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Warner 4-6-1 894 in Geary County. Married Mr. J A. Luthi 4-6-1 7. Survived by husband, a son Arthur Kenneth Luthi, her parents, 2 brothers, 8 sisters. Burial in Mitford Cemetery. " (7Votesfromfile in Geary County Historical Society) In the Junction City Republic (newspaper) of September 4, 1919, on the front page, it stated that Mrs. Florence Luthi passed away Wednesday evening (August 27) at her home east of Milford after an illness of some months followed an operation. The funeral was held Friday and burial was in Milford Cemetery. She was the daughter of W M Warner of Milford vicinity and well known here and in eastern Geary, where she grew up.
In the Milford News items of the *Junction City Republic* (newspaper), Thursday, September 4, 1919, page 2, it states ... she was buried by her soldier brother, Eugene... She was 25 years, 4 months and 21 days.
Florence Warner was married to Henry John Wagner on July 29, 1912. Henry John Wagner died in Denver, Colorado, on November 20, 1915, at the age of 25. He went to Denver some weeks before his death in the hopes of deriving a benefit to his health from the mountain's air. He is buried in the Humboldt Cemetery, Geary County, Kansas. (Geary County Historical Society, Junction City, Kansas)

1921

Arthur's grandmother, Anna Maria Ratz corresponded with her brother, Fred Ratz and his wife, Anna Maria Thomi in Luezigen, Switzerland. They had lived in the Junction City area but had gone back to Switzerland in 1910. They had no children and wanted to go back to Switzerland where they could die in their homeland.

Anna Marie Raetz-Luthi told him about the troubles of their son, Arthur Luthi, whose wife had died and left him with a one and half year old son, Arthur Kenneth.

Fred Raetz was a cousin to Bertha Ratz's dad or grandfather. Marie thought it was Bertha's grandfather.. Bertha Ratz lived in Leuzigen, Switzerland.

It is unsure what arrangement or agreement was reached but Bertha Ratz came to Kansas in 1922, to meet and visit the Ratz family members and especially Arthur Luthi. Bertha Ratz called Anna Maria Ratz-Luthi, Great Aunt.

Marie Luthi Sedam could still read and write German until the early 1930's. She wrote in German to her Uncle Fred Raetz and Anna Maria Thomi in Switzerland.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Fred Raetz lived from 1843 -1924, and his wife, Marie Tomi (Thomi) lived from 1845-1931. They died in Leuzigen, Switzerland, the ancestral home of the Raetz family.

Arthur Luthi and Bertha Ratz Married May 23, 1923

Arthur Luthi and Bertha Ratz from Switzerland were married on 23 May 1923. Their oldest daughter Rosalie was born in February 9, 1924.

Bertha could not understand why people drank so much water in the United States. "Everybody was always drinking water." Bertha said that in Switzerland no one drank water; everyone, even the children would drink wine, beer, or sweet fruit juices.

Arthur and Bertha Luthi live on Schurr Place 1923

John H. bought 160 acres from Schurrs (?) who were moving to Colorado to live. Arthur and Bertha lived on this place until it was bought for part of the Ft Riley reservation about 1944. Arthur, Bertha, Martha and Sam then moved to Westmoreland, Kansas

EDITOR'S NOTE: It was located in the S 1/2 of the NW 1/4 and the N 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of Section 14, Township 10, Range 5 East, in Riley County, Kansas. It was 160 acres. In 1999 it is a part of the Fort Riley Reservation.

Flapping Chimney Sweeps
In pioneer homes the fireplace was used daily.Such use produced large quantities of soot--the soot of burning firs being flammable. To reduce such hazards the chimney was cleaned on a regular basis. Brooms were used for fireplaces with short chimneys. For longer structures, 1 or 2 live chickens were tossed down the stack. The rapid flapping of their wings removed the soot as they descended.

MAUD AND THE CENSUS MAN

Again did Maud on a summer day
Go forth to rake some additional hay.

A figure came riding along the land.
And she said: "It's that beastly judge again!"

I'll tell him to chase himself, for he
Fatigues me quite excessively!"

As she stood and leaned on her well-worn rake
She saw she had made a slight mistake.

The fellow was young and handsome, and
Possessed of a figure to beat the band.

He drew a book from his saddlebag
And slid down off his perspiring nag.

"Your name," he said, "and your place of birth;
Are your parents yet on or off this earth?"

"Have you had the mumps? Are your teeth your own
Or made to order? All right; self grown."

"Do you think that Sapho would, as a rule,
Be fit to play in a Sunday-school?

"Did your ancestors, she's or males,
Have fits or boils or ingrowing nails?

"Are you single or double, and are you shy
Of offspring, and if so, please state why?

"Do you ride a wheel, and how do you wear
Your skirtings, divided or solitaire?

"Is your hair self-cultured, or is it 'queer'?
What size of feet do you wear this year?"

All these pert questions and many more
He fired at the girlie with gall galore.

And Maudie parried each pointed quiz
With the answer: "It's none o' your bloomin' biz!"

At last he gazed in her seal-brown eyes
With a piercing look of unusual size.

And said: "Now your answer must be true
As the law and Gospel: How young are you?"

And Maud replied in a modest way:
"I'll be eighteen on my next birthday."

Then the quizzer sucked at his fountain pen
And saucily told her to "Guess again."

And Maudie pouted and tossed her head
And sweetly cackled: "That's on the dead!"

"Come off!" he grunted. "Old Whittier wrote
Of you when the ark was yet afloat!

"He told in rhyme of that worn old rake
When Eve performed with her circus snake!"

And Maudie answered: "Don't get so raw!
That Whittier gal was my great-grandma!

Go chase yourself from this field, you chump,
Or I'll comb your hair with the rake! Now jump!"

He jamp, and boarded his horse and sped
Down the dusty lane and sobbingly said:

"Of all the tough jobs since the world began,
The toughest is held by the census man!"

-Denver Post

The preceding poem was found in an old scrapbook which had been made by a relative of Mr. Billy C. Hutcheson. Although there was no discernible date, the poem is believed to have been published around the turn of the century.

Perhaps our ancestors also said to the census man, "It's none o' your bloomin' biz!" This could explain the puzzling entries in the schedules.

Border Defined

Border is a very old term for the geographical division between two territories which are defined on a political or legal basis. The border between Scotland and Ireland is easy - it is the Irish Sea, especially the North Channel.

The border between England and Scotland is an ancient one between two previously independent nations. It had moved over the centuries during active conflicts between the English and Scots, but became fixed at the time of the Union of the Crowns, when James VI, King of Scotland, inherited the English kingdom.

Alida Evangelical United Brethren Church History
submitted by Leona Garrison

Records of the Kansas Conference, E.U.B. (Evangelical United Brethren) Church show it to be Zion Church. Somehow, down through the ears the name "Alida" has been affixed to the denominational name. Perhaps, the reason for this has been to distinguish it from the Zion Methodist Church. And the Church being located near Alida, the name, "Alida" seems very natural. In the beginning, the Alida Church was connected with the Evangelical Association. The denominational name was changed to the Evangelical Church in 1922 when the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church (formerly a part of Evangelical Association but broke away in 189 1) joined together in one denominational name, the Evangelical United Brethren Church, came into existence upon merger of the Evangelical Church and the United Brethren Church in November 1946.

The present Alida Evangelical United Brethren Church can be traced to the Rev. H. Mattill, the first Evangelical Association preacher to come to the area. He naturally spoke German, and the German people of the community were eager to hear the Gospel preached in ' their own tongue.' Rev. Mattill preached in the home of Mr. N.(Niklaus) Schmutz in the summer of I 870 for several weeks. He convinced Mr. and Mrs. N. (Niklaus and Anna Elizabeth Ratz-Schmutz) Schmutz that they should make a trip to a camp meeting being held at Holton, Kansas, They consented, and from that meeting came the inspiration which started the Alida Mission, The first Quarterly Conference was held in July 1872, by C. Bemer, the presiding elder, with the following nine members: Mr. and Mrs. N. Schmutz, Mr. and Mrs. C. Buchel, Mr. John Ehrsen, Mr. George Stamm, Mr. Samuel Stamm, and Mr. Moritz Sprecher.

The frontier settlers were frequently very rough and especially unfriendly toward religion of a revivalistic nature. Rev. H. Mattill tells of having to cross the Chapman Creek when it was at flood stage. An Irishman, who was unsympathetic toward Mattill's kind of religion, advised Mattill to cross at a certain place. As soon as Matiill was out in the water, he was sure that he had been ill advised. His buggy turned over, and he was caught in a swift stream. He lost what few possessions he had in the buggy. The horses swam free of the buggy. Mattill succeeded in swimming ashore, and made his way to the home of N. Schmutz for assistance.

On another occasion, the history, "Fifty Years in the Kansas Conference," tells of the opposition the Rev. H. Mattill encountered. Allegedly, the church people who were opposed to Matrill's revivalistic preaching, planned to hang Mattill the next time he came to the Alida Community. The Rev. N. Schmutz, although not yet a convert to Mattill's form of Christianity, warned Mattill that some were out to take his life. Schmutz felt he should have fair waning. However, Mattill retorted: "The rope by which I am to hang is not yet made, and if you will receive me in your home. I shall come out and preach the gospel to those who will come out to hear me." Permission was granted by Mr. N. Schmutz, and the appointment was filled without incident.

In the winter of 1872-73, the Rev. F. Harder assisted the Rev. Win. Meier in revival meetings, which were successful in winning a "goodly number" of souls. And for many years after that, annual camp meetings or tabernacle meetings or some form of revival meetings were held for the members and friends of Alida Church of the Evangelical Association. Converts began to read the German church papers, the "Botschafter" and the "Magazin". A Sunday School was organized in 1872 or 1873 and met at the N. Schmutz home. Mr. N. Schmutz was superintendent; Mr. George Stamm was secretary, and Mr. Samuel Finger, treasurer. The school was held in the Schmutz home until the church was built in the fall of 1881 under the direction of the Rev. W. Heiser. It was dedicated by the Presiding Elder : The Rev. R. Fricker, in 1882, at a cost of $ 1,100.

The services of worship were characterized by shouting and crying as people were converted. The members prayed fervently for their friends and relatives. People became Christians under great emotional strain. One convert at a camp meeting was inspired by the preaching of the Rev. J. H. Tobias. He was converted after the meeting, and gave these words of explanation: "This afternoon, at the close of the meeting, a great fear came upon me all at once. I got frightened and started to leave the camp ground. When I got into the brush yonder I fell down and could not go any more. Then I began to pray to God for forgiveness of my many sins. God heard my prayers and saved me. Glory! Glory! I am saved." According to the report, there was great shouting among the people when this testimony was given. Standard equipment for a revival meeting was a moumer's bench, and around that bench many tears were shed.

One of the early pastors of the Alida Church, J.F. Schreiber, took the leadership in organizing an Evangelical Association congregation at Abilene in the year 1884. Alida's pastor first held services in a school house northeast of Abilene, and later led the group in a rented hall in Abilene. And in a very real sense, Alida Church had a part in starting the Abilene Congregation of the Evangelical United Brethren Church.

The present parsonage was erected during 1903-04 by Will Shoffner, contractor. The first church building had a partition down the middle. The men were seated on one side, and the women on the other. The preacher was elevated high enough so that both sides might hear what he said. Occasionally, according to those who remember, babies were passed from father to mother, back and forth across the partition. When the Rev. W. F. Schuennan, who was also a good carpenter, came, the partition was removed and interior changes were made.

The use of the German language persisted up until the year 191 5. When the pastor, who was assigned, Rev. C. E. Glaze, could not speak it. Before that time, German had gradually disappeared. Under the ministry of C. F. Kliphardt, 1910-1913, and Rev. A. Hoern-nan, 1913-1918, the German language gradually was supplanted by the English. A short 12 minute sermon in German was often given in the years between 1910 and 1918 for the benefit of the older ones who cherished the tongue of their forefathers. The rest of the service was in English, but with the coming of World War 1, and with the younger generation being educated in English, German in the Alida Church became a thing of the past. Today, only a very few Evangelical United Brethren ministers can even speak German.

A Young People's Association was organized in 1897 and has had a continuous existence down to the present day in the form of a Youth Fellowship. The first officers were Rev. W. F. Schuerman, President, Mrs. Chas. Seubert, Vice-President, and Mr. Sam Hanney, Treas. Lydia Manz, Recording Secretary, and Anne Fourier, Corresponding Secretary.

The Women's Missionary Society, later called Women's Society of World Service, had its beginning on February 10, 1910, when it was organized under the leadership of Mrs. J. M. Fricker, the first president. Up to the present time, there have been a total of ninety-seven members of the WSWS organization.

In the spring of 1920, work was begun on the present church building. The building was ready for dedication services which were held July 20 to 24. The building was constructed under the leadership of the Rev. F. C. Dissinger, the Presiding Elder, and C. E. Glaze, the local pastor. The featured speaker was the Rev. J. S. Stamm, son of the congregation, who was teaching at the Evangelical Tbeological Seminary, Naperville, Illinois, at the time. Members of the building committee were: George Stein, chairman, John Geist, Will Geist, W. A. Steinfort, and Arthur Stein.

There is an accurate list of the ministers who have served the Alida Church and the dates they served. Up until 1918, pastoral assignments were made in the month of March. After 1918, assignments were made in the month of May. The following is a list of the pastors and years served:

Rev. G. Mattill came to Alida in 1870 while serving the West Kansas Mission
Rev. Philip Fricker, spring, 1871, served two or three times
Rev. Win. Meier, spring of 1871, moved permanently to Alida in Spring 1872, serving under Big Blue Mission
Rev. G. Marks and Win. Meier 1874 Served cooperatively the Wamego Mission and Junction Mission

Rev. D. R. Zellner	1875-1877
Rev. L Wenger and Rev. R. Stuhli	1877-1878
Rev. L. Wenger and Rev. D. F. Erffmeyer	1878-1879
Rev. P. Schumann	1879-1881
Rev. W. Heiser	188J-1884
Rev. J. F. Schreiber	1884-1886
Rev. H. W. Hartman	1886-1888
Rev. D. R. Zellner	1888-1891
Rev. A. Solt	1891-1892
Rev. J. Kurtz and Rev. H. B. Vennum	1892-1893
Rev. C. Linge	1893-1895
Rev. D. R. Zellner	1895-1897
Rev. W. F. Schuerman	1897-1899
Rev. B. J. Fehnel	1899-1900
Rev. H. Steinbock	1900-1902
....	1902-1903 (No name given in Histories)
Rev. W. F. Schuerman	1903-1905
Rev. H. Huscher	1905-1907
Rev. J. M. Fricker	1907-1910

Rev. C. F. Kliphardt	1910-1913
Rev. A. Hoern-nan	1913-1918
Rev. C. E. Glaze	1918-1923
Rev. E. F. Boehringer	1923-1926
Rev. B. H. Hobbs	1926-1928
Rev. F. A. Cram, supply in	1928
Rev. T. J. Miller	1928-1932
Rev. W. C. Harr	1932-1934
Rev. D. W. Bletscher	1934-1937
Rev. G. W. Weidemier	1937-1942
Rev' W. J. Huscher	1942-1946
Rev. George Schrenk	1946-1950
Rev. E. L. Schuerman	1950-1954
Rev. D. W. Frogge	1954-1959

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the new present Alida Church building was held November 27-December 1, 1946, with Bishop John S. Stamm speaking. Former pastors, A. Hoerman, D.W. Bletscher, W.J. Huscher, T. J. Miller assisted in the services. The Rev. H. B. Vogel, District Superintendent, was present, and Rev. George Schrenk was pastor at that time.

ALIDA CEMETERY

The following is copied from a tattered hand written sheet of paper, with no date, which appears to be minutes from a meeting, or a recording of events up to the time of the writing. The original is with Mr. Harold Fehlman, Pres. of the Association on this 16th day of August 1995:

Twenty-two years ago the farmers around here in a meeting, resolved to have a graveyard started. Mr. J. Luthi offered to give the necessary piece of land in the N. W. corner of his farm and promised to give a deed. A committee of Mr. Fugi, Luthi and Fehlman was nominated and ordered to make plans and survey the lots. This was done. A piece of land 206 feet long by 80 ft. was divided in 80 lots. Corner stones were set. To meet the expenses it was found necessary to charge something for the lots. As some of the lot buyers were able and willing to pay a little more than others, the price of the lots were to be $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00. On the plan a Cross was drawn and the Lots wholly in the shade of the Cross were to be Taxed $2 .Those half in it, $1.50 and those outside, $1. Quite a number of the lots were bought but not paid for, but not all.

Not long afterwards the Evangelical & Lutheran Churches were built with their own graveyards so their members withdrew from the old organization and even moved their Buried into the new place.

That left only a few, Mr. Fugi of the Committee left for Oregon. Mr. Luthi having joined one of the churches declared to have no interest more in the old Organization, but that he was willing to give the necessary directions to those who wanted graves. As the years passed quite a number of the lots were occupied and it was found necessary to make some improvements such as making a wire fence on the south and east sides. Trimming the hedges and keeping down the weeds and that will bring some expenses. So this meeting was called to see what can be done and what willingness there is to lend a hand.

August 16, 1995
Don Garrison

ALIDA CEMETERY

The Alida cemetery is located in the North West Quarter of Section Number 14 in Township Number Eleven (Smoky Hill) South Range Number Four, East 6th PM.

This is on the Dickinson and Geary County line adjacent to the "Laurel Canyon Development," On the west side of

Milford Lake, also near the entrance to "Curtis Creek Park." Being approximately two miles north west of the site of Alida, which was destroyed with construction of Milford Dam.

This one of three cemeteries of the "Alida Cemetery Association." One being the "St John's Evangelical" and the third being "Zion Evangelical Cemetery" in northeastern Dickinson County.

The first burial in the Alida cemetery appears to have been a Sofia Hance who died June 18, 1871 wife of G. Hance 32 yr. 6 mo.

On September 23, 1899 a deed was drawn up and recorded in Geary County on October 4, 1899. John Luthi and his wife A. Maria Luthi deeded a parcel of land in the above location to the Alida Cemetery Association. This parcel, 206 ft by 80 ft is the present location. Those signing for the "Alida Cemetery Association"were Trustees, Gottlieb Sautter, J.G. Heintz, Ernest Heintz, Fred Anderson and Wm. D. Miller. With the consideration of $1.00.

It being enclosed with a woven wire fence and large gate allowing access by vehicles.

August 16, 1995

Don Garrison

The Past (taken from the Wamego Times, November 22, 2001

100 Years Ago - ***The Kansas Agriculturist***

J.K Codding and W.J.Keyser have purchased the Roberts abstract books, and after january 1st, will remove from over the bank to the Skene office.

W. Bowman has rented the R.Swords place for the coming year. Mr. Swords will move his family to Wamego before long.

Last Friday David Holmwood was badly hurt in a runaway at Louisville.

David D. Ayers just completed a large barn for Walter Rand, at Tabor Valley. 22,000 shingles were required to cover the barn.

Andrew Coder, engineer at the Arnold Mill at Louisville, informs us that farmers are having large quantities of wheat ground for food.

John Vail is now learning the carpenter trade. He undertook to hew a log with a drawing knife. Rolling up his sleeves he broke both handles and then threw up the job.

75 Years Ago - ***The Wamego Reporter***

Wamego's football team won its fourth consecutive victory by defeating Alma's strong team 20 to 0 on Armistice Day, November 11, at the Wamego City Park.

Abut 5 o'clock this morning C.E. Stelzner was on his way up town when he saw that a fire was going in the M.E. Church basement. He called Rev. Beamer and alarm was turned in. The fire started in the coal bin, spead to the cob bin and was going up the walls in the study room of the church.

Luke Roberts of Atlanta, Georgia, came Tuesday to work in the Simons and Roberts barber shop.

Mr. A.W. Dawson has opened a two-chair barber shop in the Recreation Parlor.

(cont. frm p. 10)

were, at the outset of the settlement of the country, the only forms of bread in use for breakfast and dinner. At supper milk and mush was the standard dish. When milk was not plentyful, which was often the case, owing to the scarcity of cattle or the want of proper pasture for them, the substantial dish of hominy had to suffice with sweetened water, molasses, bear oil, or the gravy of fried meat. Every family, besides a little garden for the few vegetables which they cultivated, had another small enclosure containing from half an acre to an acre, which they called a truck patch, in which they raised corn for roasting-ears, pumpkins, squashes, beans, and potatoes. These, in the latter part of the summer and fall, were cooked with their pork, venison and bear-meat for dinner, and made very wholesome and well-tasted dishes. The standard dinner dish for every log-rolling, house-raising and harvest-day was a potpie, or what in other countries is called a seapie. This, besides answering for dinner, served for a part of the supper also.'

Going "east of the mountains" was a major event for the entire community in the late 1700s and early 1800's. For safety's sake several men from the settlement or neighboring settlements would set out together, while others stayed behind and watched over the fields and families of the travelers. Mr. Doddridge: "In the fall of the year, after seeding-time, every family formed an association with some of their neighbors for starting the little caravan to secure supplies. A master driver was selected from among them, who was assisted by one or more of the young men, and sometimes a boy or two. The horses were fitted out with pack-saddles, to the hinder part of each of which was fastened a pair of hobbles, made of hickory withes, and bells and collars ornamented their necks. The bags provided for the conveyance of salt [one of the supplies which they were going to get] were filled with feed for the horses; on the journey a part of this feed was left at convenient stages on the way down, to support the return of the caravan; large wallets, well filled with bread, jerk[y], boiled ham, and cheese furnished provisions for the drivers. At night after feeding, the horses, whether put in pasture or turned out into the woods, were hobbled, and the bells - which had been stuffed with leaves during the day-were opened.' The bells were significant to warn of a runaway or stolen horse in the night. During one trip east, a group stayed the night at a tavern in the mountains and the landlord and his hired man stole a couple of the bells from the team. They soon found out the importance of the bells.

The group hadn't traveled far the next morning when the bells were missed, and some of the men were sent back to recover them. They found the two thieves and proceeded to enact some literal frontier justice. "The torture of 'sweating,' according to the custom of that time, that is, of suspension by the arms pinioned behind their backs brought a confession. The bells were procured and hung around the necks of the thieves; and in this condition they were driven on foot before the detachment until they overtook the drove, which by this time had gone nine miles. A halt was called and a jury was selected to try the culprits (no questions about impartiality here). They were condemned to receive a certain number of lashes on the bare back from the hand of each drover. When it came the turn of one of the men who had lost a bell, and who felt his loss very keenly, he took the primitive hickory rod in his firm grasp, and cried, as he applied it to the thief: 'Now you infernal scoundrel, I'll work your jacket nineteen to the dozen; only think what a rascally figure I should make in the streets of Baltimore without a bell on my horse. And he was in earnest; for he had never seen horses used without bells, and thought them essential when a man appeared with one in an eastern city."

The main city for eastern trade was Baltimore at first, using the path of the old Braddock Road (In the past I've mistakenly referred to this route as the National Road. It's roughly the same path, but the NR wasn't undertaken until about 1811. Mea culpa), but as cities moved westward, Fredrick, Hagerstown, Oldtown, and Ft. Cumberland (all in MD) became important trading areas.

"The common price of a bushel of salt (a critically important item that was used in curing meat because there was no refrigeration), at an early period (about 1770 or so), was a good cow and calf; and until weights became available.

Publications for Sale

Census

Brown Co., 1880	31.00
Clay Co., Territorial, 1860	5.00
Clay Co., 1880	30.00
Clay Co., 1895 - New	30.00
Davis (Geary) Co., Territorial, 1860	6.00
Davis (Geary) Co., 1870	10.00
Davis (Geary) Co., 1880	21.00
Dickinson Co., 1880	31.00
Ellsworth Co., 1880	24.00
Marion Co., 1880	30.00
Marshall Co., 1880	36.00
Mitchell Co., 1880	34.00
Montgomery Co., 1880	39.00
Morris Co., 1880	25.00
Nemaha Co., 1880	30.00
Pottawatomie Co., Territorial, 1860	6.00
Pottawatomie Co., 1865	6.00
Pottawatomie Co., 1870	11.00
Pottawatomie Co., 1880	38.00
Pottawatomie Co., 1900	50.00
Republic Co., 1880	34.00
Riley Co., Territorial, 1855, 57, & 60	8.00
Riley Co., 1865	12.00
Riley Co., 1870	13.00
Riley Co., 1875	20.00
Riley Co., 1880	28.00
Riley Co., 1885	30.00
Riley Co., 1895	21.00
Riley Co., 1900	11.00
Riley Co., 1905	48.00
Riley Co., 1910	11.00
Riley Co., 1915 - Riley Co., 1925	47.00
Wabaunsee Co., Territorial, 1860	5.00
Wabaunsee Co., 1865	5.00
Wabaunsee Co., 1870	7.00
Wabaunsee Co., 1880	24.00
Washington Co., 1860	5.00
Washington Co., 1880	33.00

Marriages

Dickinson Co. index, 1861-1913	15.00
Pottawatomie Co. abstracts, 1856-1886	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1855-1886	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1887-1897	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1898-1906	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1906-1914	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1914-1918	15.00

Books - Local Authors

Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie (family& local histories) published 1976 by the Riley County Genealogical Society, Manhattan, KS - includes Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee, and Washington Counties 70.00

Riley County, Kansas Officials and Families, 1855-1900, by J. Harvey Littrell;

Hardback book, pub. 1996	25.00
Softback book, pub. 1996	16.50

Kansas Newspapers, Pottawatomie County

An Index - Births, Marriages, and Deaths Westmoreland Recorder, from 1882-1918, 441 pg.	52.00
from 1919-1949, 348 pg.	43.00
An Index - Births, Deaths, and Marriages -New	21.00
Chronicled in the St. George News, frm 1912-1942	
Pottawatomie Gazette and Kansas Reporter, pub. at Louisville, from 1867-1876	
Kansas Valley and Weekly Kansas Valley, pub. at Wamego, Kansas, from 1870-1871	
An Index - Births, Marriages and Deaths New from the Wamego Reporter,1910-1927, 101 pg	19.00
An Index - Marriages and Deaths fromNewspapers Published at Wamego, Kansas from 1867-1900,	'9.00

Kansas Newspapers, Riley County

Manhattan Express Abstracts 1859-1862	8.00
Abstracts 1863-1868	10.00
Manhattan Nationalist Abstracts , 1870 -1871	9.00
Manhattan Standard Newspaper, Abstracts, Sep 1868 - Dec 1870	11.00
Randolph Enterprise, Vital Statistics,1890-1896	7.00
Vit Stats 1896-11901 & Olsburg Optic stats, 1897	7.00

Church, Obituary, School Indexes

Some Early Churches, Riley Co., Ks.	13.00
Obituary Index - Riley and Pottawatomie County	
1994-1995, --2,000 names	20.00
1998-1999, ~4,000 names -	22.00
An Index - Riley County, Ks. Funeral Card Collection, from 1960s to 1990s,	8.00
An Index - Riley County Kansas Schools, 1909-1910, ext. microfilm records	25.00

Cemetery Indexes and Maps

Abilene Cemetery, Dickinson Co.	6.00
Clay Co. Rural Cemeteries	23.00
Geary Co., excl. Junction City Cemeteries	20.00
Geary Co. Cemeteries Map	1.00
Pottawatomie Co. Cemeteries Map	1.00
Riley Co., excluding Manhattan Cemeteries	35.00
Riley Co., Manhattan Sunset Cemetery	35.00
Riley Co. Cemeteries Map	1.00
Wabaunsee Town Cemetery	8.00

Books/Publications Index and Miscellany

Full name index for Portrait and Biographical Album for Washington, Clay and Riley Counties, 1890	5.00

Address Changes

Please, if you move or change your mailing address, notify the RCGS immediately so we can update our mailing lists. The Post Office charges us money when the Kansas Kins cannot be delivered and are returned to us. This is money we can ill afford to spend.

Bourbon Co. 1920 Standard Atlas index	5.00
Clay Co. Plat Book, 1881 index	5.00
Riley Co. Blue Ribbon County 1881 index	5.00
Riley Co. Manhattan Street Names	1.00
Riley Co. Wills-Administration 1866-1893	6.00
GenSurfer - A hyperlinked list of Internet Website Addresses. Useful in Genealogy/ Family History Research—links listings of CDs and microfilm holdings, Riley County databases online at Ancestry.com, etc. - New	
disk In-house	1.00
disk Mail-order	2.00
Pedigree Charts	
Eight , Twelve & Fifteen Generation , each	3.00

Kansas Kin (RCGS Quarterly Publication)	
1963-1977 ea issue	1.00
1978-1980 ea issue	1.25
1981-1988 ea issue	1.50
1989-present ea issue	2.50
Index, Kansas Kin, vol 1-20	5.00
Index, Kansas Kin, vol 21-30	5.00
Index, Kansas Kin, vol 31-37	12.00
Complete set Kansas Kin plus indexes	150.00

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Genealogical Society
2005 Claflin Road
Manhattan, Kansas 66502-3415

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Kansas Kin

Published Quarterly by
The Riley County Genealogical Society
2005 Claflin Road
Manhattan, Kansas 66502-3415

Volume XXXX, Number 3 ISSN 0451-4084 August 2002

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RILEY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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Library Hours:
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Wednesday 1:00-4:00, 7:00-9:00
Sunday 2:00-5:00

Membership: Calendar year family dues are $20.00. Members receive the quarterly Kansas Kin and ATTEND RESEARCH CLASSES SPONSORED BY RCGS AT NO CHARGE and an hour of free research for new, out-of-town members. Members, who pay one-half their cost, may buy books and CD's approved by the Acquisitions Committee as gifts to the Society Library.

Tax Exempt Gifts: Donations to RCGS are tax deductible. RCGS is a tax exempt, educational and scientific organization under Section 501(c)(3) of IRS code, 1954.

Memorial Gifts: Families of a deceased member or non-member will be notified that a donation was received by RCGS. Donors may designate the gift for a specific purpose. Otherwise, within 90 days, the Board will identify projects.

Calendar

July
4 Closed for Holiday

August
31 Closed for Holiday

September
1 Closed for Holiday
29 General Membership Meeting, Manhattan Public Library, 2 P.M.

October
18 Field Trip to Ft. Riley Museum and Archives. Details in Sept FYI
26 Seminar Arlene Eakle- Pottorf Hall- Library Closed

November
24 Annual Meeting 1:00 pm Luncheon United Methodist Church, 6th and Lincoln, Wamego, KS
William Keel speaker, "I Goes to Fight Mit Sigel: German Immigrants in the Civil War"
27-28 Closed for Holiday

December
24-25-26, 31-1-2 January 2003 Closed for Holiday

Please Note:
The email address for RCGS has been changed to rcgs2@flinthills.com

President's Message
Wann Towers

August is the month for tours and traveling. We hope you have had a chance actually to go the counties of your relatives. It is very rewarding to see the same courthouse where they did business. Some of these counties will still bring out the dusty metal probate file boxes and let patrons sort through them. They may contain scraps of paper with IOUs hand written, lists of personal property sold at auction, and other surprises.

We have had many out of state visitors to Riley County Genealogical Library this summer. One young man from San Diego, CA was driving coast-to-coast confirming items in a family history book. He was going to put the information on a web site. Nancy, our resourceful librarian persisted until she found where "Timbercreek Cemetery" was located. (Wakefield, Clay Co., KS) for him. Our librarians are confronted with first time questions every day. They are amazingly resourceful.

The one resource patrons seem to shy away from is the card catalog. A patron found in our card catalog, her family history book which she had had no idea had been compiled. Many thanks go to our tireless librarians. Good luck in your research trips this summer and fall.

Would you like to help with the purchase of the ScanPro microform reader?

Any amount contributed is welcome. Send your check to RCGS in care of ScanPro Reader.

Membership

Welcome to our Newest Members:

William D. and Nancy L Brown, 3000 Tuttle Creek Blvd, #58, Manhattan, KS

Eldon W. and Dorothy A. Dyer, 2009 N. Pointe Dive, Manhattan,KS

Katherine L. Langton, 2000 Claflin Rd, Manhattan, KS

Jennifer Rae Rhodd, 1945 Strong Ave, Manhattan, KS

Ruth Lois Scott, 8220 Belinder Rd, Shawnee Mission, KS 66206-1154

Patricia R. Simon, 1820 Cassel Rd, Manhattan, KS

To members who did not pay dues prior to January 30, 2002 you may not have received the Kansas Kin and additional information in regard to your joining Riley County Genealogical Society. If you live in Manhattan, please come into the library and request that information from the Librarian on duty. You may call me at 537-2167 and I will see that you get this information. We welcome you to our Society and hope that you have many days of good research and finding out about your family. Should you have any questions in regard to your membership, please let me hear from you.

Louise Henricks, Mem.Chair.

Library Treasures by Rebecca Rose

We have lived long enough to see how history can be revised, romanticized, and sometimes distorted through the lens of time and Hollywood. Getting back to primary sources such as TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR VETERANS QUESTIONAIRES gives a realistic, first-hand account of life during a turbulent time in our nation's history. Responses were sought in 1914, 1915 and again in 1920, from those still living who had served in Tennessee units; finally published in 1985, the queries reveal a cross section of human experience from all social classes. Personal reminiscences; insights into politics, education, class relationships, social mobility, and daily life from soldiers fighting on both sides, were solicited. The 1650 responses flesh out our ancestors and their humanity and are fascinating to dip into by the genealogist or history buffs. You don't have to have an ancestor in the index to appreciate the humanity, the war time adversities, and peacetime drudgery, related matter of factly and sometimes humorously in these 3 volumes.

Genetic Genealogy Concerns by Kristen Knight of Ancestry.com.

I can understand the worries of the individuals who responded to theGenetic Genealogy information. I had similar concerns when I first heard about genetic testing for genealogical purposes. So I did my homework and found, to my relief, that I had nothing to worry about concerning genealogical DNA testing and privacy with Ancestry.com.

First and foremost, Ancestry.com is meticulous at protecting customer data, including DNA analysis. It does not share personally identifiable data with anyone, including the U.S. government, or the LDS Church. The only way this data would be shared is if the user requests it. See the privacy policy at http://www.ancestry.com/legal/privacy.htm

Secondly, the DNA tests themselves protect the customer from any possible misuse by insurance companies or other entities. The Ancestry GenWeb DNA tests do not analyze, nor do they provide a report, on the entire DNA strand, but rather these tests only look at specific markers. These markers provide no health-related data. The markers analyzed do not actually create proteins, or "do" anything in the body. They are rather markers that simply "sit" in the DNA, and are passed on from generation to generation with little variance, making them ideal for assessing common ancestry between individuals. Even if another individual were to access this information (through a means other than Ancestry.com), it would tell them nothing that would have anything to do with the health, ability, IQ, hair color, or other attributes of the individual tested.

As others learn of the characteristics of this kind of testing, it is hoped that they will begin to see the power of genetic testing to help solve even difficult genealogical questions. Many customers have been able to verify their research through Genetic Genealogy. Others have been able to get past a previously dead-end paper trail. For many family historians Genetic Genealogy has given them answers that have saved countless hours and a lot of money.

For information on using DNA testing to aid genealogical research see: http://www.ancestry.com/genetics/main.htm

DNA TESTING. Proving a name change can be one of the most perplexing and time-consuming research problems to solve. Did you know that with the mapping of the human genome (started in 1990), the world of genetics has offered the world of genealogy a quick and easy way to prove or disprove a name change in an ancestral line. By taking a DNA test, like Ancestry.com's Paternal Ancestry (Y-chromosome) Test, with two male descendents of the ancestor in question, researchers can prove or disprove (within a 99% probability) that a name change has, or has not occurred in their common line. The test is painless. Participants simply swab the inside of their cheek and mail the swab directly to the lab. Once complete, participants will be given their own website to access their results. By comparing results between the two purported descendants, name change probability can be calculated. From there genealogists will know where to look, and perhaps more importantly, where not to look.

Internet Stuff

The following link is the new homepage for the Catholic Cemeteries of St. Louis. This site has many of the Catholic cemeteries of St. Louis including the biggest - Calvary Cemetery (over 350,000 graves).

http://www.stlcathcem.com/

SENIOR-NEWBIE is not a Web page, but a mailing list for senior citizens who are new to genealogy, the Internet, and/or computers and seek a list that is slower paced and less intimidating. Join this helpful list and/or search its archives: http://lists.rootsweb.com/index/other/Miscellaneous/SENIOR-NEWBIE.html

The 1920 Census at Ancestry.com submitted by Patty Wadick

All 2.3 million pages of the 1920 U.S. Federal Census are indexed and viewable at Ancestry.com (with the exception of the index for Puerto Rico, which will be made available in upcoming weeks). Search for your ancestors on our exclusive heads-of-household index of the census. Then, just click to view a digital image of an original census page recorded seventy-two years ago at your ancestor's house.

The 1920 census population schedules reveal an enormous amount of family history information. Find your family in the 1920 census and you will find your ancestor's age, birthplace, and family relationships. Learn who was living in the home in 1920. Learn the occupations of family members. Discover where the family came from by reading their years of immigration and naturalization, naturalization status, and native language. This census also lists the birthplace and native language of each individual's father and mother, providing you with valuable information to trace your ancestry back another generation.

Did the family own or rent their home? What was the street address of their home? Could each family member read or write? These questions, and more, are answered on the 1920 U.S. Federal Census, available at Ancestry.com. We can help you if you come in to the library.

Genealogy Alert:

At one time it was common practice to have several towns of the same name in the state, and many towns and cities had former names with a few having had several, so if you have used a current map to find an old town name you may have created your very own brick walls or even worse you have connected with the wrong lines. In Illinois, "Bloomfield" is an excellent example of this common practice. Just look at any current map and find it now in Johnson County, Illinois, close to Vienna, In 1958 it had a population of 80. Did you know there was another Bloomfield in Adams County, Illinois? Close to Quincy, in 1958 it had a population of 25. There were others in Edgar, Fulton, Greene, Johnson and Scott Counties and all were spelled "Bloomfield." Plus precincts in Johnson and Scott Counties by the same name of "Bloomfield." Nine localities, all named "Bloomfield." This situation would be true in nearly all states, at least until the US Postal Service began approving names for new towns that wanted postal service.

Many genealogies are out there now with improper connections because an inexperienced genealogist has picked the wrong county and matched up the wrong "SMITH" or "JONES" or "WHOEVER" because they thought they had the right county to choose from. Wrong connections are now made as the names that were available in that county were close so they figured a few misspellings or similar names would suffice. Or the town was the correct town but the county changed several times? Some still can't make the connection and are experienced enough to know that close doesn't always count, so they know they have hit a brick wall.

It is pretty important to jot down the names of the towns your ancestors lived in and check them against a statewide list of all placenames. Make sure you have the correct ones in your database.

Access to California Birth and Death Records May Become Restricted

The California Senate is now considering legislation that would reduce the information available in that state's birth and death record indexes, which would render them significantly less useful and/or limit their use and access by genealogical researchers. That which to date has been available as a matter of law, would be unavailable as a matter of law, except by restricted access through a limited index in California County Clerks' offices. Such legislation, if passed, might mean other states would follow suit.

How to find Donation Land Claims....then find out where they are located.

To find out if your ancestor/anybody was the recipient of a donation land claim, go to:

http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/patentSearch/

And type in their name. When the name comes up, see where it says "Printer Friendly"...click on that and print out the description of the DLC.

THEN, go to:

http://www.esg.montana.edu/gl/index.htm

And, type in the Township, Range and Section...and a GREAT description will come up so you can find it...you can even click on the maps that will give you honest to goodness satellite pictures of the land.

Riley County Naturalization Records, submitted by Sherry Butler

Several weeks ago, two of our members researched early Riley County Kansas Naturalization Records for a National Genealogical Society home study course.

They have copies of records for the following individuals who filed for citizenship in Riley County. If these are your ancestors, and you would like a photocopy, please send a SASE with your request to Sherry Butler, % RCGS, 2005 Claflin Rd. Manhattan, KS 66502-3415.

The following are the names of early residents of our county and dates they filed:

Hinkley, Edward	February 1859
Gleeson, David	May 1859
Colville, Robert H.	November 1862
Held, Jacob	February 1866
Hoch, Christ	September 1876
Mell, John	April 1870
Brunger, George	February 1871
Soupene, John	February 1859
Hendry, Sgt Wm G.	May 1918

Added note: Our Society has the microfilms from which the above records were researched. Stop by to look for your ancestor.

Translations of Traditional Irish Wedding Blessings

Three times three things I wish on you:
May all your days be as happy as today;
May your home be as warm as your hearts;
May anger never linger and joy never leave;
May the two of you together be greater than the two of you;
May you support the each of you;
May your home be blessed.
May the rising and the setting of the mooon find you at peace;
May the road always rise to you; and,
(bride) and (groom), may God bless you and
May you have long lives and prosperity.

Long life and prosperity to you.

May God keep you constant in your love; May you be blessed with friends to give you comfort, and may you spend your life in peace with everyone.

May you give witness to the goodness of God in this life with your generosity to those who are in need and in sorrow, so that these may welcome you into the everlasting. May the peace of God be always in your household.

DATES WHEN EACH STATE REQUIRED DEATH AND BIRTH REGISTRATIONS

State	Death	Birth
Alabama	1908	1908
Nebraska	1905	1905
Alaska	1913	1913
Nevada	1911	1911
Arizona	1909	1909
New Hampshire	1905	1905
Arkansas	1914	1914
New Jersey	1848	1848
California	1905	1905
New Mexico	1910	1910
Colorado	1907	1907
New York	1880	1880
Connecticut	1897	1897
North Carolina	1913	1913
Delaware	1881	1881
North Dakota	1908	1908
Florida	1915	1915
Ohio	1909	1909
Georgia	1919	1919
Oklahoma	1908	1908
Hawaii	1896	1896
Oregon	1903	1903
Idaho	1911	1911
Pennsylvania	1906	1906
Illinois	1916	1916
Puerto Rico	1931	1931
Indiana	1882	1882
Rhode Island	1852	1852
Iowa	1880	1880
South Carolina	1915	1915
Kansas	1911	1911
South Dakota	1905	1905
Kentucky	1911	1911
Tennessee	1914	1914
Louisiana	1914	1914
Texas	1903	1903
Maine	1892	1892
Utah	1905	1905
Maryland	1898	1898
Vermont	1857	1857
Massachusetts	1841	1842
Virginia	1912	1912
Michigan	1867	1867
Washington	1907	1907
Minnesota	1900	1900
Washington,D.C.	1855	1871
Mississippi	1912	1912
West Virginia	1917	1917
Missouri	1910	1910
Wisconsin	1907	1907
Montana	1907	1907
Wyoming	1909	1909

(From the Oklahoma Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 46 #3 200 1, page 99)

California DMV Forwards Messages

To find a friend or relative living in California, the California department of Motor Vehicles has a message Forwarding Service form INF 12118 available from their office. They will forward the message you write, if a positive match is found on the database. The response by the recipient is strictly voluntary. DMV reserves the right to review the message for content and to eject any message that in their opinion, appears to be contrary to public interest. If rejected, that message is returned to the sender. If the message was not delivered for some reason, the form will be returned with an indication that it was not delivered. There is a non-refundable fee of $5.00.

John Senn of Jefferson Township, Dickinson County, Kansas, by Tom Branigar

This research was undertaken to sort out the family of John Senn, an early settler of Dickinson County, Kansas (DKCO). Senn arrived in DKCO in the early 1860s and settled near New Basel in what is now Jefferson twp. He appears in the 1865 census (age 31y, b Switz) with wife Margaret (age 22y, b Switz) and 2 daus, Barbara (4y) & Margaret (2y), both b in Wisc. The 1870 census of Newbern twp (which at that time included the New Basel area) lists a Michael Senn (probably an error for John; age 28y, b Switz) with wife Margaret (age 26y, b Switz) and 3 daus, Barbara (9y, b Wisc), Hannah (2y, b Kan) and an infant dau (b Apr 1870 in Kan). The 1875 census of Jefferson twp lists John Senn (33y), wife Margaret (32y) & 4 ch, Ann M. (7y), Jane (5y), John (3y) & Jacobina (1y). The 1880 census of Jefferson twp lists John Senn (38y), wife Margaret (36y) & 7 ch, the oldest of whom were Maggie (12y) and Johanna (10y). The 1885 census of Jefferson twp lists John Senn (42y), wife Margaret (40y) & 8 ch, the oldest of whom were Maggie (17y) and Joanna (15y). The correspondence of the names and ages of the wife and children shows these were all the same family, although the age of John Senn in 1865 was about 8y older than in later censuses. The DKCO marriage records include an entry for John Senn (27y) and Margaret Schlegel (25y) who were married 1 Jan 1869. The names and ages show this was the same couple that appear in the 1870 and later censuses.

Based on this information, it has long been assumed that John Senn was twice married. His first wife Margaret probably d ca 1868, around the time of the birth of the dau Margaret, and he m2 to Margaret Schlegel who was the same age as his first wife. In 1964 Harvey Bross of Manhattan, Kansas, who was born and raised at New Basel, compiled a brief outline of the early New Basel families (copy at Riley Co Genealogical Society). Bross listed John Senn as having two wives and 5 ch, Margaret by the first wife, and Anna, Rosa, Christian & Elizabeth by the 2nd wife. Bross reported that John Senn was a son of Leonhard Senn & Barbara Hoffman of Rafis in Buchs parish, canton St Gallen, Switz. His parents had also settled near New Basel, along with several other children including Elsbeth (1830-1886) the wife of Christian Hoffman, Michael Senn (1840-1923), and Barbara (1843-1924) the wife of Jacob Ehrsam.

A Hoffman descendant, Clinton Rohrer of Woodburn, Ore, also did research on the Senn family. He checked the Buchs parish registers and found the birth records of the children of Leonhard & Barbara Senn. These included a son Johannes who was born 3 June 1834. (see Hoffman-Senn genealogy by Clinton Rohrer, copy at DKCO Historical Society). This is the correct age for the John Senn who appears in the 1865 census, and Rohrer followed Bross in crediting this John Senn with two wives and the children as listed in the census records.

Recent research has shown, however, that the structure of the John Senn family as proposed by Bross and Rohrer is not correct. While searching for DKCO legal notices in the early area newspapers, it was found that there was a second John Senn in DKCO. This John Senn had died shortly before 21 Oct 1867 when Christian Hoffman was appointed administrator of his estate (legal notice Junction City Union 16 Nov 1867). The probate records from this period were destroyed in a courthouse fire in 1882 so it seemed unlikely that more information could be found on this John Senn. Fortunately, two probate files were found for his daus that enabled the family to be reconstructed. One was a guardianship file for his dau Margaret (DKCO probate file S-39) and one was an estate file for his dau Barbara who d 10 Aug 1871 (DKCO probate file S-72). These proved that the John Senn who d in 1867 was the father of the two oldest daus who appear with John & Margaret Senn in the 1870 and later censuses.

The earliest documents were in Margaret's guardianship file. A guardian was first appointed for her in May 1869. At the time of the courthouse fire in 1882 she was still a minor and the file was still active, so the court made an attempt to reconstruct the original file that had been destroyed. This appears to have been done by copying legal documents in the possession of the lawyers and families involved. According to the reconstructed documents, Mrs Margaret Senn was appointed guardian of her daus Barbara and Margaret Senn on 27 May 1869. Margaret resigned as guardian shortly before 24 Feb 1870 when Leonard Schlegel was appointed to replace her. On 20 Apr 1883 Margaret Senn, then aged over 14y, asked that her mother Margaret Senn be appointed guard-

ian in place of Leonard Schlegel. This was never done and Schlegel remained as guardian. On 4 Apr 1885 Schlegel resigned as guardian because he,was planning to move to Calif, and was replaced by Michael Hoffman. On 13 Mar 1886, Michael Hoffman asked to be discharged as guardian because Margaret had become 18y old on 28 Jan 1886.

The key file, however, was the probate file for Barbara Senn. On 4 Mar 1882, Margaret Senn asked to be appointed administrator of the estate of her dau Barbara who had d 10 Aug 1871. She then filed a claim against Leonard Schlegel who had been Barbara's guardian. According to Margaret's claim, Schlegel was guardian for Barbara & Margaret Senn, minor heirs of John Senn, deceased. When Barbara died, her share of the estate should have reverted to her mother Margaret Sr. However, Leonard Schlegel never gave Barbara's share to her mother, and instead kept the property mixed together with that of Margaret Jr. Margaret Sr asked that the court order Schlegel to give an accounting of the two halves of the estate so that Margaret Sr could obtain her dau's share.

On 27 Mar 1882 Schlegel filed a petition denying Margaret's claim. He said that he had made a settlement with Margaret Senn Sr after the death of Barbara. According to the settlement, Margaret Sr should have use of money that was given by John Senn to C. Hoffman, administrator of the estate of John Senn, deceased, being another John Senn, for the maintenance of Margaret Jr, and in return the property held by Schlegel as guardian should all be considered as belonging to Margaret Jr. Schlegel also stated that Margaret Sr had been taking care of Margaret Jr up to the present time. The court accepted Schlegel's version of events and did not order the estate divided.

These files prove that there were actually two men named John Senn in Jefferson Township. The first died in 1867, leaving a wife Margaret and 2 daus, Barbara and Margaret. His widow was still living in DKCO in 1882 and 1883. The census shows that the only Mrs Margaret Senn in DKCO at this time was the wife of the second John Senn, with whom the children were living in the 1870 and later censuses. Since Leonard Schlegel's deposition stated that Margaret Senn Jr was in the care of her mother, this proves that the widow of the first John Senn married the second John Senn. The marriage record gives Margaret's name as Schlegel. This suggests she may have been a sister of Leonard Schlegel and reverted to her maiden name after the death of her first husband. Such a practice has been documented among the Irish families on Chapman Creek (for an example, see history of Bridget Boland Shea Kinnelay in the Nov 1998 issue of Kansas Kin) but has not hitherto been known among the Swiss-German families of New Basel.

This interpretation would explain why there was a change of guardians for the Senn girls in Feb 1870. This was shortly before the birth of a dau to the second John Senn and his wife Margaret in April 1870. If the two Margarets were the same person, then Margaret, mother of Barbara & Margaret Jr, would have been pregnant and approaching confinement in Feb 1870, and probably arranged to have her bro Leonard Schlegel appointed guardian in her place.

The younger Margaret Senn m 26 May 1887 to Fredolin Gantenbein. An account of the marriage appeared in the 2 June 1887 issue of the Enterprise Anti-Monopolist. This stated that Margaret was the last surviving dau of her deceased father, who was a bro of Mrs Ehrsam & M. Senn of Enterprise. This proves that the John Senn who d in 1867 was the child b 1834 in Buchs parish, Switz, son of Leonhard & Barbara Senn. The second John Senn was not a member of this family, although he may have been a cousin or a more distant relative of the first John Senn.

Based on this interpretation, the following revised account of the two John Senn families has been prepared:

Leonhard Senn, b 12 Mar 1799 at Rafis, St Gallen, Switz, son of Michael Senn & Maria Rohrer; m 7 Mar 1822 to Barbara Hoffman; she was b 25 Feb 1805, dau of Hans Hoffman & Elsbeth Senn; they lived at Rafis where their children were born; imm to US in the 1850s; lived briefly in Wisc; settled near New Basel, DKCO, in late 1860. Leonhard d 1862 and Barbara d 1864; they were originally bur at New Basel but the graves were later mov to Mount Hope cem at Enterprise (see Hoffman-Senn genealogy by Clinton Rohrer, which is based on the Swiss parish records)
Children of Leonhard Senn & Barbara Hoffman:

i. Maria, b 1 Jan 1823; d in infancy

ii. Maria, b 3 Mar 1824; m 1848 to Johannes Senn; d 2 July 1853 in Switz

iii. Johannes, d in infancy

iv. Michael, d in infancy

v. Elsbeth, b 17 Nov 1830; m 1850 to Christian Hoffman; lived at Enterprise, DKCO; d 5 July 1886;
bur Mt Hope cem

\+ vi. Johannes, b 3 June 1834

vii. Michael, b 21 May 1837; d 17 Aug 1839

viii. Michael, b 8 Apr 1840; lived at Enterprise; m Josephine Meyers; d 3 Sept 1923; bur Mt Hope cem

ix. Barbara, b 12 May 1843; m1 Joseph Hilty; m2 Jacob B. Ehrsam; lived at Enter-

prise; d 18 Nov 1924;
bur Mt Hope cem
x. Leonhard, b 4 Aug 1845; d 1864 after falling from a tree; bur Mt Hope cem

John (Johannes) Senn, b 3 June 1834, Rafis, St Gallen, Switz; imm to US in 1850s; lived briefly in Wisc; settled near New Basel, DKCO, in early 1860s where he appears in 1865 census. He m to Margaret – who was b ca 1842/3 in Switz; she was probably a sis of Leonhard Schlegel who was also an early settler of the New Basel area. John Senn died shortly before 21 Oct 1867 when Christian Hoffman was appointed administrator of his estate (legal notice Junction City Union 16 Nov 1867). He was probably bur in the original New Basel cem which was abandoned ca 1873.
Children of John Senn & Margaret – (Schlegel?):
i. Barbara, b ca 1861, Wisc; age 4y in 1865 census & 9y in 1870 census; d 10 Aug 1871 (probate S-72)
ii. Margaret, b ca 1863 in Wisc; age 2y in 1865 census; d young before birth of second Margaret
iii. Margaret, b 28 Jan 1868 in DKCO, posthumously (probate S-39 which says she became 18y old on 28 Jan 1886); appears with mother & step-father in 1870, 1875, 1880 & 1885 census; m 26 May 1887 to
Fredolin Gantenbein (DKCO marriage rec)

John Senn, b ca 1842 in Switz; settled near New Basel in late 1860s; m 1 Jan 1869 to Margaret Schlegel (DKCO marriage rec); she was the widow of the first John Senn and may have reverted to her maiden name; they lived near New Basel where they appear in the 1870, 1875, 1880 & 1885 census; the family mov to Calif in the 1890s

Children of John Senn & Margaret Schlegel (Senn):
i. Johanna, b Apr 1870
ii. John, b 20 Dec 1871; d 26 Mar 1887;

Save Those Labels



We continue to save Best Choice UPC codes. For each 1,000 collected, we receive $30 from Associated Wholesale Grocers. Bring them to the library and place them in the marked can on the librarian's desk or mail them. All we need is the bar code like this sample. The numbers beneath are important, so try not to clip them off. Thanks for your help.

Definitions from Parrish Maps of Ireland by Brian Mitchell, Closon Press, Apolo, PA, 1988

Province - the largest division in Ireland; there are 4 of them: Ulster, Munster; Leinster; Connaught. These reflect the ancient Irish kingdoms.

Barony. Now an obsolete division but in the 19th century, was widely used. There were 331 baronies and they tendedtoreflect holdings of major Irish clans.

County -reflects the imposition of the English system of local government in Ireland. Begun in 12th century; 32 counties total; completed in 1606 with the creation of Co. Wicklow.

Poor Law Union - established in 1838 under the Poor Relief Act; set up districts within which the tax payers had to support the poor in their districts. Boundaries ignore boundaries of counties and other civil districts. There were by 1850, 163 Unions. The Local Government Act of 1898 adopted these as the basic administrative division in place of the civil parish and barony.

Civil Parish - from the 17th century based onearly monastic and church settlements; by 1841, the population had rise n to 8,175,124 and there were changes in parish boundaries. This may be when Formoyle was created. There were 2428 civil parishes in Ireland and these frequently broke both barony and county boundaries. It was the major administrative division until 1898.

Diocese - this is a church division, established in 1101-1152. There are 4 of them: Armagh, Dublin, Cashel and Tuam. Each is headed by an archbishop to whom 22 bishops reported each in charge of a diocese.

Probate District - established in 1858; a principal registry and 11 district registries were created for proving wills and granting administrations. The boundaries were either baronies or counties.

Townland -the smallest and most ancient land division; usually named for some prominent land feature. County Derry has 1247 townlands grouped into 456 civil parishes.

Wisconsin Local History on the Web by Michael Edmonds, Wisconsin Historical Society.

The Wisconsin Historical Society Library recently mounted more collections on the World Wide Web for genealogists and local historians.

www.wisconsinhistory.org/wlhba/index.asp

This site contains nearly 16,000 local newspaper articles published statewide between 1869 and 1940. These consist mainly of pioneer reminiscences, portraits of community institutions, inerviews with early settlers, strange anecdotes of eccentric personalities, and other grass-roots information. These real stories of real people have not been altered in any way; images of the original newspaper articles display on the researcher's screen. All of them are easy to search by personal name or a variety of subject headings, about 50,000 pages of local history and genealogy in all.

There is no charge to use this collection. It is made possible by funding from the Wisconsin Department of Public instruction through the Library Services and Technology Act and through a very generous donation from the late Scott M. Cutlip, a UW-Madison professor of mass communications.

If you have questions about the website, contact Michael Edmonds, Deputy Director, Library/Archives Division, Wisconsin Historical Society, at miedmonds@whs.wisc.edu

You may also order Wisconsin Vital Records Online. A new onlline service from the Wisconsin Historical Society lets you order a search of Wisconsin's pre-1907 birth, marriage and death records over the Internet.

Requesting a search online is quite simple. After receiving your instructions and credit card payment via our secure Web site, staff trained in researching Wisconsin vital records will carefully search for the records you specify and send photocopies of their findings. All orders are guaranteed to ship within 4 weeks; rush service is also available for an additional charge. For more information including the fee schedule, visit the society's Online Genealogical research Seervice at http:// www.wisconsinhistory.org/genealogy/ogrs/index.html.

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Ahnentafel Charts

Ron Wild explains what they are and why you need one. (From Family Chroicle Magazine)

"A typical pedigree chart provides a clean graphical representation of one's family tree, but it also occupies quite a bit of space to present the same amount of information as an ahnentafel."AHNENTAFEL IS GERMAN for ancestor (ahnen) table (tafel). Preparing an ahnentafel chart is a very efficient way of organizing your pedigree chart in order to make it quickly understandable by others.

On a standard pedigree chart, each person is assigned a number. These numbers are worth remembering since, if you follow the traditional numbering system, just by looking at a number you can know the relationship of any person on the chart to yourself. You are always 1, your father 2, your mother 3, paternal grandfather 4, paternal grandmother 5, maternal grandfather 6, maternal grandmother 7, patrilineal great grandfather 8, and so on in consecutive fashion.

Using this system, one quickly notices some patterns. First, each new generation has double the number of ancestors of the previous generation. Thus you have four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, 16 great-great-grandparents and so on. By the 10th generation, you will have completed research on more than 1,000 ancestors; many will be unknown and others will be duplicates because of cousin intermarriage (it is estimated that before 1800 about 40 percent of marriages were between first, second or third cousins). Every father on your chart will have an even number and every mother will have an odd number that is her husband's plus one.

(cont. pg 53)

(This is some research that was left at the RCGS Library. We have no source information or documentation, but publish it here in the hope that someone who is interested in it will be able to use it. ed.)

Descendants of William Kunkel

Generation No. 1

1. WILLIAM KUNKEL

Child of WILLIAM KUNKEL is:

2.i. JOHN 2 KUNKEL, b.Abt.1785; d.July16,1861.

Generation No. 2

2. JOHN 2 KUNKEL (William) was born Abt. 1785, and died July 16, 1861. He married ELIZABETH BAKER. She was born Abt. 1792 in Frederick, MD, and died Abt, 1857.

Notes for JOHN KUNKEL
Said to have been a famous iron master of his day.
They were said to have come from Germany, and settled in PA before the War of 1812.

Child of JOHN KUNKEL and ELIZABETH BAKER is:

3.i. ELIZABETH 3 KUNKEL,b.August03,1827,Lancaster,PA; d.January 14,1882.

Generation No. 3

3. ELIZABETH 3 KUNKEL (JOHN 2, WILLIAM) Was born August 03, 1827 in Lancaster, PA, and died January 14, 1882. She married JOHN ROBINSON January 28, 1845, son of HENRY ROBINSON and CATHERINE DUVALL. He was bom February 27, 1819 in Prince William Co., VA, and died December 30, 1907 in Washington, D.C.I.
Notes for ELIZABETH KUNKEL:
Her family was said to have been from Lancaster Pa and Frederick MD.

Notes for JOHN ROBINSON:
John was said to have owned the Hagerstown, MD Gazette. Sold it in 1856.
Worked as a printer over 70 years.
At his death, 9 children were living, and 14 grandchildren.
He was an invalid for 17 months, having fallen from a street car.
Burial: Rock Creek Cemetery.

Children of ELIZABETH KUNKEL and JOHN ROBINSON are:

i.ELIZABETH 4 ROBINSON.
ii.IDA ROBINSON.
4. iii. NANNIE AUGUSTA ROBINSON, b. March 30,1865; d. October 30,1949.
iv.JOHN ROBINSON.
v.LOUIS ROBINSON.
vi.HENRY ROBINSON
vii.CHARLES ROBINSON.
viii. ROBERT ROBINSON.
ix. PHILLIP ROBINSON

Generation No. 4

4. NANNIE AUGUSTA 4 ROBINSON (ELIZABETH 3 KUNKEL, JOHN 2, WILLIAM) was born March 30,1865, and died October 30, 19492. She married (1) WILLIAM WADE DUDLEY. She married (2) EDWIN JONES FINCH October 03, 1882 in Washington, D.C., son of DAVID FINCH and ANN MICKEL. He was born August 09, 1858, and died July 05, 1923.

Notes for NANNIE AUGUSTA ROBINSON:
Her father resided with her for 6 years, before his death.

Birth and Marriage dates obtained from application for membership in DAC made by Kate Thummel Parish, and other notes in files of Dorothy Thummel.
She was listed in will of Neil Graham Finch, as his mother, Nannie R. Dudley (1931)

Notes for WILLIAM WADE DUDLEY:
Apparently resided in Washington, D.C. ca 1940.
In father-in-law's obit, he was listed as Gen. W.W. Dudley.

Notes for EDWIN JONES FINCH:
Birth and Marriage dates obtained from application for membership in DAC made by Kate Thummel Parish. Among the notes of Ms Parish was a document written in Feb 1880, by Henry Spencer, of the Spencerian Washington Business College, stating Edwin had completed the business course in June 1878, and graduated at the head of his class.

Children of NANNIE ROBINSON and EDWIN FINCH are-.
i.EDITH MAY › FINCH b. October 07,1883, Denver, CO; d. March 30,1950-3; m. CLAUDE B. THUMMEL, October 30, 1909, Washington, D.C.; b. October 17, 1885, Axtell, KS.

Notes for EDITH MAY FINCH:
Birth and marriage dates obtained from application for membership in DAC made by Kate Thummel Parish. Listed in will of brother Neil Graham Finch, dated 1931.

Notes for CLAUDE B.
Resided in McLean, VA after 1944.
Birth and Marriage dates obtained from application for membership in DAC made by Kate Thummel Parish. A copy of letter he wrote to a Mrs LeMaster in 1968, gave birthplaces for him & his "first wife". He said he attended West Point. He served in the Army until he retired in 1945.
In another letter he sent to Mrs LeMaster in 1968, he states in 1967, he sent all his Finch research information to a Mr Harold D. Finch in Albuquerque, NM

ii. NEIL GRAHAM FINCH d. Aft. August 193 1; m. ESTELLE WILKES.

Notes for NEIL GRAHAM FINCH:
His will written Aug 11, 1931 was among Finch papers in the Claude B. Thummel research files.

Endnotes

1.Obituary, Unknown paper, not dated,
2.Probate Record, Aug 21, 1950. New York State, Claude B. Thummel, Exec.
3.Probate Record, August 21, 1950, New York State. Claude B. Thummel Exec.

(ahnentafel. cont.)

Traditional pedigree charts usually print four generations to a page so that 16 generations usually take around four pages to display. The beauty of an ahnentafel is that these same 16 generations would fit on one page, depending on the type size chosen, and the same numbering system used in a standard pedigree chart again allows you to quickly discern your kinship with anyone on the ahnentafel.

Your Ahnentafel

The ahnentafel takes the numbering system described above and uses it to create a continuous list of ancestors instead of a chart. The format would be as follows:

1. your name
2. your father
3. your mother

(cont pg 55)

Learning the Spanish System of Surnames

By José Casas y Sánchez pepecasas@prodigy.net.mx
Chapala, Mexico

For time immemorial in Spain the Catholic church and the civil Government (since the middle of the 19th century), have been using the same system for registering and ordering the last names of a given individual, its use extending to Latin America, since the Colonial Days.

The high number of last names a person may use, four, eight or more, does not make that person an aristocrat or more elegant or a member of the nobility, it only shows that the ancestors are known to that family or that individual in particular – it is basic genealogy. In the titled families these records are very carefully kept and most of the nobility knows by heart the cadency of their "illustrious" last names.

As most of us are Catholic, we have been baptized in our local parishes and also have been registered in the Civil Registry offices of our towns or cities, and both, the baptism certificate and the civil birth certificate, clearly states the two last names of father and mother and sometimes also the two last names of the four grandparents, that is, if the priest of that particular parish or the civil servant of the registry office was more or less educated and did not make a mistake during the registry of the names. In the larger parishes of the cities, like cathedrals or basilicas, the errors were much less frequent than in the small town parishes, so if you are lucky, in your baptism certificate you have your first eight last names. You only need to get the baptism or civil certificate of your four grandparents, and with much luck, Bingo! You have your 16 last names.

The system is simplicity in itself, let's see it through a living example, this way it will be easier to understand: I have 16 last names, which are:

Casas-Sánchez-Castaños-Loaeza-Domenech-Díaz-Echeverría-Escobedo-Tarrago-Gil-Morera-Barreiro-Bazosabal-Caldelas-Yspizua-Ortiz

The order or cadency of the last names goes by relationship:

1-Father ..... Casas
2-Mother ..... Sánchez
3-Paternal Grandmother ..... Castaños
4-Maternal Grandmother ..... Loaeza
5-Paternal Maternal Grandmother .... Domenech
6-Maternal Maternal Grandmother .... Díaz
And so on.

How did I get my 16 last names? Examining the baptism and the civil certificates of each and everyone of my ancestors, that is, beginning with father, then mother and so on, I wrote down all of their last names, then to follow the correct order or cadency of the mentioned last names one has to intercalate them, male-father, female-mother, male- grandfather, female-grandmother, etc. The certificates showed the following:

J. Casas father's eight last names:
Casas-Castaños-Domenech-Echeverría-Tarrago-Bazosabal-Morera-Yspizua.

J. Casas mother's eight last names:
Sánchez-Loaeza-Díaz-Escobedo-Gil-Caldelas-Barreiro-Ortiz

This system is logical, practical, simple and effective, it is less hard to make mistakes when investigating the family history, doing genealogical research and quartering the blazons in family heraldry.

One of the most important aspects in the Spanish system for last names is that the women never, ever lose their last names. They have exactly the same last names of their brothers. When the woman marries she only adds the last name or names of her husband, for example:

My wife's name is Ana East Sans, when she married me, she became: Ana East Sans de Casas, (of) for practical reasons she only uses Ana East de Casas, if she was a widow, (not yet) she would be: Ana East viuda de Casas, (widow of) if she was divorced (not yet) she would return to use her original name Ana East Sans.

This system allows the woman to keep forever her last names, I think is very fair and logical, it is hard for us to understand the American or British system that dictates that the woman loses her last name completely and definitely when she marries, even if she becomes a widow. And all of this in a modern liberal women's rights society!

Another important point is that by law, we have to use our first two last names always when legal documentation is involved or when signing legal affairs or writing bank checks of a certain amount above a limit, etc. etc.

The custom of always of using our two first last names is quite practical. This way we can differentiate as to our father or son when the first or Christian name is the same, this way we do not use the "Jr." Some people, (man or woman) use their second Christian name, this is quite common, in official documents it is obligatory to use it, that is, if one has the names registered in the official birth certificate.

You will find in some, not very common cases the letter "y" between the two last names, this is done in order to separate the two last names, (father and mother) and not to confuse a double last name that is composed of two words. In English this is done using a hyphen.

One thing to remember and perhaps to learn, is how to address an Hispanic person, by word or in writing, the rule is to always address the person in question by their first last name, never by the second. When in doubt, address the person by using both names. Lots of people, educated ones, but ignorant of our system keep addressing me as Mr. Sanchez, when I am Mr. Casas, or Mr. Casas y Sanchez. But, when I must correct the person that makes this involuntary error, I always try do it in a diplomatic way in order not to hurt feelings.

(ahnentafel cont)

4. your father's father
5. your father's mother
6. your mother's father
7. your mother's mother
8. your father's father's father
9. your father's father's mother
10. your father's mother's father
11. your father's mother's mother
12. your mother's father's father
13. your mother's father's mother
14. your mother's mother's father

(cont. pg 58)

Riley County Genealogical Society Seminar

Presents

Pedigree Mysteries



Arlene H. Eakle, Ph.D.

October 26, 2002
Pottorf Hall at Cico Park
Manhattan, Kansas
8 AM to 4 PM

Adding the Gene to Geneograms

Edwin M. Knights describes one of the newer methods of recording family data. (from Family Chronicle Magazine)

"The first family records were likely recorded on cave walls, but record keeping has become more sophisticated since that time."WRITTEN DOCUMENTATION of family history started back in the days when cave-dwellers began to decorate their walls with pictographic petroglyphs portraying peripetia. Later, the nobility and wealthy families could commission portrait painters or even sculptors to document their importance for posterity. Clever artists usually succeeded in giving at least a hint of the underlying personalities of their subjects, but they risked dismissal, banishment from the realm, or no doubt even worse fates. Even the talented Gilbert Stuart managed to bungle a painting of Commodore Bainbridge, giving him a shape best described as a truncated ostrich. A subsequent unknown artist modified Stuart's work with a more flattering physique to complement the handsome face that Stuart had portrayed.

Having one's statue displayed prominently has always invited attacks by unimpressed detractors, as the political winds swirl in different directions. President Andrew Jackson, who was also Commander-in-Chief, thought it fitting to have his bust carved as the figurehead of America's icon sailing ship, Old Ironsides. When the warship returned to its home port of Boston, it was not greeted with the usual enthusiasm. In those days, before the reign of Kennedys, the city was a Republican stronghold and they did not appreciate their favorite frigate being transformed into a floating advertisement for the incumbent President. One stormy summer night the figurehead was decapitated by an irate Bostonian wielding a sharp saw. Fortunately for Jackson, wooden heads could be cloned.

Written family records cover but a brief portion of humanity's existence. Prince Charles is said to have 262,142 recorded ancestors, but even this impressive genealogical record includes only the last 1,500 years. The 19th century seems to be the dawn of genealogy for those not primarily concerned with royal lineage, as a new breed of genealogists emerged, gleaning information from oral history, family Bibles and town records. Many family trees began to sprout, illustrated with carefully crafted charts. Folklore and tradition tended to diminish in importance as genealogists focused on the importance of primary documentation of evidence. In recent years, however, more attention has been paid to recording more than just the vital statistics. McGoldrick and Gerson probably can be credited with introducing the term "genogram" in 1985, but similar charts were in common use to track family medical histories well before then.

"A geneogram of the Kennedy family."Pedigree Patterns

In 1975, Dr. Victor A. McKusick emphasized the importance of a thorough family history in the evaluation of genetic disorders, especially of the first-degree relatives (i.e., parents, siblings and offspring). He divided genetic diseases into three groups:

1. Chromosomal disorders, involving the lack, excess, or abnormal arrangement of one or more chromosomes.

2. Mendelian, or simply inherited disorders, determined primarily by a single mutant gene. These can be autosomal dominant or recessive, or they can be X-linked types.

3. Multifactorial disorders. These are caused by an interaction of multiple genes and multiple exogenous or environmental factors. Although these appear to run in families, the inheritance pattern is complex and the risk to relatives is much less than the Mendelian type.

McKusick created charts of these three varieties of disorders and noted differing pedigree patterns which helped to distinguish them. They are really little family trees, or saplings, ideally involving four generations.

1. An autosomal dominant pedigree (single mutant gene) shows: a) Each affected person has an affected parent (unless it's a new mutation); b) An affected person has equal numbers of normal and affected offspring; c) Normal children of an affected person have only normal offspring; d) Males and females are equally affected; e) Each sex is likely able to transmit the condition to male and female offspring; and f) The chart shows a vertical transmission pattern through successive generations.

2. An autosomal recessive pedigree shows: a) Parents are clinically normal; b) Only siblings are affected; c) Vertical transmission does not occur; and d) Males and females are affected equally.

3. McKusick also created charts showing X-linked dominant and recessive patterns and described patterns associated with more complicated multifactorial genetic diseases. In the latter there is a cumulative effect of inheriting just the right combination of genes to produce the clinical symptoms.

By using these genograms it's possible to predict the genetic risk within a family.

"Pedigrees and genograms can be made even more useful when employed in combination with DNA analysis."A New Tool: DNA

Pedigree patterns and genograms assume new importance when combined with the information becoming increasingly available from DNA analysis. Both symptomatic and asymptomatic family members can be checked for the presence of atypical genes, making the inheritance pattern immediately clear. For this reason it is important to PRESERVE DNA EVIDENCE

FROM THE OLDER GENERATIONS — evidence usually lost forever when these individuals die. DNA collections are now easily developed from living family members. They can be stored in refrigerated banks established for this purpose. Or lyophilized DNA can be stored at home in contamination-proof containers without the need for refrigeration. Fingertip blood provides the best samples from living persons. It is also possible to save DNA from recently deceased relatives in the funeral home; post-mortem blood is no longer a good source for the DNA but buccal (inside the cheek) biopsies can be collected easily and the preservation process is the same. Of course the value of this DNA record is not limited to currently-recognized genetic diseases, as we are finding more and more conditions with DNA-related factors or susceptibilities. DNA knowledge not only enlightens us about our past — it has become a powerful tool to improve future family health.

Further Reading

* Gerson, R. and M. McGoldrick. Genograms in Family Assessment (New York: WW Norton & Co., 1985).
* Goldstein, J.L. and M.S. Brown. "Genetic Aspects of Human Disease" in Principles of Internal Medicine Ed. 8, Thorn G et al., eds. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1977).
* Knights, E.M. "Partners in Progress: Genealogy and Molecular Genetics" in NEXUS, Vol. 13, No. 6 (Boston: NEHGS, 1996).
* Marlin, E. Genograms (Chicago: Contemporary Books, 1989).

(**ahnentafel** cont.)

15. your mother's mother's mother
16-31. your great-great-grandparents
32-63. your great-great-great grandparents

An ahnentafel is particularly useful when you are corresponding with another genealogist in your family because indicating unknown ancestors with a blank space or line will allow them to see immediately where your genealogical research ends and, from the names and dates given, where you might have common ancestry.

Preparing an Ahnentafel

"Ahnentafels are a simple, non-graphical way of presenting one's family tree. Used well, they allow genealogists to perform some fancy mathematical tricks."Most of the popular genealogy software programs have the ability to print out an ahnentafel. The most popular format for presenting genealogy data is the pedigree chart, but the simple beauty of an ahnentafel will no doubt appeal to many genealogists wanting a quick, simple view of their ancestry. Increasingly, software programs are offering hourglass charts, bow-tie charts and other picturesque and creative arrangements more notable for their novelty than for any intrinsic value. Set against these, the simple format of an ahnentafel and its superior way of organizing information in a numerically ascending lineal format that allows you to immediately identify your relationship to anyone on the chart is difficult to beat. Most software programs identify each person entered with a number or can be configured to do so.

Knowing the numbers allows the researcher to use math to properly identify any individual in relation to themselves simply by knowing that even numbers are males and odd numbers are females, except for the first person who is always 1 whether male or female. Individual 33 is the wife of 32, or to put it in English your great-great-great grandparents, or to put it in ahnentafel language, your father's father's father's father's father and your father's father's father's father's mother.

Half 32 and get 16 who is your great-great grandfather. Add one and get 17 who is your great-great-grandmother; half 16 to 8 and you have your great-grandfather, and add one to get 9 who is your great-grandmother.

It may help to have a doubling chart on hand when you get into the 15th and higher generations. A common shorthand trick is to refer to one's 15th-great-grandfather as "G15", but this could be misleading since you have over 16,000 grandfathers in the 15th generation, so let's simply refer to him by his unique ahnentafel number of 32768. It would require a thick binder to present this many fifteenth generation ancestors in conventional pedigree charts.

While you may add other information to your ancestral ahnentafel listings other than number and name, in the interest of maintaining simplicity any added data should not take a listing beyond one line of data. It may take a while to get used to this numeric way of organizing ancestors, but it is a remarkably efficient system.

Ed. Note: For those of you who are archiving the volumes of Kansas Kin a correction must be made. The February and May Issues were incorrectly labeled Vol XXXV. They should have been XXXX. Our apologies.

Publications for Sale

Census

Brown Co., 1880	31.00
Clay Co., Territorial, 1860	5.00
Clay Co., 1880	30.00
Clay Co., 1895 - New	30.00
Davis (Geary) Co., Territorial, 1860	6.00
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Riley Co., 1905	48.00
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Riley Co., 1915 - Riley Co., 1925	47.00
Wabaunsee Co., Territorial, 1860	5.00
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Marriages

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Pottawatomie Co. abstracts, 1856-1886	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1855-1886	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1887-1897	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1898-1906	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1906-1914	15.00
Riley Co. index, 1914-1918	15.00

Books - Local Authors

Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie (family& local histories) published 1976 by the Riley County Genealogical Society, Manhattan, KS - includes Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee, and Washington Counties 70.00

Riley County, Kansas Officials and Families, 1855-1900, by J. Harvey Littrell;

Hardback book, pub. 1996	25.00
Softback book, pub. 1996	16.50

Kansas Newspapers, Pottawatomie County

An Index - Births, Marriages, and Deaths Westmoreland Recorder, from 1882-1918, 441 pg.	52.00
from 1919-1949, 348 pg.	43.00
An Index - Births, Deaths, and Marriages -New	21.00
Chronicled in the St. George News, frm 1912-1942	
Pottawatomie Gazette and Kansas Reporter, pub. at Louisville, from 1867-1876	
Kansas Valley and Weekly Kansas Valley, pub. at Wamego, Kansas, from 1870-1871	
An Index - Births, Marriages and Deaths New from the Wamego Reporter,1910-1927, 101 pg	19.00
An Index - Marriages and Deaths fromNewspapers Published at Wamego, Kansas from 1867-1900,	'9.00

Kansas Newspapers, Riley County

Manhattan Express Abstracts 1859-1862	8.00
Abstracts 1863-1868	10.00
Manhattan Nationalist Abstracts , 1870 -1871	9.00
Manhattan Standard Newspaper, Abstracts, Sep 1868 - Dec 1870	11.00
Randolph Enterprise, Vital Statistics,1890-1896	7.00
Vit Stats 1896-11901 & Olsburg Optic stats, 1897	7.00

Church, Obituary, School Indexes

Some Early Churches, Riley Co., Ks.	13.00
Obituary Index - Riley and Pottawatomie County	
1994-1995, --2,000 names	20.00
1998-1999, ~4,000 names -	22.00
An Index - Riley County, Ks. Funeral Card Collection, from 1960s to 1990s,	8.00
An Index - Riley County Kansas Schools, 1909-1910, ext. microfilm records	25.00

Cemetery Indexes and Maps

Abilene Cemetery, Dickinson Co.	6.00
Clay Co. Rural Cemeteries	23.00
Geary Co., excl. Junction City Cemeteries	20.00
Geary Co. Cemeteries Map	1.00
Pottawatomie Co. Cemeteries Map	1.00
Riley Co., excluding Manhattan Cemeteries	35.00
Riley Co., Manhattan Sunset Cemetery	35.00
Riley Co. Cemeteries Map	1.00
Wabaunsee Town Cemetery	8.00

Books/Publications Index and Miscellany

Full name index for Portrait and Biographical Album for Washington, Clay and Riley Counties, 1890	5.00

Address Changes

Please, if you move or change your mailing address, notify the RCGS immediately so we can update our mailing lists. The Post Office charges us money when the Kansas Kins cannot be delivered and are returned to us. This is money we can ill afford to spend.

Bourbon Co. 1920 Standard Atlas index	5.00
Clay Co. Plat Book, 1881 index	5.00
Riley Co. Blue Ribbon County 1881 index	5.00
Riley Co. Manhattan Street Names	1.00
Riley Co. Wills-Administration 1866-1893	6.00
GenSurfer - A hyperlinked list of Internet Website Addresses. Useful in Genealogy/ Family History Research—links listings of CDs and microfilm holdings, Riley County databases online at Ancestry.com, etc. - New	
disk In-house	1.00
disk Mail-order	2.00
Pedigree Charts	
Eight , Twelve & Fifteen Generation , each	3.00

Kansas Kin (RCGS Quarterly Publication)	
1963-1977 ea issue	1.00
1978-1980 ea issue	1.25
1981-1988 ea issue	1.50
1989-present ea issue	2.50
Index, Kansas Kin, vol 1-20	5.00
Index, Kansas Kin, vol 21-30	5.00
Index, Kansas Kin, vol 31-37	12.00
Complete set Kansas Kin plus indexes	150.00

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Kansas Kin

Published Quarterly by
The Riley County Genealogical Society
2005 Claflin Road
Manhattan, Kansas 66502-3415

Volume XXXX, Number 4 ISSN 0451-4084 November 2002

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RILEY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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Membership: Calendar year family dues are $20.00. Members receive the quarterly Kansas Kin and ATTEND RESEARCH CLASSES SPONSORED BY RCGS AT NO CHARGE and an hour of free research for new, out-of-town members. Members, who pay one-half their cost, may buy books and CD's approved by the Acquisitions Committee as gifts to the Society Library.

Tax Exempt Gifts: Donations to RCGS are tax deductible. RCGS is a tax exempt, educational and scientific organization under Section 501(c)(3) of IRS code, 1954.

Memorial Gifts: Families of a deceased member or non-member will be notified that a donation was received by RCGS. Donors may designate the gift for a specific purpose. Otherwise, within 90 days, the Board will identify projects.

Calendar

November

24 Annual Meeting 1:00 P.M. Luncheon,
Reservations required.$8.00 Payable to RCGS by Nov. 21
United Methodist Church, 6th and Lincoln, Wamego, KS
Election of Officers
Annual Reports,
Program:
Prof. William Keel speaker,
"I Goes to Fight Mit Sigel:
German Immigrants in the Civil War"
Public Welcome.

27-28 Closed for Holiday

December

24-25-26, 31-1-2 January 2003 Closed for Holiday

Dates to Remember

September 3-6, 2003 -- FGS Conference "A World of HiddenTreasures" Renaissance Orlando Resort at SeaWorld, Orlando, Florida.

Please Note:
The email address for RCGS has been changed to rcgs2@flinthills.com

President's Message
Wann Towers

Riley Couty Genealogical Society has gratefully accepted the gift of a car from Miss Dorothy Carter, Salina. Kansas.

The car has been sold with the proceeds deposited in RCGS Permanent Library Fund with the Manhattan Community Foundation. In this way Miss Caretr was able to dispose of her car as well as a camera ,by giving it to a charitable organization.

Miss Carter also donated to RCGS her extensive collection of r ecords and artifacts from the Rebekah Assembly. She wanted her collection housed in Manhattan as it was near the former IOOF Home and Orphanage.

Memorial and other donations may also be made to RCGS' other account with Manhattan Community Foundation, RCGS Expendable Organization Fund. Please remember these two professionally managed funds to ensure the long term growth and survivval of Riley County Genealogical Society Library.

My year as president is about over. There is something magical about being president of an organization - suddenly, you are supposed to know the answers to all the questions! One soon learns by trial and error who does know the answers. I have enjoyed working with all the dedicated volunteers at RCGS. A review of 2002 is in order. Most of these projects began long b efore January 2002.

—The third printing of Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie arrived. Over 3250 books about early settlers in our seven-county area have been sold since 1976.

—A ScanPro microform scanner haas been purchasedto be used with our own computer and printer to compliment our inventory of about 800 rolls of microfilm. Donations are still being taken to offset this cost.

—Eighty rolls of microfilm have been added to our collection.

—Visitors to RCGS Library have come from many states and several countries. They are welcomed and assisted by 40 volunteer librarians and computer assistants.

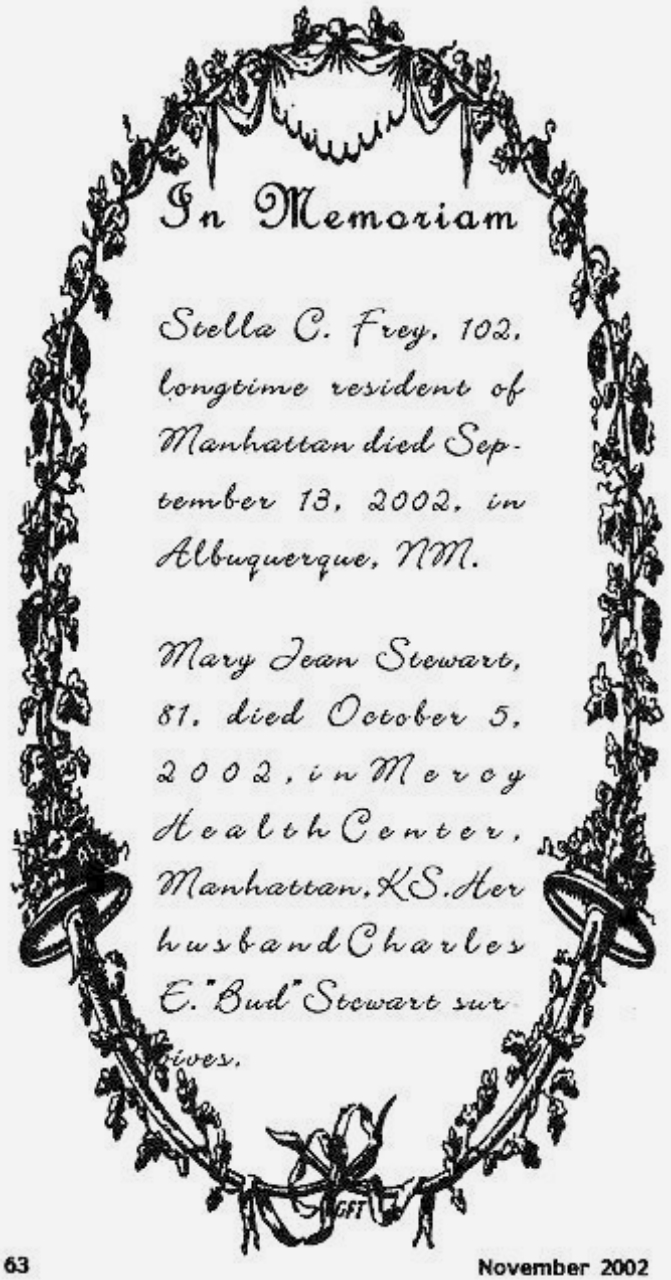
—Classes, general membership programs, field trips and our annual fall seminar have educated our members and guests. RCGS' publications for sale have been reorganized and dev eloped as a source of income.

—Family and friends of Harvey Littrell,John Davies, Miriam Fields, Stella Frey and Rose Bidwell,have made monetary gifts to RCGS in their memory. All memorials will be used to improve our library and its future.

Thank you for the confidence you have shown in my presidency. Please support the next slate of officers and board members as well. *Wann*

New Members

Millie Combs, 217 Carlisle Terrace,Manhattan,KS
Ralph and Carolyn Cotton, 26 Stern Grove Ct, San Francisco, CA
John Thomas Bonacorda, 1213 Pershing Dr. Ft Riley, KS
Nancy A Goulden, 2400 Rebecca Rd, Manhattan, KS
Alan Morganfield, 17549 W.62n d Pl, Golden, CO
Steve Nelson, 20207 East 220th St, Harrisville,MO
Cellestine W.Newman, 1201 N. Plummer, Chanute, KS
Dean Elliot Ruthstrom, 3131 Wildcat Creek Rd, Manhattan, KS
Nancy B. Williams, 2323 Cheryl Terr., Manhattan, KS



Six Carr Sisters of Dickinson County, Kansas

Research by Tom Branigar

This research was undertaken to identify the descendants of Edwin Vernon Carr & Annabelle Stevens who lived in Dickinson co, KS (DKCO). The Carrs were early settlers of Ottawa co, KS, having arrived in 1861. While studying the burials at Detroit cem in Center twp, DKCO, it was found that 3 of their daus (Martha, Juliette & Hannah), and children of a 4th dau (Clara), were buried there. A 5th dau (Sarah) was buried at Abilene and a 6th dau (Mary) had lived at Solomon for several years.

Biographical information on Edwin Vernon Carr is taken from 2 sources. One is a biography of his son-in-law John J. Jenness, published in Kansas and Kansans by William Connelley (1918), page 1582-84. The second is a biography of Edwin's dau Martha Lamb that was compiled by Martha's dau Clara Smith (copy in biographical files, Dickinson County Historical Society). These show Edwin was b ca 1819 in NY and mov to Mich where he married Annabelle Stevens. Annabelle was b ca 1819 in Ire and imm to US 1830. The Carrs lived at Milford, Mich, until ca 1846 when they mov to Morris, Ill. About 1858 they mov to Jack co, Texas, then to Kansas City, Mo, ca 1860, and then settled in Ottawa co, Kan, in 1861. Edwin d 13 Feb 1874 (Ottawa co probate file 291; the estate was not filed for probate until Dec 1890) or 13 Feb 1875 (according to the Jenness bio in Connelley); Annabelle appears in the 1900 census of Buckeye twp, Ottawa co; she d 19 Aug 1902 in Ottawa co (Ottawa co probate file 401)

Children of Edwin Vernon Carr and Annabelle Stevens:

1 i. Sarah Jane, b Jan 1840, Mich
2 ii. Martha Jane, b 30 June 1841, Mich
iii. Francis, b ca 1843, Mich; living in Hennesy, Okla, 1902
3 iv. Mary J., b 5 Mar 1845, Mich
4 v. Juliette, b 21 May 1848, Ill
vi. Hannah, b 24 Jan 1850, Ill; d 15 Nov 1873, unmarried; bur Detroit cem (tombstone)
vii. Henry B., b ca 1854, Ill; living in Colo, 1902
5 viii. Clara Emma, b Jan 1857, Ill
6 ix. Ida Floretta, b ca 1860, Texas

1. Sarah Jane Carr, b Jan 1840 in Mich; mov to Texas and then to the Kansas City area with her parents; m ca 1861, probably in the Kansas City area, to — Rowe, about whom nothing is known. He probably died by 1865. The widowed Sarah and her 2 children appear in the 1865 census of Ottawa co, Kan, living near her parents. Sarah m2 on 28 Nov 1869 to Michael Hofman (DKCO marriage rec). Michael was b Sept 1833 in Switz and imm to US 1852 (1900 census); some records spell his name Hoffman, but Hofman is the spelling on his tombstone; he is not known to be related to the Hoffman families of the New Basel area in DKCO who were also immigrants from Switz. Michael & Sarah settled near Abilene. They appear in the 1870 census of Newbern twp, 1875 census of Grant twp, and 1880, 1885 & 1900 census of Abilene. Sarah d 9 Oct 1912 & Michael d 27 Feb 1923 (death notices Abilene Weekly Reflector 17 Oct 1912 & 1 Mar 1923); both are bur in section 7 of the Abilene cem.

Children of — Rowe & Sarah Jane Carr:

7 i. Martha Alwilda Rowe, b 29 Dec 1862
8 ii. Mary Rowe, b 2 Mar 1864

Child of Michael Hofman & Sarah Jane Carr Rowe:

iii. George F. Hofman, b Aug 1874; living in Burknett, Texas, 1923

2. Martha Jane Carr, b 30 June 1841 in Mich; mov to Ottawa co, KS, with her parents; m 11 Feb 1864 to John W. Lamb (DKCO marriage rec). John was b 2 Apr 1834 in Butler co, Ohio, son of William Lamb & Jane Wilson; mov to DKCO 1858 and settled near Detroit. They appear in 1870 census of Lamb twp, and 1875, 1880, 1885 & 1900 census of Center twp, living near Detroit. John d 3 Jan 1919 and Martha d 31 Oct 1926; both are bur in Detroit cem (tombstones; obits Enterprise Journal 9 Jan 1919 & 4 Nov 1926)

Children of John W. Lamb & Martha Jane Carr:

i. Charles B., b 15 Apr 1864; d 29 June 1926, unmarried; bur Detroit cem (obit Enterprise Journal 1 July 1926; tombstone & obit gives birthdate of 15 Apr 1863, but 1900 census says Apr 1864)
ii. W. Alexander, b 28 Feb 1866; d 25 Apr 1867; bur Detroit cem (tombstone)
iii. Nancy C., b 27 June 1868; d 22 Oct 1873; bur Detroit cem (tombstone)
iv. Cora, b 17 Apr 1870; m Henry Swader; d 9 May 1936; bur Detroit cem (obit Enterprise Journal 14 May 1936)
9 v. Martha Belle, b 27 Oct 1871
vi. Orpha J., b 16 Feb 1873; d 31 Aug 1875; bur Detroit cem (tombstone)
vii. John G., b 12 Sept 1875; d 8 Feb 1876; bur Detroit cem (tombstone)
viii. Lucy, b Oct 1877; m John J. Merillat; living in Topeka, KS, 1936
ix. Fanny, b 9 Aug 1879; m George W. Merillat; d 18 Sept 1914; bur Mount Hope cem (obit Enterprise Journal

24 Sept 1914)

x. Clara M., b 11 Nov 1883; m George Smith; d 13 June 1935; bur Detroit cem (obit Enterprise Journal 20 June 1935)

3. Mary J. Carr, b 5 Mar 1845 in Mich; mov to Ottawa co, Kan, 1861; m 15 Aug 1866 (Geary co, KS marriage rec) to John J. Jenness. John was b 2 Jan 1839 at Hermon, Penobscot co, Maine, son of David L. Jenness & Martha York; he participated in the Pikes Peak gold rush in 1859; mov to Kansas in 1861 and lived at Junction City. Following their marriage they settled in Ottawa co, Kan, where they appear in the 1880 census of Ottawa twp, the 1885 census of Lincoln twp, and the 1900 census of Buckeye twp. In 1910 they moved to Solomon in DKCO. John served 2y as mayor of Solomon. John d 24 Apr 1923 at Solomon. After his death Mary moved to Salina, Saline co, Kan. She d 31 Mar 1932 at Salina (obits Solomon Tribune 26 Apr 1923 & 7 Apr 1932). Both are bur in the Niles cem in Ottawa co. The biography of John J. Jenness in Connelley (pp 1582-84) gives a detailed account of this family, including the names and birthdates of all of their children.

Children of John J. Jenness & Mary J. Carr:

i. Carrie B., b 27 Sept 1867; m W. Spencer; living at Parkersburg, WV, 1923 & 1932

ii. Walter V., b 30 Dec 1868; d 29 Aug 1890, age 21y 8m (tombstone); bur Niles cem

iii. John H., b 31 Aug 1870; living at Kansas City, Mo, 1923 & 1932

iv. Clarence, b 24 June 1872; d 28 Aug 1872, age 2m 4d (tombstone); bur Niles cem

v. Burton, b 24 June 1872; d 9 May 1875, age 2y 10m 15d (tombstone); bur Niles cem

vi. Esther, b 26 Feb 1874; d 3 Apr 1875, age 1y 1m 7d (tombstone); bur Niles cem

vii. Grace, b 8 Apr 1876; m T.F. Sullivan; living at Salina, Kan, 1923 & 1932; d 22 Jan 1959 (tombstone); bur Niles cem

viii. Nellie, b 12 Mar 1878; m Claude A. Roberts; living at Solomon, 1923, and at Los Angeles, Calif, 1932

ix. Ray, b 5 Feb 1881; m 12 Feb 1902 to Maggie Parks; living at Amarillo, Texas, 1923 & 1932

4. Juliette Carr, b 21 May 1848 in Ill; mov to Ottawa co, KS, with her parents; m 24 Dec 1870 in Geary co, KS (Geary co marriage rec) to William H. Lamb. William was b 21 Apr 1841 in Butler co, Ohio, son of William Lamb & Jane Wilson; mov to DKCO 1858 and settled near Detroit. They appear in 1880 & 1885 census of Center twp, living near Detroit; later mov to Decatur, Ill. Juliette d 23 Feb 1895 in Kansas City, Mo, and was bur in Detroit cem (tombstone; death notice Enterprise Journal 28 Feb 1895); William later mov to Lincoln, Neb; he d 11 Apr 1910 and was bur in Detroit cem (tombstone; death notice Enterprise Journal 14 Apr 1910)

Children of William H. Lamb & Juliette Carr:

i. Nellie Caroline, b 28 Mar 1872; m William Taylor; lived at Lincoln, Neb; d 19 Nov 1919 at Denver, Colo; bur Detroit cem (obit Enterprise Journal 20 Nov 1919)

ii. William H., b 28 July 1873; d 13 July 1877; bur Detroit cem (tombstone)

iii. Walter, b ca 1875; living in Lincoln, Neb, 1949

iv. George T., b 30 Sept 1876; d 10 Feb 1892; bur Detroit cem (tombstone)

v. Victor Edwin, b 14 Apr 1879; m Viola Strickler; d 18 Apr 1949, Kansas City, Mo; bur Detroit cem (obit Abilene Reflector-Chronicle 26 Apr 1949; tombstone)

5. Clara E. Carr, b Jan 1857 in Ill; mov to Ottawa co, KS with her parents; m 17 Oct 1881 to Eugene Clewell (Ottawa co marriage rec); Eugene was b July 1856 in Ohio; during the 1890s they lived for several years near Detroit where three of their children are buried; the 1900 census shows them living with Clara's widowed mother Annabelle Carr in Buckeye twp, Ottawa co; they later mov to Junction City, Geary co; Clara d in Mar 1924 and was bur in Highland cem at Junction City (death notice Junction City Weekly Union 27 Mar 1924); Eugene Clewell later mov to Portland, Ore; he d 13 Jan 1935 and was bur in Lincoln Memorial Park in Portland (death notice Portland Oregonian 14 & 16 Jan 1935)

Children of Eugene H. Clewell & Clara E. Carr:

i. Charles, b July 1882; d 31 Dec 1924 in Topeka; bur Highland cem at Junction City (death notice Junction City Weekly Union 8 Jan 1925)

ii. Oscar, b Feb 1884; living in Junction City 1924 & Denver, Colo, 1935

iii. Frederick, b Nov 1885; living in Portland, Ore, 1935

iv. daughter, d 12 Dec 1897, age 12y; bur Detroit cem (death notice Enterprise Journal 16 Dec 1897); her age as given in the death notice suggests she might have been a twin of Frederick

v. infant child, d Apr 1890; bur Detroit cem (death notice Chapman Courier 26 Apr 1890)

vi. Hazel, b Apr 1894; m Ben Kirkland; living in Salina, Kan, 1924 & 1935

vii. Lydia, b Oct 1897 (birth notice Enterprise Journal 7 Oct 1897); d 23 Sept 1898 (death notice Enterprise Journal 29 Sept 1898); bur Detroit cem

6. Ida Floretta Carr, b ca 1860 in Texas (according to 1865 census of Ottawa co, but 1880 census says she was 22y

old and b in Ill); raised in Ottawa co; m 11 May 1880 at Solomon, DKCO to Joseph W. Huffman (DKCO marriage rec); he was b ca 1857 in Ohio; they appear in 1880 census of Lincoln twp, Ottawa co, Kan; Ida preceded her mother in death, leaving 3 ch who were listed in Annabelle's probate file in 1902

Children of Joseph W. Huffman & Ida Floretta Carr:

i. Mary, b May 1882; living with Annabelle Carr in 1900 census of Buckeye twp, Ottawa co, unmarried; m — Pollock and living in Mountain Vale, Colo, in 1902

ii. Ross, living in Mountain Vale, Colo, 1902

iii. Jessie, living in Mountain Vale, Colo, 1902

7. Martha Alwilda Rowe, b 29 Dec 1862 in Mo; raised near Abilene; m 28 Nov 1878 to George G. Huffman (DKCO marriage rec); George was b 29 Aug 1858 in Henry co, Ill, son of Herbert & Mary Huffman; mov to DKCO with his parents 1871 and settled near Abilene; George & Wilda appear in 1885 & 1900 census of Abilene; Wilda d 23 May 1923 and George d 11 Apr 1938 (obits Abilene Reflector 7 June 1923 & 14 Apr 1938); both are bur in section 7 of the Abilene cem

Children of George G. Huffman & Martha Alwilda Rowe:

i. Gertrude, b Feb 1880; m1 C.J. Rawalt; m2 — Harvey; living at Home Lake, Colo, 1938

ii. Jennie Myrtle, b 13 Nov 1882; d 29 Oct 1884, age 1y 11m 16d; bur section 7 of Abilene cem (tombstone)

iii. Bessie M., b 27 Aug 1884; m Charles D. Haynes; d 9 July 1936; bur section 3 of Abilene cem (tombstone)

iv. Clarence, b Nov 1886; d 4 Nov 1926; bur section 7 of Abilene cem (tombstone)

v. Genevieve, b Apr 1890; m Oliver Andrews; d 9 Nov 1955, Boulder, Colo (death notice Abilene Reflector-Chronicle 14 Nov 1955)

vi. George Milton, b 5 Aug 1892; m Hazel M. —; d 27 Feb 1951; bur Abilene cem (obit Abilene Reflector-Chronicle 28 Feb 1951)

8. Mary Rowe b 2 Mar 1864 in Leavenworth, Kan (according to 1865 census of Ottawa co); raised near Abilene; m 8 Jan 1885 to Otto Philip Byers (DKCO marriage rec); Otto was b 2 May 1863 at Tampico, Ind, son of Jasper J. Byers & Sarah Ellen Archer; he mov to Kan in 1878 and worked for the Kansas Pacific and Rock Island railroads at various stations (a detailed account of his career and family background is in Kansas and Kansans by Connelley, pp 2685-86); they mov to Hutchinson, Reno co, ca 1888 where they spent most of their married life but appear in 1900 census of Abilene; Mary d 30 Sept 1918 and was bur next to her mother in section 7 of the Abilene cem (tombstone); Otto remarried after her death; he mov to Chicago, Ill, ca 1931, where he d 7 Apr 1936 (obit Hutchinson Herald 8 Apr 1936); he was bur in Fairlawn cem at Hutchinson

Children of Otto P. Byers & Mary Rowe:

i. Walter Philip, b 7 Apr 1887, Abilene; m 1909 to Adele Cummins; had 4 ch; d 15 Sept 1924 at Hutchinson; bur Fairlawn cem (obit Hutchinson Herald 16 Sept 1924)

ii. Florence, b 2 Aug 1890, Hutchinson; m W.H. Williams; living at Boyd, Beaver co, Okla, 1918 & 1936

9. Martha Belle Lamb, b 27 Oct 1871 near Detroit; m 6 Sept 1892 (DKCO marriage rec) to John S. Hastings; he was b 5 Oct 1867 near Greenville, Ill, son of William & Nancy Hastings; mov to Detroit area ca 1879. John & Martha appear in 1900 census of Center twp. John d 12 Oct 1937 & Martha d 1 Mar 1965; both are bur in Detroit cem (obits Enterprise Journal 14 & 21 Oct 1937; Abilene Reflector-Chronicle 1 Mar 1965)

Children of John S. Hastings & Martha Belle Lamb:

i. Lester, d 9 Apr 1893, age 28d; bur Detroit cem (tombstone)

ii. William, b 18 June 1894 (birth notice Enterprise Journal 21 June 1894); d 4 Feb 1900 (death notice Abilene Reflector 8 Feb 1900); bur Detroit cem

iii. Charles, b 14 Apr 1898; m Margaret Morris; had 1 dau; d 4 Nov 1972, Huntington Beach, Calif (death notice Enterprise Journal 9 Nov 1972)

iv. Georgia A., b 30 June 1901; m Theodore Waffle; no ch; d 18 Dec 1965; bur Detroit cem (obit Enterprise Journal 23 Dec 1965)

Correction from Aug Issue

(ed.note The following is rest of the list of Senn children from the August KK)

Children of John Senn & Margaret Schlegel (Senn):

i. Johanna, b Apr 1870

ii. John, b 20 Dec 1871; d 26 Mar 1887; bur New Basel cem (tombstone)

iii. Barbara Jacobina, b ca 1874; m 1 Jan 1894 to Christian Knieling (DKCO marriage rec)

iv. Rosa, b ca 1876

v. Anna, b ca 1878; m 30 Jan 1896 to Eugene Eyer (DKCO marriage rec)

vi. Elsbeth, b 1880

vii. Christian, b ca 1882

Finding Genealogy on the Net
http://www.spub.co.uk/fgi/text/index.html.image.tiff "
Murphy's Pub(Ohio German & Irish roots)
<www.alltel.net/~dmurphy595/>
National Archives of Ireland
<www.nationalarchives.ie/>
UK Multimap
<uk.multimap.com/map/places.cgi>
UK Webcams
<www.ukwebcameras.co.uk/>

Afro-American Community in Manhattan, KS-1865-1940

by Rebecca Rose

What is the genesis of the vital Afro-American community in Manhattan? How did it develop an identity and a sense of community and how did it cope with existing racial stratifications? Nupur Chaudhuri has written *Afro-American Community in Manhattan, KS:1865-1940* researching their role, using factual sources such as contemporary newspapers and interviews with 23 elderly Afro-American citizens. Funded by a grant from Kansas Committee on Humanities, she deals with religious, social, occupational and educational aspects and traces the population from the Federal Census of 1860 (showing no black population in Manhattan) to 1940 figures. Lots of little-known facts will surprise and enlighten you. For instance: By 1875 the black population had risen to almost 6% as people moved west looking for a better life and by 1880 census, they represented 15% of the total population. Manhattan grew so rapidly, adding more white than non-white that by 1940, Afro-Americans dropped to 2% percent of the town. What could have been a dry study of life is actually is a very readable, fascinating contribution to local history.

Chaudhuri's emphasis is on the "average citizens in their private and public sphere" and how they shaped events at local, regional and state levels. The cultural expansion was centered in the church. In interviews with seniors the history of churches and its importance in establishing their personal identity, is dominant in their memories. If your family was an early settler, his/her name might be found in the index prepared by Richard Phillips, Janeice Crosson, Wann Towers and Muriel Wilson. Even if your ancestor is not mentioned by name, you can gain great appreciation for life during these years in the black community and how they, lived, worked and celebrated. One senior remembered Emancipation Day being a special celebration on August 3; festivities disappeared in the 1930's and seemed to be absorbed into the 4th of July holiday. Quotes from oral history are especially interesting; nothing like hearing impressions from someone who was there. Race relations seemed to be fairly good, but existing in racial stratifications. Prohibitions of the times seem strange to us in 2002. Despite all these things, the sense of unity and community in raising families was a strong, binding element. The first segregation of schools (as a separate unit) occurred in 1903 and was not generally looked upon favorably by the black community. In 1904 Douglas School opened with 60 students. Primary grades were held there, but after 6th grade, students were integrated into junior and senior schools. In high school assemblies, black students were required to sit in the back and few had any incentive to complete their education if they could not see how it might translate into jobs other than unskilled labor. Interactions between the black and white community were limited and restrictions were placed on the use of institutions such as parks, swimming pools and theaters.

The 29 page study is documented and supplemented with population tables and statistics on employment. A valuable source for genealogists with local Afro-American ancestry, local history buffs and a real tool in a living history program, this and other resource books about your family and mine can be found at the **Riley County Genealogical Society**.

From the *Wamego Times*

July 3, 1902

On account of high water the oldest mill in Kansas, built in 1857 on Vermillion Creek, near the present town of Laclede has been washed away and destroyed.

Seven miles of track of the Kansas and Southern Railroad, the short line from Westmoreland and Blaine, are washed out. The lone engine used in the operation of the road, is in the mud near Moodyville.

Joe Teeter reports the sale of the Woods & Childers livery to J.E.Stewart.

Word was received here Sunday night for the police force to look out for a man who did a little shooting at Manhattan. Night policeman Wilson searched through a train of stock cars and was pretty sure he had located his man but the train pulled out before he had time to get him out of the car. Wilson stayed with the train and at Topeka he learned that he was off wrong as there was no man in the car he watched so carefully. Our policeman returned Monday morning and it was a great disappointment to the crowd which had gathered at the depot when they learned that he had his ride for nothing.

June 23, 1927

Pottawatomie County Commissioners came to an agreement with the Union Pacific Railroad CFro. to build the new road (federal aid highway between Silver Lake and the Pottawatomie County line) The new road will be built south of the Union Pacific tracks to the county line,thus eliminating four railroad crossings. When it is finished there will be no railroad crossings from Kiro to the Potawatomie County line.

April 17, 1952

Jimmie Johnson, present manager of the A & P Food Store in Wamego and Jack Delp of Manhattan, announced this week they have purchased Moore's IGA Food Store in Wamego. The store will be operated under the name "J & J Super Market" and will be associated with IGA..

May 5, 1977

Freda Pitney, longtime math teacher at Wamego High Schoo. will beinducted as an honorary member of the National Honor Society at the society's 1977 induction ceremony Tuesday.

May 1, 1902

Claud Day met with an accident Tuesday in which he was severely hurt and the wonder is that he was not instantly killed. He fell from the roof of James St. John's new building with a bundle of shingles on his shoulders, the shingles striking him in the face and head. His face was badly bruised and he received other injuries from which he was unconscious for several hours.

Help With Civil War Research

Did your ancestor serve in the Civil War?

You can find lots of information about Civil War sailors and soldiers online at <http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/> Here is an example. My gt grandfather served in this company. You can search for the person's name or the company he was in.

UNION--Missouri Volunteers

10th Regiment, Missouri Infantry

Organized at St. Louis, Mo., August, 1861. Attached to Dept. of Missouri to May, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, Army of the Mississippi, to November, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 7th Division, Left Wing 13th Army Corps (Old), Dept. of the Tennessee, to December, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 7th Division, 16th Army Corps, to January, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 7th Division, 17th Army Corps, to September, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 17th Army Corps, to December, 1863. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 15th Army Corps, to October, 1864.

SERVICE.-Guarding Pacific Railroad till November, 1861. Expedition through Jefferson County September 1-3. Fulton, Mo., October 28. At Hermann, Mo., December 1-23. Expedition through Warren, Callaway, Boone and Audrain Counties December, 1861. At Warrenton, Mo., till February, 1862. At High Bridge till April. At Cape Girardeau, Mo., till April 30. Moved to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 30. Coffey's Landing, Tenn., May 2. Siege of Corinth, Miss., May 5-30. Action at Farmington May 9 (Reserve). Skirmish on Booneville Road May 29. Pursuit to Booneville May 31-June 12. At Corinth till August. At Jacinto till September 18. Battle of Iuka September 19. Battle of Corinth October 3-4. Grant's Central Mississippi Campaign November, 1862, to January, 1863. Escort train to Memphis, Tenn., December 20-30, 1862. Guard duty on Memphis & Charleston Railroad at Germantown and near Memphis till March, 1863. Expedition to Yazoo Pass and operations against Fort Pemberton and Greenwood March 13-April 5. Moved to Milliken's Bend, La., and duty there till April 25. Movement on Bruinsburg and turning Grand Gulf April 25-30. Battle of Port Gibson May 1. (In support). Big Black River May 3. Battles of Raymond May 12. Jackson May 14. Champion's Hill May 16. Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18-July 4. Assaults on Vicksburg May 19 and 22. Surrender of Vicksburg July 4. Garrison duty at Vicksburg till September 12. At Helena, Ark., till October 1. Moved to Memphis, thence march to Chattanooga, Tenn.,

October 1-November 22. Operations on Memphis & Charleston Railroad in Alabama October 20-29. Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign November 23-27. Tunnel Hill November 23-24. Mission Ridge November 25. At Bridgeport, Ala., till January 1, 1864. At Royd's Station and Brownsboro, Ala., along Memphis & Charleston Railroad till June 15. (Constructed bridge across Flint River at Brownsboro.) Moved to Kingston, Ga., via Huntsville and Stevenson, Ala., June 15-20. Moved to Resaca July 2, and duty there till August 17. (Cos. "I" and "K" till October.) Defence of Resaca October 12-13 (Cos. "I" and "K"). Companies "A," "B," "C," "D," "E," "F" and "G" left for muster out August 17, and mustered out August 24, 1864. Company "H" attached to Company "E," 24th Missouri Infantry. Companies "I" and "K" mustered out October 31, 1864. Regiment lost during service 3 Officers and 98 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 2 Officers and 228 Enlisted men by disease. Total 331.

Ft Wayne to Close and Then Reopen at Interim Location

This was on the St.L-Metro List - Allen Co. Public Library Temporary Closing Announcement Please pass the word...one of this country's greatest genealogical collections will be "off-line" for at least six weeks. If you've never been there, and you get a chance, do go and plan to spend a minimum of a half day. You'll be overwhelmed by their collection.

The Historical Genealogy Department of the Allen County Public Library will close for relocation on Saturday, December 14, 2002 at 6pm. The department will remain closed through the month of January 2003. This is to allow time to move all our materials to our interim location.The current building will be going through renovation and expansion. All our research materials will be available up until Saturday, December 14 at 6P.M. At that time the department will be closed so we can move all our materials to our interim location. When the library opens at that location,we will have all our books, microforms and periodicals ready for research. Closing the department will allow us to move the whole collection at once instead of doing it piecemeal. This will ensure that the materials you are coming to Fort Wayne to use for your research will be available when you arrive, offering the full collection for our researchers. If we moved pockets of materials, what you needed for your research might not be available. By moving the whole collection at once it will ensure that the materials you are interested in will be available until we close on December 14th, and when we reopen in late January 2003.

The interim location of the Allen County Public Library will be at 200 East Berry St., Fort Wayne, Indiana. Locally, it is called Renaissance Square. It is 5 blocks to the east from the current library. There will be limited free parking available; there is also a pay parking garage across the street and more than 150 metered spaces in close proximity.

One of the most exciting things about our interim location is that the genealogy collection will be a browsing collection. All the materials will be out and available for the researcher to retrieve them. Materials will not have to be paged; the shelves will be open.

The projected time frame is 2-3 years for our being located at the interim location. Visiting the library web site

http://www.acpl.lib.in.us or phoning the department at 260-421-1225 is the best way to get current relocation information.

This is a very exciting time for all of us, librarians and researchers alike. Our goal is to keep our patrons informed and continue to offer the highest level of customer service possible now, in our interim location, and in our newly renovated library.

From NGS Newsmagazine (excerpts)

Finding that Final Resting Place

by Heather Jones deGeorge

...Knowing where and when an ancestor died doesn't always seem to bring closure. You want to know their final resting place. This is not always possible to locate. Records were not always kept in full. Gravestones, even full cemeteries have disappeared.

There are a number of places to find cemetery transcriptions and volunteers who are willing to seek out a cemetery and/or a specific stone in a cemetery. The largest and most comprehensive project is the USGenWeb Tombstone project, which is a network of volunteers who do transcriptions and lookups. You can find them at <www.rootsweb.com/~cemetery/>

You needn't be a computer user to find burial places. Documents available regarding death are death certificates, obituaries, church/synagogue records, social security records, and pension records. The latter two will note the date of death of the recipient and the last address to which payment was sent. The first two will detail the date of death and usually the location. The death certificate may even give the date and place of burial.

Different states and counties have different laws regarding who can access death information and what information is accessible. Therefore when requesting a death certificate be sure to tell them what information you are hoping to get from it and that it is for a genealogical purpose.

Church/synagogue records vary in that not all of them keep a complete accounting of the deaths of their members. Synagogues have the added possibility of a plaque existing on their memorial board for the deceased purchased by their survivors.

Social Security records will tell you the date of the last payment and the address to which it was sent. (ed. note: This last is not always the last address of the deceased. In my own mother's case that address was mine as I had her power of attorney and was handling her mail. She died many counties west of here in a nursing home.)

Pension records can go back much farther in time than Social Security. Pensions were given to veterans of the Revolutionary War and every war thereafter. If your ancestor served in the military you can access records through the National Archives at <www.nara.gov/research/ordering/milordr.html>

For help in tracking down lost civilian pensions go to the Federal Consumer Information Center's pension information page at <www.pueblo.ga.gov/cic_text/money/lost-pension/lost-pen.htm> or call 202-326-4000 their general inquiry line.

In many states and counties the actual burial location is stated on the death certificate. Although the other information on this document is not a primary source, the burial place is usually accurate.

Unless the person has died within the last 100 years an obituary may be very hard to find. Earlier newspapers were not especially good about including lengthy obituaries in their pages. There are sites online that may help. Cyndi's List at <www.cyndislist.com/obits.htm> is a good example.

Knowing the religious denomination with which the deceased was affiliated may shorten the search for the burial site. Many churches had their own cemeteries at one time.

Check census information for the ancestor's last residence before his death and look in that state for death facts. Check the index of wills. From a will you may discover the date of death. The probate record may show a payment to a burial ground or to a person for a burial plot. Perhaps payments were made to a stone cutter for a tombstone.

It is not uncommon to find a gravestone or monument in a family plot detailing the death of someone who is not actually buried there. These may be small plaques or markers.

Save Those Labels



We continue to save Best Choice UPC codes. For each 1,000 collected, we receive $30 from Associated Wholesale Grocers. Bring them to the library and place them in the marked can on the librarian's desk or mail them. All we need is the bar code like this sample. The numbers beneath are important, so try not to clip them off. Thanks for your help.

Kansas Kin

Statehood Ball To Be Held

Plan to attend the statehood Ball in Abilene, January 25, 2003, at Sterl Hall. A brass band playing hits of the 1860's will provide authentic music and dance proctors will be there to involve everyone in traditional dances of the period. Many will be in costume to enhance the living history aspect of this event. The dances will be very simple, The grand March and the Virginia reel will be highlighted.

Contact any of the following: JimGray of the CowboySociety, Ellsworth, Judy Billings of the KS Territorial Society , Lawrence, and Roy Hodges of Civil War Reenactors, Salina.

Robert and AnitaThomas of Ft Scott will proctor.
Sponsored by the Dickinson County Historical Society.



Frm NGS Newsmagazine.

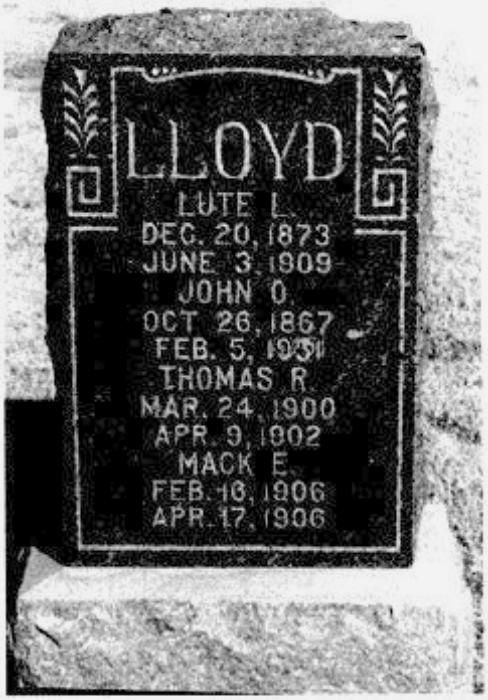
"Using Reflected Sunlight to Photograph Headstone Inscriptions" by Dennis M. Ridenour (excerpted by ed.)

Photographing headstones can be frustrating, especially if the inscription has been damaged or worn by exposure to the elements. The camera's eye often does not discern worn inscriptions, especially on a cloudy day or in a shady cemetery.

There are many methods that can be used to clean a stone, but most are damaging to the material of the stone and often not very effective in revealing the carving anyway.

Direct sunlight or fill flash often cast no shadows in the engravings and so do not aid in differentiating the letters. What is needed is some kind of light which strikes at an angle and casts shadows where the indentations are.

Experimenting with a large mirror, Dennis Ridour discovered that he could redirect the sunlight from almost any position so that it fell across the face of the stone at an angle which made it possible for the camera to read the inscription. Sunlight from behind the stone could be redirected back onto thestone, and sunlight from in front of the stone could be redirected at a more advantageous angle.



Sometimes using the mirror just a few feet from the stone worked best and sometimes he had to place the mirror seventy feet or more away. Standing at the stone and looking in a straight line he would find the placewhere sunlightwashitting the ground and place his mirror there.

The next step was to adjust the mirror so that it reflected the sunlight across the face of the stone. More difficult was locking the mirror into position so that the light kept being reflected properly until the picture could be taken. Ridenour used as a prop a copy box which he had built himself. But better yet, would be an assistant who could hold the mirror in place.

Reflected sunlight works with a film or a digital camera. The advantage of a digital camera is that you can immediately view the photo and determine whether or not the headstone inscription is clear and readable before you leave the premises. (ed.note: Tombstones are from Buda Cemetery, Ness County, Kansas.)



(The RCGS library (Platt House) was the residence in which the first issue of ***The Industrialist*** was published according to the picture of the house which accompanied an article in the April 24, 1915 issue of that KSAC newspaper. 40th Anniversary Number)

Born Forty Years Ago

The Industrialist Was First issued from Private Residence.

President John A. Anderson Founded Paper as Exponent of Agriculture and Industrial Education-- Published Regularly Since 1874.

Forty years ago today the first number of the *Industrialist* was issued from a big brick residence which still stands half a mile northwest of the present college campus and just across the road from the old Bluemont campus.

The first number of *The Industrialist* was a four page sheet with a type page 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. This made it possible to run three columns of standard width to the page. John A. Anderson, president of the college, was managing editor. John H. Folks of Wellington, a member of the board of regents, was business manager, while all members of the faculty were associate editors. The paper was published by the printing department under the direction of A.A. Stewart, a young man who had formerly been a student in the college but had given up his studies to devote all his time to the superintendency of printing.

Students Worked in Printing

Printing had been introduced into the curriculum of the college as an "industrial" in 1873, and when *The Industrialist* was started, a number of students were taking the work. According to the catalogue, it was intended primarily for girls, but the enrollment consisted to a considerable extent of boys, though the first issue of the paper announces, that "two young ladies captured the printing department's dinner bucket and confiscated the lunch." Mr. Stewart goes on to say that "They returned the bucket."

Students who were deficient in English were expected to take printing, the idea being that work at the case would train them in spelling, grammar, punctuation, and other details in which they were deficient.

Borrowed Type for Paper

Some of the type used in the paper was borrowed. E.P. Harris, state printer furnished a head letter, and A. Griffin, who was owner of the *Nationalist*, lent a considerable amount of type, including some pearl or five point..

The price of the paper then, as now, was 75 cents a year. The college had little money and the expenses of the paper were guaranteed by two private individuals. Advertising was accepted at 10 cents a nonparell line for display and from 1 to 2 cents for reading notices. Advertisements for the college were, of course, run free. The commercial advertising in the first issue of the paper appears to have totaled $1.20. The regular edition was 700 copies, but in the first year one edition reached 3,300 copies.

Industrialist Has Changed Form

The establishment of The Industrialist was the plan of President Anderson, who had altered the college from a classical to an industrial institution and who wished a medium in which to present his ideas of educating the farmers, mechanics, business men and women of the state and to present bits of agricultural information.

Once started, The Industrialist has continued to the present day, adding, however, the work "Kansas" to its title in 1910. The form of the paper has changed four times. On October 13, 1877, it was issued with a type page 8 3/4 by 12 1/2 inches. This was supplanted august 24, 1889, by a page measuring 9 1/2 by 14 inches. In January, 1898, when Thomas Elmer Will was president of the college and editor of the paper, it was changed from a weekly to a monthly and appeared in typical magazine form,with a type page 4 1/2 by 7 1/2 inches. Advertising was at the same time permanently discontinued. In about a year and a half it was changed back to a weekly, but the size was not altered until October 22, 1910, when the present form was adopted.

John A. Anderson continued as editor of the paper until February 8, 1878. E. M. Shelton, professor of agriculture, then became managing editor and continued as such to 1887. From that time to 1897, George T. Fairchild, pesident of the college was editor of the paper. He was succeeded by Thomas E. Will, who served for two years, being followed by Ernest R. Nichols. In the autumn of 1909 Henry Jackson Waters became president of the college and editor of the paper. He has continued editor-in-chief since that time, but when the department of Industrial Journalism was established in 1910, the head of that department became managing editor of the paper. Charles Dillon was in charge until July, 1913. He was succeeded by Harlan D.Smith, who resigned because of poor health, in less than a year.

In the old days of *The Industrialist* , the president of the college was the active editor and sometimes wrote practically the entire paper. a column of comment was long conducted by J.D.Walters. Doctor Walters, who is now local editor of the paper has been on its staff longer than any other person, having accepted a position in the college and consequently a place on the paper's staff in 1876.

From **Heartlines**, pub by Heart of America Genealogical Society of Kansas City, MO

Missouri World War I Veterans.

Missouri Secretary of State Matt Blunt announced on May 28th that more than 145,000 Missourians who served their country during World War I are listed in a new database created by his office. The World War I service record database will provide essential information to scholars and family historians about "Show-Me-State" military personnel and constitute an on-line honor roll of their distinguished patriotic service to the state and nation during the "Great War."

"Each of us owes a tremendous debt to the men and women who served our nation in wartime," Blunt said. "The World War I Service Record Database pays tribute to their courage and sacrifice in defending America's freedoms. It is my hope that this database will strengthen Missouri's long tradition of honoring the spirit of patriotism that led these men and women to bravely contribute to the war effort and the victory for democracy.

"The World War I Service Record Database makes information about these men and women readily available to historians, family members, and other researchers. I strongly commend the State archives and our Local Records division for its effort to make this database a reality. I hope this work will contribute greatly to the public's awareness of the soldiers and sailors who bravely served both here and abroad during World war I."

In April 1917, the United states entered World War I. Nearly 750,000 Missouri men registered for the draft. Over 156,000 served in all branches of the armed forces and more than 10,000 were wounded or killed in action.

The Missouri State Archives, a division of the Office of the Secretary of State, serves as the collective memory for the state's rich history. "We strive to preserve the records that tell the stories of Missouri's unique heritage and that incudes a variety of military records from the War of 1812 through World War I." said State Archivist Kenneth Winn. "These World War I service records are valuable in the details they provide about the Missouri men who served during that conflict. The database is a significant contribution in our effort to assist family historians and military researchers. The Archives is committed to making the state's records available to the public. The database demonstrates how technology can offer enhanced access in innovative ways."

The world War I Service Record Database offers more than 145,000 entries. The records include such names as Harry Truman, who fought with the 35th Division and General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force. Connie Reichart, of the Missouri State Archives' Local Records Program, assumed primary responsibility for entering records into the database. "It appears that many soldiers died from influenza," she noted. "Also, the potential of aviation was just beginning to be explored as a military attack strategy. There are references to deaths in 'aeroplane' accidents throughout the service records."

The Missouri State Archives is the officially designated repository for all state records of permanent and historical value. Within the over 110 million pages of paper records, 215,000 photographic prints and negatives, and more than 55,000 reels of microfilm is a variety of information for genealogists, historians, and scholars.

Records dating from 1770 tell of Missouri history under French and Spanish colonial rule, as a United States territory, and finally as a state. Military history highlights include Civil War records for both Union and confederate troops, service cards for the Mexican and Spanish-American wars, as well as the World War I service records.

To access the World War I Service Record database, log on to the secretary of State's website at <http://www.sos.state.mo.us/archives/>

Seminar Number 41

We hope all of you who attended, enjoyed hearing Arlene Eakle, at the Fall Seminar.There are always so many good research tips to be learned from the experts. A big thank you goes to all who assisted us in holding our 41st seminar.

Traditional Irish Recipe

IRISH SODA SCONES
A peasant's bread that can be made on an open fire, hot stove, or electric griddle. Traditionally it was made in a round, cast-iron griddle.

-Use soda scones with cold butter and jam as a snack -May be toasted, and taskes great with butter, oven-toaster works best, otherwise tends to burn on the edges and get stuck if done in a regular toaster. -May be eaten cold with butter, and tastes great - Absolutely MARVELOUS when browned in bacon grease, and served with bacon and eggs. Simply cut your scone (as sized below) in half, and throw in frying pan after cooking the bacon. It only takes a few moments for them to brown, and the taste is BEYOND COMPARE. Just try Bacon, Eggs, and Soda Scones!

RECIPE
3 cups of flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
3/4 tablespoon baking soda
3/4 tablespoon baking powder
1 litre of buttermilk
(multiply by 2,3,4 etc if desiring greater quantities)

-sift all dry ingredients
-add buttermilk slowly, to make a VERY soft dough - sprinkle bread board with flour to keep dough from sticking to same -spoon out 2-3 heaping tablespoons onto flour board -sprinkle enough blour over wet dough so it doesn't stick to your hands -pat it smooth with your hands into a circle - approx 1/2 inches thick - using a large kitchen knife, score (cut) the circle using generous amounts of
extra flour to keep dough from sticking
-use a spatula to lift the uncooked scones onto your griddle -if using an electric frypan SET TEMPERATURE to 180 degrees -allow the scones to rise, and when top is smooth and dry, then flip over
and do the other side. They should cook to a golden brown -once cooked, set scones on their sides to cool and brush off excess flour with a stiff brush
-call your family and friends, and have a feast!

I-S-M-S

Socialism:
You have two cows. Give one cow to your neighbor.
Communism:
You have two cows. Give both cows to the government, and they may give you some of the milk.
Fascism:
You have two coes. you give all of the milk to thegovernment, and the government sells it.
Nazism:
You have two cows. The government shoots you and takes both cows.
Anarchism:
You have two cows. Keep both of the cows. shoot the government agent and steal another cow.
Capitalism:
You have two cows. Sell one cow and buy a bull.
Surrealism:
You have t wo giraffes. The government makes you take harmonica lessons..

Excerpts from ***Across the Waters***
by Frances Hoffman and Ryan Taylor

Many factors are involved in creating great tides of emigration, however, for the majority of British emigrants during the first half of the nineteenth century, the impetus...was primarily poverty and famine. Between 1780 and 1831, the population of Britain had risen from 13 million to over 24 million.

The nation's moneys had been used to finance the Napoleonic wars..Returning soldiers could not find work. The government enacted the Corn Law of 1815 to safeguard agriculture by inflating the price of British wheat. The price of a loaf of bread was beyond the reach of society's poorest. Then bad harvests in 1817-1819 left the poor in tragic circumstances.

Industrialization and advances in technology cut the labor force. In particular the spinning jenny and the power-loom took away the income of weaving families who had depended upon their cottage industry for survival for generations. Hand loom weavers in Glasgow saw their wages shrink from 25 to 5 shillings per week.

Landowners were bent upon enforcing the land enclosure acts, fencing and hedging their properties thus withdrawing lands from public use. They also began using modern farming implements and techniques. By privatizing streams and forests they took away the right of the common people to

hunt and fish there. Many poor were left to request assistance from the parishes or go to the workhouses.

Many moved to urban areas to find work in factories. Children were a big part of this labor force until the Factory Act of 1833 prohibited employing those under nine years of age. Some spent long hours underground in the mines until laws prohibited that also.

Taxpayers cried out that the cost of relief to the poor was beyond their means. Parliament decided that emigration was the answer, however, the lawmakers carefully prevented artisans from leaving the country.

Many emigrated to Canada and New Brunswick. The earliest emigration scheme sponsored by the British government was in 1815. The motive was not only alleviation of unemployment and destitution, but also establishing settlements in Upper Canada with those faithful to the crown. The War of 1813 had just ended and a renewal of hostilities with the United States was threatening.

Emigrants sailed from many parts of the United Kingdom. However, Liverpool and Glasgow were the principal emigration ports. This was because they had tied up the transatlantic trade.

Cotton, timber, and other raw products from North America were imported. Emigrants made a lucrative cargo for the return voyage. With the advent of steam and steamships, Liverpool became an important embarkation point. Fares from there were lower than from other ports.

The following is a list of ports from which people sailed.

Scotland: Aberdeen, Boisdale, Dundee, Perth, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock;

Wales: Aberystwyth, Caernarvon, Cardiff, Chepstow, Milford, Newport;

England: Bideford, Bridgewater, Bristol, Falmouth, Grimsby, Hull, Liverpool, London, Maryport, Padstow, Penzance, Plymouth, Poole, Portsmouth, Southampton, St. Ives, Sunderland, Torquay, Weymouth, Whitby, Whitehaven;

Ireland: Balyshannon, Belfast, Carlingford, Cork, Donegal, Dublin, Galway, Killala, Kilrush, Limerick, Londonderry, New Ross, Sligo, Waterford, Westport, Wexford, Youghal

There were strict rules regulating the number of people a ship was permitted to carry. But there were unscrupulous ships' owners who paid little heed to regulations, packing in as many as they could regardless of safety issues.

Living space on board ship took getting used to. Steerage passengers had little privacy and early on, single men and women were mixed together. By 1840 ships usually assigned the sexes separate areas.

The first task of the passenger was to stow his goods and prepare his bed. He needed to use care in selecting his berth as he might find himself in precarious situations during high seas if he chose wrong. Also the bottom bunk was preferable as long as there wasn't a seasick passenger lodged in the upper.

By today's standards, passenger accommodation was far from comfortable. Most families shared the bed. Three or four little ones snuggled up together.

The minimal height between decks was five feet six inches, not ideal for tall folks. The narrowness of the berth with its sides was at least helpful in preventing some of the bumping and thumping and rolling about that might occur in larger quarters during a gale.

Little was understood of proper diet until late in the 19th century. Some bizarre ideas were promoted and accepted. Most diets were ill balanced and monotonous. Once at sea, unless they had paid to be victualled by the ship, which few could afford, most emigrants had only the food they had packed to see them through the voyage. In 1842 laws were passed which required the ship to carry food for the passengers, but often it would run out and people would arrive at the shore starving.

Cooking aboard ship was not pleasant. One's turn must be waited for in the crowded galley. Most relied upon the most basic menu. Cooking on the high seas required the skill of a culinary artist and the dexterity of a contortionist. Even the simple act of preparing and serving a hot drink could bring nasty consequences. The motion of a ship frequently upset cooking vessels resulting a terrible scalds.

Also the danger of fire was enormous. A fire catching hold of a wooden ship would be nearly impossible to extinguish.

Trying to find a place to warm up, if one were cold, was also nearly impossible. The available fireplaces were taken up with the cooking process.

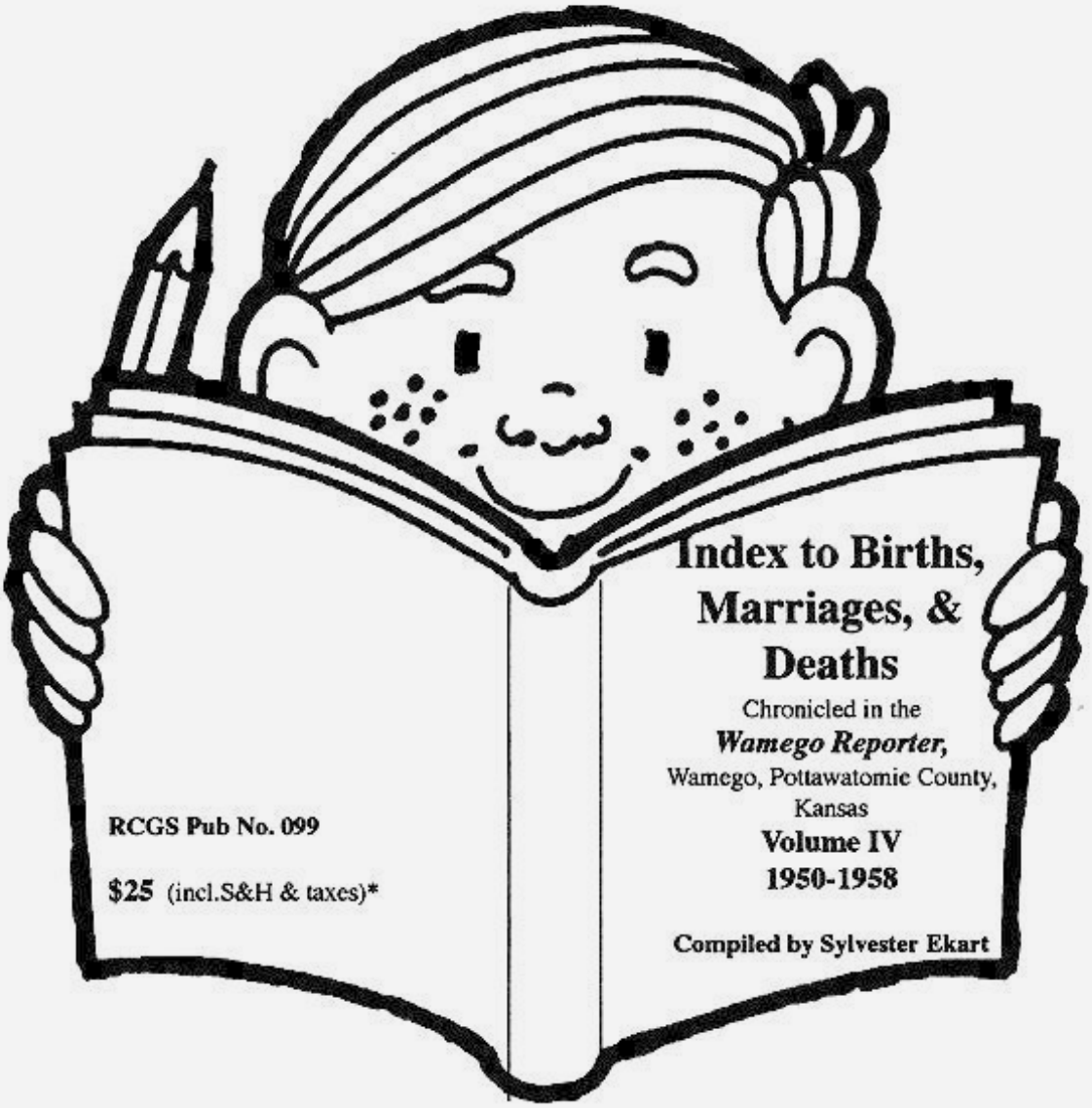
Some cabin passengers were able to take livestock on board ship which would later be killed and served up at table. Steerage passengers might join together and purchase a pig or chickens, but more likely they did without.

Laws required that each passenger be provided with approximately 3 quarts of water each day, infants excluded. Water was a great problem if it went bad, having an offensive odor or nasty taste. Passengers found that the only way to get it down was to mix it with something that was strongly flavored. Consequently most people learned that coffee was better than tea, as it had a stronger flavor.

Cleanliness was next to impossible. Steerage passengers cramped below decks had to contend with lice and bedbugs, as well as infections such as cold and flu. People of the time were unused to bathing as often as modern folks do and salt water did not make an ideal bath.

The captain of the ship required his passengers to maintain careful housekeeping. Steerage passengers usually had to assist in cleaning their area. Included were berths and eating space, the cooking area, part of the deck and most importantly, the water closets.

(more later)



Index to Births, Marriages, & Deaths

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William Keel to Speak for RCGS

William D. Keel is professor of German and Chair of the Department of Germanic Languages and lIteratures at the University of Kansas.Professor keel receivedhis B.A. in German from Kalamazoo college, in Kalamazoo, MI He received M.A. degrees in Both German and Linguistics as well as his Ph.D. in Germanic linguistics from Indiana University. He also studied three semesters at the University of Bonn, Germany.

His research interests in German settlement dialects in Kansas are complemented by his membership i the executive committee of the Society for German-American Studies. He has served as editor of the Yearbook of German -American Stuidies since 1981.

Professor Keel and his family have helped organize the annual Oktobrfest at the St. Lawrence Campus Center at KU for a numbr of years. He has also produced two albums of German folk music with the Deutschmeister Brass Band of St. Louis, MO.

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