

Kansas Kin

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



Volume XLIV Number One

ISSN 0451-4084

February 2006

In This Issue

2. Staff and Calendar
3. President's Message, New Members, In Memorium, Wish List
4. Little Girl From Iowa Becomes Big Star in Kansas
5. Another Portrait of an Unknown, George Wells, Kansas Pioneer in 1857...
7. Honor Grand Army of the Republic Volunteers
8. Note on Early Newspapers, Archaic Occupations
10. The Irish Are not Celts, Say Experts
11. Oh, Those Relatives, Index Kansas Kin 2006
15. Book Reviews
16. The James Quinn Buffington Family...
17. GAR Volunteers (cont)
18. Publications for Sale

RILEY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, Kansas 66502-3415
 Phone: (785)565-6495 Email: rcgs03@cox.net RCGS Website: <http://www.rileycgs.com>

Board of Directors 2005

President	Fred Delano	776-4845
Past President	Dorothy Dickerhoof	537-0224
Vice Pres./Edu	Jan Wichman	539-8030
Corresp.Secy	Pauline Norby	539-2561
Record. Secy	Nancy B. Williams	537-4390
Treasurer	Richard Phillips	537-7735
Library Coord.	Glee Eggers	539-1810
Pub. Coord.	Jane Brown	539-3862
Computer Coord	Patty Wadick	539-6009
Bld & Grounds	Don Mock	537-4132
FGS Rep		
KCGS Rep	Janeice Crosson	785-456-9522
Historian	Darlene Hagen	539-7328
Membership	Ted Hopkins	537-1545
Public Relations		
Financ.Adv.Cord	Shirley Delano	776-4845

Library Staff

Acquisitions	Rebecca Rose	537-8495
Ancest.Chrt	Darlene Hagen	539-7328
Cataloger	Helen Long	539-6349
Genealogist	Libby Wolffing	537-9495
LibrarianSched.	Glee Eggers	539-1810
CA Scheduler	Judy Lookhart	539-2405
Supplies Pur.	Evelyn Brown	539-3978
Periodicals	Wann Towers	776-3128
Per. Filing	Robert Cook	776-4575
Memorials	Muriel Wilson	785-494-2552
Pub Distrib.	LeJuan Shrimplin	776-5904

Librarians

Evelyn Brown, Sherry Butler, Millie Combs, Annie Cunningham, Merle Day, Dorothy Dickerhoof, Glee Eggers, Phyllis Eyestone, Jill Frese, Darlene Hagen, Wilma Harris, Diane Long, Helen Long, Joe Ann Moore, Carol Regehr, Jay Whitney, Jan Wichman, Muriel Wilson, Libby Wolffing, Mary Yonning.

Computer Staff

Coordinator/Webmaster Patty Wadick
 Technician Vanessa Ault-McCoy
 E-mail Patty Wadick

Computer Assistants

Vanessa Ault-McCoy, Vernon Barnes, Jane Brown, Janeice Crosson, Sharon Davies, Fred Delano, Dorothy Dickerhoof, Jill Frese, Mabel Goehring, Patrick Gormely, Wilma Harris, Ted Hopkins, Debra Kidd, Criss Mayfield, Pauline Norby, Karen Peterson, Jim Sharp, Nadine Stueve, Wann Towers, Clyde Wassom

Other Numbers

Riley County Historical Society - 565-6590
 Kansas State Historical Society - 785-272-8681
 Research Room Extensions - 116 & 117
 Family History Center - 539-5445
 Mid-Continent Library - 816-252-0950, Genealogy Desk 816-252-7228

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 organizationn 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 -

Held at 2 P.M. in Manhattan Public Library unless otherwise noted. Programs scheduled so far:

April 2 Sunday 2 pm

John Sjo Swedish Heritage and Family History

May 25 Thursday 7:00 pm

Sherry Butler Researching your Irish Heritage

November 13 Monday RCGS Annual Meeting
 6:30 Zeandale Community Church

The library will be closed

Thanksgiving, Nov
 Christmas, Dec 25, 26
 New Years Day 2007

President Fred's Message

The telephone rang last week. The call was from one of our grand daughters. She is that age and grade in school when many of the teachers assign a family history research project. What a wonderfully welcome call! She said, "Grandpa I know you and grandma have researched our family, so I decided to do my project on your family". What a great way to bridge the generations' gap!

This is the very reason for our joining the Riley County Genealogy Society five years ago. We have used the information gleaned from classes, workshops, library references, visiting with experienced researchers, and volunteering to develop a fairly complete family history for several generations. We use the software program "**Family Tree Maker**" to organize the volumes of information.

I asked the grand daughter how many generations back she wanted to include. She said four. She also wanted important dates and events as well as where they lived. Oh, also some cousins would be okay. And I need it tomorrow!

I turned on the computer program and chose the ancestral outline report. This report allows the choice of dates and events I wanted to include. In less than 45 minutes, I had printed the information the grand daughter wanted. That really made all those hours (months, years) of research and data entry so worthwhile.

I called her on Martin Luther King Day. She was working on the project. We had a really good talk! This is the real objective of our Riley County Genealogical Society and Library; to provide connecting links for families.

On another note, RCGS will be cooperating with the Riley County Business Continuity Plan. Our Library contains volumes of vital records. We will be developing policies this year to insure that these records are safe, secure, and well protected.

Members are our heart and soul. Members provide the volunteer core that propels our outstanding accomplishments. Members provide the financial foundation to open our doors and improve our services to patrons. Send your dues today and ask a friend to join with you.

New Members

Charlotte Shawver. P.O. Box353, Riley,KS
Ron Branfort. 4595 N. Hwy. 99, Wamego, KS
Robert and Shirley Montoya. Box 191, Pierce, CO
Geneva Chapin. 331 Brasher St., Roswell, NM

In Memorium

Alice Duncan. Died Dec.
15, 2005. She was long term
member and volunteer in
RCGS.

Joseph Evans Ward, Jr., 88,
of St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 10 at
his residence in St. Paul,
Minn.

Wish List



Your library has some needs which some of you might want to address. For the upkeep of the library and books and the comfort of our staff and patrons we could use donations of:

- A new broom
- Cleaning supplies(bathroom, dusting,etc.)

- Paper goods, i.e. towels, tissues, bath tissue
- Printer/copy paper

You can call the library to get a more exact list and just drop off your donations at the Platt House.

Little Girl from Iowa Becomes Big Star in Kansas!

Evelyn Boseck born in Cass Co. Iowa, graduated from Peru State Teachers College in Nebraska and took teaching job at Wamego, Kansas where she met John Brown and became "Mrs. Brown". The year was 1953. They moved to Manhattan where John headed up the Information Systems Department at Farm Bureau. They bought the impressive 2 story home on North 17th street where they still reside.

Twenty years and 3 children later, the February 1973 issue of our *KS Kin* listed Mrs. John Brown as a new member. All who know Evelyn know that she has been busy on some type of project for the society ever since. Before that first year was over she was listed as Treasurer of this organization. By 1976, she was appointed to the *KS Kin* staff, and within the year she was the Associate Editor. She continued to serve as Treasurer, then as editor of the *Kin* from 1979 to 1986.

The KS Council of Genealogical Societies recognized a dedicated genealogist. She served as their Treasurer for 7 years, then was named to the Recognition Awards Committee, on which she continues to volunteer. In recent years she has served as RCGS delegate to the Federation of Genealogical Societies. Evelyn contributed articles about our society – giving us visibility throughout the nation.

When we have questions we look to Evelyn for she has knowledge of just about everything concerning our Genealogical Society. Evelyn is our resident expert from cataloging, rewriting bylaws, to editing, or staffing. You name it – Evelyn is the "go to" person we've all depended on for years. She has written countless articles for publication, both in our society quarterly as well as her own genealogy. The subject matter varied from early Riley County Settlers, Civil War, and Spanish American War Veterans to Ancient Indian Village Sites in KS. Her articles have always been of interest to many other researchers.

It was Evelyn who saw the need for the society

to research additional early settlers not listed in our book, "Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie". She was the project leader for the society's latest book, *Pioneers of Riley County, KS 1853 to 1860*, published in conjunction Manhattan's 150th birthday celebration. She accomplished this achievement in less than a year, not a task for the fainthearted.

In addition to writing her own family history, *A Boseck Family History*, Evelyn has indexed or abstracted: 1860 Federal Census for Clay

1860 Federal Census for Davis

1860 Federal Census for Washington Counties

1870 Federal Census for Pottawatomie

1870 Federal Census for Wabaunsee

1870 Federal Census for Davis county

1895 State Census for Clay and

1895 State Census for Riley Counties

Index for Riley County Section of Andreas History of State of KS

Index of Surnames found in Historical Platt Book of Clay County, KS

Index of Surnames Standard Atlas of Bourbon County

Pottawatomie County 1900 Census Abstract

Sessional Records of the 1st Presbyterian Church

Surname Index Portrait and Biographical Album of Washington, Clay & Riley Counties

Manhattan Area Veterans of the Spanish American War

Apart from genealogy, Evelyn has been a tireless worker for other organizations. She spent many years reading to the blind. She keeps track of those members who are no longer able to visit our library, by keeping in touch, or just remembering their birthdays.

Evelyn says in her biography, "My wish is that the next generation not wait too long to recognize the debt they owe their forebears for the part they have had in shaping their lives." She has given the next generation countless tools to help them learn of their histories.

For all these and hundreds of other reasons, Evelyn J. Brown is most deserving of our RCGS 2005 Appreciation Award.



Another Portrait of an Unknown

This was brought in by Mary Yonning with the notation that the picture was found in St. George, Kansas, by the spring tank.

On the back of the photo is written, "This is Margaret in her 'Sunday-go-to-meeting' dress and her corsage of roses. This is our corner of the courtyard- and she's near the walk which leads to our house."

If you can identify this lady, the picture is yours and can be picked up at the RCGS library.



George Wells, Kansas Pioneer in 1857, Greeted by Friends Today on the Anniversary of his Birth from the March 1, 1921 *Manhattan Daily Nationalist*, by Sylvester C. Ekart

{Welcome Wells, father of George Wells is among the pioneers listed on page 483 in the *Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie* and both Welcome and George's names are listed on 103 and 123 of the recent *Pioneers of Riley County, Kansas, 1853-1860.*}

In an old fashioned home at 231 Osage Street live Mr. and Mrs. George Wells. In that home Manhattan's earliest pioneers gathered today to congratulate Mr. Wells on the occasion of his ninety-first birthday. He is comparatively hale and hearty and reads his daily paper without the aid of glasses. Spending an afternoon with him, one is taken back to the days when Kansas was "out West" and the virgin soil of her prairies had hardly been touched by the hand of man. In reminiscences the memory of Mr. Wells harks back to the glow of civilization in the east, yet his face turns to the West where once the white mist obscured the uninhabited plains.

Mr. Wells was the oldest of seven children and is the only surviving member of the family. He was born in Troy, New York, in 1830. He represents one of the remarkable families of Kansas. To his parents belongs a distinction that comes to few. His father, who died at the age of ninety-four, was born in Caledonia County, Vermont, in 1808, and his mother was born in Warick, Rhode Island, in 1812. They were married at Clinton, New York, in 1827, and lived together for seventy years, and most of this time was spent on a farm east of Manhattan. What a wondrous span of wedded life, seventy years. It is estimated that but one couple in a half million live together but sixty years.

Mr. Wells's paternal grandfather, Paul Wells, Sr., served in the Revolutionary War as a cadet and recruiting sergeant under Arnold and was present at Crown Point and Ticonderoga. His grandmother,

Mary (Boone) Garner, was a blood relative of the Daniel Boone family and history shows that the Boone family was closely related by marriage and blood to the family of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Wells came to Manhattan in 1857 with his parents, by rail as far west as Jefferson City, Missouri, which was then the western terminus of the railways, and from that point to Leavenworth by boat, thence to Manhattan by ox team. Wild game was plentiful here then. Deer, otter, beaver and a few miles to the west—buffalo ranged the plains. "It was an interesting sight to see thousands of buffalo grazing on the Kansas prairies," said Mr. Wells. "From a point advantage these shaggy beasts could be seen in all directions until the vision was dimmed and the distance enveloped by the blue haze of the plains."

Mr. Wells related with pride the visit of Horace Greeley to Manhattan on May 26, 1859. Mr. Greeley stopped at the home of the Wells family. George said his mother had often talked of the breakfast she served to Greeley, the principal part of which were eggs, potatoes, and pancakes. His visit was of particular interest to George, who was a printer and who had previously worked for Joe Medill in Cleveland, Ohio, before Medill went to Chicago to establish the Chicago Tribune.

Greeley's stop in Manhattan, then a town of about 50 homes, was a red-letter day for the citizens. This was before the Union Pacific had reached Manhattan and Greeley made the trip through the state on a stagecoach. When the coach arrived, Greeley was sitting on top with the driver. He wore a high white "plug" hat and it attracted a good deal of attention, as it was the first one seen in this part of the country. Greeley said he liked Kansas better than he had expected; the soil was richer and deeper than he had looked for. In his overland letters written on the plains and found in Greeley's diary, part of which Mr. Wells has, Mr. Greeley writes, "Leavenworth, May 23, Room bells and baths make their last appearance. Topeka, May 24, breakfast and washbowls (other than tin) last visible; barbers ditto. Manhattan, May 26, potatoes and eggs last recognized among the blessings that brighten as they take their flight, Junction City, May 27,

last visitation of a bootblack with dissolved views of broad bedroom chairs bid us good-bye."

Reminiscences of those early days sound like fiction to the present generation, "In 1859, on the seventh day of January there was considerable disturbance in Linn and Bourbon Counties caused by John Brown and James Montgomery, which caused no small alarm around Manhattan," said Mr. Wells. There was plenty of excitement as it was expected that these operations might reach further west. Vigilance committees and the militia were organized.

By an act of Congress, Kansas had been opened for settlement as a territory shortly before Mr. Wells came here and he found the friends of freedom and the slave holders engaged in vigorous contests for the occupancy and control of this new territory. "It was not a pleasant sensation," said Mr. Wells, "when the news reached Manhattan of homes being plundered, robbed and burned, and how the land was being steeped in innocent blood and the light of burning buildings lighted the way of the traveler by night."

Mr. Wells did not engage in the Civil War but offered his services and he, with Mr. Strong of Blue Bottom, and others went in a lumber wagon to Westport where they expected to join the forces against Price and his raiders. The new recruits were issued arms and ammunition, but the guns, when tried out, were found to be useless, as someone had tampered with them. By the time new guns were to be had, the fight was over and Mr. Wells came home. Some of the interesting stories told by Mr. Wells were relative to the matter of news of the times and the discussion heard in the town. "The import question in those days," said he, "was where should be the seat of the state government? From the time that the first territorial legislature met, in July 1855, in the capitol at Pawnee and after a few days' session there, adjourned to meet at Shawnee Mission, there followed many years of speculation as to where the permanent location would be."

"I remember," said Mr. Wells, "when the state legislature met at Topeka, both houses were without presiding officers. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house, were prisoners at Tecumseh. A recess was taken until the next June."

Mr. Wells recalled a story of horse stealing during the war. Soldiers who went to the border to fight got to stealing horses and bringing them to Manhattan where they were sold. Later their operations began to work both ways. They began to steal horses and mules about Manhattan. They operated successfully for some time, but a vigilance committee was organized and horse stealing was broken up. Two soldiers by the names of Branson and Dickson were captured and taken to Ft. Riley for trial. There were convicted of horse stealing and sentenced to life imprisonment at Leavenworth. A guard from Ft. Riley, taking the prisoners on horseback to the penitentiary, going by way of Rocky Ford, was overtaken by a gang of citizens from Manhattan, who took the prisoners from the soldiers and hanged them to trees on the banks of the Blue River. The bodies were brought to Manhattan and buried in the Manhattan Cemetery where they are today in unmarked graves.

"We had no jails in this part of Kansas in the early days," continued Mr. Wells, "and should a man commit a crime which warranted it, he was hanged. Then a mass meeting would be held and the act of the mob justified. I remember in the fall of 1860, down near Mound City, a man by the name of Russell Hinds was accused of kidnapping and after his trial, he was hanged by a vigilance committee. A few days later a convention was held in Mound City and justified the hanging of Hinds.

"To look over the fertile and productive acres of Kansas today one can hardly bring to memory, the drought and suffering of the early days. The farmers today think they have failures and hard times, but I remember the years of 1860 and '61. They were bad years. The settlers suffered from the raids of grasshoppers which destroyed what crops the drought had left. Relief committees were organized and millions of pounds of goods such as ladies garments, boots and shoes and cloth were received in the state from eastern cities. About this time the New York legislature voted \$50,000 for the Kansas sufferers. As goods and money arrived a large portion of it fell into the hands of pro-slavery men

and was used by them to purchase munitions for war and for carrying out their pro-slavery plans."

Mr. Wells, in cooperation with his father and brothers, was engaged for many years as an orchardist, and on the Wells homestead east of Manhattan had an orchard of 2,000 trees in bearing condition. "In some of the good years," said Mr. Wells, "we sold approximately \$10,000 worth of apples. Parties came from many parts of the state and hauled them overland to their homes."

"A cyclone swept Manhattan on May 8, 1859. The twister came east of Poyntz Avenue but as there were comparatively no homes on the avenue then, little damage was done there, but the storm turned off to the northeast crossing Osage Street near the Blue River. Houses were demolished and many persons were seriously injured," Mr. Wells continued. "Just before the storm struck a man in that neighborhood believed he would go down to the saloon to get a drink. While he was gone, the cyclone picked up his house and turned it top side down into the Blue River. Upon the man's return, the situation over, he said, 'Well, you can't tell me whiskey doesn't do any good.'"

George Wells was recognized as a powerful influence in both local and state politics in the early days. He did not aspire to office himself but he was responsible for the election of many of his friends to office and he sent his father, Welcome Wells to the State legislature as representative of Pottawatomie and Riley Counties for nine years and one term in the State senate.

Honor Grand Army of the Republic Volunteers

from the 15 Nov 1923 issue of the *Manhattan Daily Nationalist*.

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart

Honoring the CiviWar veterans living and dead, who defended the Union in the dark days of 1861-1865, Union Defenders Night was observed at the community house last nigh with a program. The following veterans were honored.

Anderson, Gus, 1009 Poyntz.

Ashton, W. H., 511 Houston.

(cont. pg 17)

Note on early newspapers:

Large awkward printing presses came west along with the earliest settlers. Sometimes even before a town took shape there were one or more publications. Many were only a sheet or two. Sometimes the publishers purchased "ready prints" which were sold by syndication services. National news was printed on half the pages and the other half was left blank where each town's local stories were printed.

These early papers served three major purposes:

1. Politics. Journalism was not necessarily unbiased and an editor would try to sway the community with his views or those of his political party.

2. Economics. A new town could not survive without a newspaper to advertise it. And within the community merchants and farmers could advertise their goods and services.

3. Culture. Besides reporting on the local happenings, editors would try to improve their town's culture by writing well, and offering creative fiction and poetry and supporting the community's cultural events.

Taken from *Kansas Heritage* Summer 2004.

Archaic Occupations (cont fr Vol. XLIII)

- CAPPER / CAP MAKER - made caps usually worn by the working class
- CAPTAIN - in charge of a ship or a group of soldiers and also term for an overseer
- CARDROOMER - term for anyone who worked in the carding room of the mills
- CARDER - cards wool
- CARDMAKER - maker of cards or instruments for combing wool
- CARMAN / CHARMAN / CARTER / CARRIER - drove a vehicle used to transport goods
- CARD NAILER / NAILORA - maintained the teeth (nails) on the carding machine used for preparing wool and cotton for weaving
- CARETAKER - takes care of another's property
- CARNER - granary keeper
- CARNIFEX - butcher
- CARPENTARIUS - carpenter
- CARRY-IN-BOY - took finished bottled (products) to the tempering oven
- CARTER - carries or conveys in or as if in a cart
- CART WHEELER - made cart wheels
- CARTOGRAPHER - map maker
- CARTOMANCER - fortune teller who used cards
- CARTWRIGHT - maker of carts & wagons
- CASHMARIE - sold fish usually at inland markets
- CASTER / CASTORA - made small bottles used for sprinkling salt, pepper, sugar etc
- CASTRATOR - who castrated farm animals aka gelder
- CATAGMAN - cottager
- CATCHPOLE / CATCHPOLLA - sheriff's assistance or bailiff
- CATECHISTA - teacher of religion
- CATTLE JOBBER - buys and sells cattle
- CAULKER - filled up cracks (in ships or windows) or seams to make them watertight
- CEILER - puts up the ceilings in buildings
- CELLARMAN - looked after the beer, wines and spirits in public houses or the warehouse
- CEMMER - hand combed the yarn before weaving
- CHAFF CUTTER - made chaff by cutting straw
- CHAFFERER - dealer in chaff
- CHAIR BODGER - traveling chair repairman
- CHAISE MAKER - made carts from wicker
- CHALONER - dealer in shalloon, a material made in Chflons
- CHAMBERLAIN - steward to either royalty or nobility, in charge of the household
- CHAMBERMAID - female servant attending to bedrooms in houses or inns
- CHAMBER MASTER - shoemaker that worked from home as an outworker or selling direct
- CHAUNTER - street entertainer who sung ballads
- CHEESE FACTOR / CHEESEMAN / CHEESE MONGER - dealer in cheeses
- CHANDLER - candle seller, grocer, provisioner, usually associated with provisioning ships
- CHANTY MAN - sailor that led the singing of shanties on board ship
- CHAPELER - made and sold hats
- CHAPMAN / COPEMAN / PETTY CHAPMAN / CEAPMAN - dealer or peddler of goods usually

itinerant going from village to village.

- CHARCOAL BURNER - made charcoal usually in the woods where the trees were cut
- CHARTMASTER - middleman that negotiated mining contracts and supplied the labour
- CHARWOMAN - cleaning woman
- CHATELAINE - mistress of a castle or house
- CHECKWEIGHMAN - employed by a group of miners paid piecework (by the ton mined) to check coal weight recorded by the mine management
- CHIFFONIER - wig maker or ragpicker
- CHILDBED LINEN WAREHOUSE KEEPER / DEALER - hired bedlinen for childbirth as most children were born at home
- CHIMNEY SWEEP - chimney cleaner
- CHINGLOR - rooftiler who used wooden shingles
- CHIP - shipwright or carpenter
- CHIPPERS LABOURER - assistant to a shipwright or ships carpenter
- CHIROPODIST - treats diseases of the feet & hands
- CHIRUGION or CHIRURGEON - apothecary or surgeon (usually learned by apprenticeship)
- CHOWDER - fish monger
- CHRONOLOGIST - recorded official events of historical importance
- CINDER WENCH - female who collected the cinders from gas works and sold them door to door
- CLAKER - magician/astrologer
- CLAPMAN - town crier
- CLARK - clerk
- CLASHER - servant
- CLASSMAN - unemployed laborer
- CLAY CARRIER - assistant to the shot firer in the pits
- CLAYMAN / CLEYMAN - worked in the clay pits usually preparing the clay for making bricks and also one who coated the outside of buildings with clay to make them water proof
- CLERICUS - clerk
- CLERK - clergyman or cleric
- CLICKER - worked in the shoe trade cutting out the lowers and one in charge of the final stage of layout before printing in printing industry
- CLIPPER / CLIPPER ON / CLIPPER OFF - attached the coal carts to the wire or rope which was used to drag the carts to and from the coal face
- CLOD HOPPER - plowman
- CLOGGER - maker of wooden shoes
- CLOTH LAPPER - took the cloth from the carding machine readied it for the next process
- CLOTH LINTER / CLOTH PICKER - removed unwanted threads and lint from the finished material
- CLOTHIER / CLOTHESMAN / CLOTHMAN - who made or sold clothes
- CLOUTER / CLOWER - made nails also another term for a shoemaker for the former term
- COACHMAN / COACH DRIVER - drove any coach
- COAL BACKER - carried the sacks of coal from the coal barge to the coal wagons
- COAL BURNER - made charcoal
- COAL DRAWER - worked in the mines pushing or dragging the coal carts to the bottom of the pit
- COAL HEAVER - unloaded coal COALMAN / COAL MERCHANT / COAL HIGGLER - sold coal usually from a horse and cart, house to house.
- COALMETER - measured the coal
- COAL RUNNER - attended the coal carts underground
- COAL WHIPPER - unloaded coal from ships using baskets attached to a simple form of crane
- COAST SURVEYOR / WAITER - customs officer who watched over the ofloading off goods on the coast
- COBBLER - shoemaker
- COBLEMAN - used a flat bottomed boat for fishing
- COCUS - cook
- COD PLACER - put fire proof containers which held the pottery for firing into the kiln
- COHEN - a priest
- COINER - worked at the mint stamping out coins
- COLLAR MAKER - made horse collars and one who made shirt collars
- COLLIER - coal miner, a coal merchant or one who worked on the coal barges
- COLONUS - Latin for farmer or husbandman
- COLPORTEUR - traveling Bible or religious book salesman
- COLOURATOR / COLORATORA - worked with dyes
- COLOUR MAN - mixed the dyes in the textile trade and also assistant to a house painter
- COMBER or COMBERE - combs wool
- COMB MAKER - made combs either for the textile industry for combing wool etc. or the maker of hair combs
- COMPOSITOR - set the type ready for printing
- CONDER / CONNER - gave steering instructions to the steersman and also gave directions to inshore fisherman of fish movements on shoals (usually from the top of cliffs or rocks)
- CONEY CATCHER - rabbit catcher

The Irish are not Celts, Say Experts

Jan Battles(fr internet readings)

The long-held belief that Ireland's population is descended from the Celts has been disproved by geneticists, who have concluded that they never invaded Ireland.

The research at Trinity College Dublin (TCD) into the origins of Ireland's population found no substantial evidence of the Celts in Irish DNA, and concludes they never settled here en masse.

The study, part-funded by the National Millennium Committee, has just been published in *The American Journal of Human Genetics*. It was one of four projects funded by the government under the Genetic History of Ireland programme, which aimed to provide a definitive survey of the origins of the ancient peoples of Ireland.

Part of the project's brief was to "discover whether there was a large incursion by Celtic people about 2,500 years ago" as was widely believed. After comparing a variety of genetic traits in Irish people with those of thousands of European and Near Eastern inhabitants, the scientists at TCD say there was not.

"Some people would go as far as saying there was total replacement of the population (of Ireland) 2,500 years ago," said Brian McEvoy, one of the authors. "But if that happened we would definitely be more related to people in central Europe, because the Celts were supposed to have come from there. We're just not seeing that. We're seeing something earlier. Our legacy is the result of the first people to settle in Ireland around 9,000 years ago."

About 15,000 years ago, ice covered Ireland, Britain and a lot of northern Europe so prehistoric man retreated back into Spain, Italy and Greece, which were still fairly temperate. When the ice started melting again around 12,000 years ago, people followed it northwards as areas became habitable again.

Kansas Kin

"The primary genetic legacy of Ireland seems to have come from people from Spain and Portugal after the last ice age," said McEvoy. "They seem to have come up along the coast through western Europe and arrived in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It's not due to something that happened 2,500 years ago with Celts. "We have a very old genetic legacy."

While we may not owe our heritage to the Celts, we are still linked to other populations considered Celtic, such as Scotland and Wales. McEvoy said: "It seems to be more a cultural spread than actual people coming in wiping out and replacing everyone else."

A PhD student in Trinity's department of genetics, McEvoy will present the findings tomorrow at the Irish Society of Human Genetics annual meeting.

He and Dan Bradley of TCD took samples of mitochondrial DNA, which is inherited from the mother, from 200 volunteers around Ireland using cheek swabs. They also compiled a database of more than 8,500 individuals from around Europe and analysed them for similarities and matches in the sequences.

They found most of the Irish samples matched with those around Britain and the Pyrenees in Spain. There were some matches in Scandinavia and parts of northern Africa.

"Of the Celtic regions, by far the strongest correspondence is with Scotland," said Bradley. "It corresponds exactly with language." While that could be due to the Plantation of Ulster, Bradley said it was more likely due to something much older because the matches occur throughout the whole of Ireland and not just the north.

The geneticists produced a map of Europe with contours linking places that were genetically similar. One contour goes around the edge of the At-

lantic, around Wales, Scotland, Ireland and includes Galicia in Spain and the Basque region.

"This isn't consistent with the idea of a large invasion here around 500BC," said Bradley. "You would expect some more affinity with central Europe if we owed the bulk of our ancestry to a movement from central Europe but we don't."

Some archeologists also doubt there was a Celtic invasion because few of their artifacts have been found in Ireland.

Oh, Those Relatives!

submitted by Jane Brown

The Smith family was proud of their family tradition. Their ancestors had come to America on the Mayflower. Their line had included senators, pastors, and Wall Street wizards.

They decided to compile a family history, a legacy for the children. They hired a fine author.

Only one problem arose: how to handle that great-uncle who was executed in the electric chair. But the author said not to worry, he could handle that section of history tactfully.

When the book appeared, the family turned to the section on Uncle George. There, they read, "George Smith occupied a chair of applied electronics at an important government institution, was attached to his position by the strongest of ties. His death came as a real shock."

Index Kansas Kin 2006

A

Ackley 14
Adams 69
Akers 49
Akin 69
Alder 69
Allen 49, 52, 53
Allen, 24
Amos 24

Anderson 24, 47, 75
Andreas 16
Angle 14
Area 51
Arganbright 9
Armor 54
Arnoldy 49
Ashton 24
Aubert 50

B

Bagley 63
Balderson 9, 69
Balsmier 69
Barber 24
Barnes 50
Barnett 50
Barry 51
Bartell 51
Bates 9
Baxter 9
Beard 51
Beardsley 52
Beatty 55
Beck 57
Beeler 14
Belin 34, 47, 75
Bellinger 47, 75
Benning 49
Berg 47, 75
Berner 9
Berry, 52
Bertrand 14
Beverly 47, 75
Biehler 77
Bird 54
Bishop 32
Blackledge 51
Blackley, 7
Blain 47, 75
Blanchard, 7
Bode 7
Boling 14
Bonawitz 47, 75
Bond 47, 75
Boone 44
Booth 27
Bowen 17
Boyer 17, 63
Boyles 51
Bramcona 7
Branigar 12, 16, 67
Brase 9
Brelsford 47, 75
Brenner 24
Breymeyer 37
Britschge 68
Brock 48
Brockish, 50
Bromwell 74
Brown 3, 27, 33, 48, 74
Brubaker 30
Brumshall 24

Brun 37
Brundle 28
Brunin 14, 30
Brunkow 51
Brunner 37
Brunt 24
Bryan 14
Buchheim 47, 75
Buell 14
Bull 24
Bullock 51
Bunker 9
Burgain 24
Burgess 36, 37
Burkholder 37
Burns 69
Busch 76
Butler 49
Byrnes 51
Byron 37

C

Cade 53
Caley 34
Cameron 32
Campbell 48
Cantrell 52
Carey 47, 51, 68, 75
Carlson 14, 47, 51, 75
Carnahan 47, 75
Carpenter 14
Carrothers 69
Carson 43, 44
Caster 51
Cavin 69
Chadwick 55
Chaffee 34, 47, 75
Chaney 46
Chapman 14, 52
Charlilton 52
Childers 9
Childs 37
Cisper 32
Clark 24
Clarkson 48
Clary 37
Clawson 55
Clay 7
Cleland 51
Clemence 12
Clemons 12
Codding 36
Codding, 37
Coder 14
Coleman 24

Colony 24
 Coltharp 47, 75
 Comiskey 14
 Conwell 52
 Coon 30
 Copeland 24
 Corcoran 47, 75
 Cousins 64, 65
 Cox 50
 Craig 50
 Crane 55
 Craven 9
 Crawford 53
 Cress 69
 Cristie 24
 Cromer 69
 Crosen 32
 Crosson 43, 50, 80
 Crump 24
 Crumpton 52
 Cunningham 14
 Curtis 48
D
 Dale 43
 Daniels 47, 75
 Davenport 52
 Davies 47, 75
 Davies, 50
 Davis 69
 Davison 17
 Dawe 14
 Day 63, 74
 Deadman 69
 Dean 24
 Deane 9, 77
 Dekat 28, 32, 76, 77
 DeLano 43
 Delano 44
 Demarias 14
 DeMoss 45
 Derry 14
 Deweese 9
 Deweese, 37
 Dewey 47, 75
 Dickerhoof 69
 Dobson 52
 Donhue 52
 Donnell 24
 Donnelly 23
 Dorsey 50, 51, 55
 Dougherty 48, 65, 69
 Douglass 54
 Dowell 24

Draper 50
 Drury 14
 Dudley 51
 Dugan 51
 Dunn 30
 Dutton 23
E
 Ebaugh 52
 Eberle 36
 Ebert 28, 32, 76
 Eckart 9
 Edelblute 23
 Edgerton 47, 75
 Edgington 69
 Edwards 14
 Egan 33
 Egbert 69
 Eggen 24
 Eggers 15, 52, 75
 Ehlers 52
 Eiche 9
 Eichman 77
 Ekar 77
 Ekart 8, 14, 24, 28, 30, 32, 47, 68, 69, 75, 76
 Ekdahl 23
 Ellis 51
 Elsen 49
 Elvin 47, 75
 Emmons 76
 Engler 16
 Engstrand 47
 Enlow 69
 Ensign 24
 Evans 14, 52
 Everton 43
 Eytichison 51
F
 Fairchild 9
 Fairman, 52
 Farley 80
 Farrell 55
 Fechter 50
 Fenton 51
 Ferguson 51
 Ferril 49
 Fertz 52
 Field 69
 Fields 47, 75
 Fink 36, 37
 Finney 55
 Fisher 37
 Fith 52

Fitzgerald 51
 Flinn 50
 Floersch 28, 32, 54
 FLOWenstein 3
 Folsom 53
 Ford 27
 Fos 24
 Foster 24, 63
 Fox 24
 Francis 14
 Frauenfelder 52
 Freman 24
 Frenderstrain 24
 Frese 63
 Frey 47, 75
 Frezise 51
 Fuller 48
 Fulton 52
 Funnell 9
 Furse 52
G
 Gahan 48
 Galloway 54
 Garinger 47, 75
 Garvin 52
 Gasser 50
 Gaur 7
 Gaure 7
 Gearing 9
 Gee 7
 George 14
 Gerdes 30
 Gerety 14
 Gideon 14
 Gift 69
 Gillen 77
 Gillett 51
 Glenn 51
 Glick 32
 Glotzbach 32
 Glover 9
 Goff 24
 Gometz 33
 Gorg 51
 Gorton 69
 Gott 35
 Gould 52
 Graden 8
 Grant 27
 Grass. 48
 Graves 24
 Green 24, 69
 Gregg 51
 Greishaer 14

Greub 69
 Grindall 9
 Grove 36
 Gustafson 51
H
 Haas 50
 Hacker 24
 Haid 28
 Haines 24, 52
 Hale 52
 Hanna 47, 51, 75, 77
 Hanne 47, 75
 Hansen 49
 Harding 35
 Harper 24
 Harris 47, 52, 75
 Hartman 9
 Harwood 24
 Hatfield, 37
 Haulenbeck 48
 Hawbecker 52
 Hay 51
 Haywood 24
 Heiger 54
 Heil 55
 Heisler 14
 Helfenstine 69
 Helget 48
 Helm 27, 51
 Helzer 69
 Henner 51
 Heptig 9
 Herndon 27
 Herrington 51
 Hess 48
 Hesse 36
 Hetzel 69
 Hetzler 50
 Hiebert 51
 Higgins 51
 Hildinger 69
 Hill 28, 32, 37, 53, 77
 Himes 66
 Hines 67
 Hinson 47, 75
 Hiser, 14
 Hjelm 49
 Hoag 69
 Hofenmeyer 28
 Hoffman 37
 Hofsess, 52
 Hohman 52
 Hohn 51
 Holbert 49
 Holland 52

Holliday 47, 75
 Holsman 47, 75
 Holzhter 9
 Hoobler 32
 Hopkins 66
 Houston 44, 69
 Hovermale 33
 HowdysheU 14
 Howe 50
 Howell 50
 Huckstadt 77
 Hughes 69
 Hugos 52
 Hulse 51
 Humbert 50
 Hungerford 69
 Hunt 7, 54, 69
 Hunter 24
 Husted 14
 Hyres 51
 Hysell 32

I

Immenschuh 49
 Inskeep 52
 Irish 69
 Irwin 53
 Ivin 24

J

Jaccar 51
 Jager 23
 James 24
 Jarvis 74
 Jessup 7
 Johnsmeyer 47, 75
 Johnson 9, 14, 35, 36, 47, 50, 51, 52, 68, 75
 Jones 47, 50, 55, 75
 Jordan 49
 Joss 48
 Juenell 53
 Julien 9

K

Kaup 47, 75
 Keeney 51
 Keith 69
 Kelley 52
 Kelly, 50
 Kemp 51, 69
 Kern 52
 Kerns 14
 Ketchum 49
 Keyes 47, 75
 Kimball 24, 50

Kansas Kin

King, 37
 Kingfisher 49
 Kjellin 69
 Knecht 47, 75
 Knight 49
 Knisely 16
 Kohl 76
 Kopachek 49
 Koppa 52
 Korperich 49
 Kramer 14
 Kratz 47, 75
 Kropf 37, 50
 Kropp 65
 Krueger 9
 Kuralt 27
 Kurtz 74

L

Lalley 14
 Lamont 69
 Larson 9
 Lauch 7
 Lauer 9
 Laugill 77
 Leach 36
 Lee 15
 Leer 9
 Leffingwell 53
 Lenherr 14
 Leonard 50
 Lewis 47, 69, 75
 Lincoln 27
 Line 50
 Lines 37
 Linn 48
 Lonsinger 37
 Lopata 8
 Lovell 51
 Luey 9
 Lund 34
 Lundberg 52
 Lyness 47, 75

M

MacDonald 74
 Mader 51
 Manuel 52
 Marks 47, 75
 Marsh 24
 Marshall 9
 Marsten 50
 Martin 4
 Martin, 51
 MASON 69
 Mason 69

Masters 4
 Matchett 47, 76
 Maxwell 14
 May 4, 69
 Mayes 32
 McClenahan 48
 McCollom 23
 McConnell 69
 McCoy 32
 McDermott 48
 McGlinchey 51
 McKee 7
 McMillan, 49
 McVicker 51
 Meakins 4
 Mear, 12
 Meehan 15
 Meinholdt 9
 Melgren 51
 Mennillan 47, 76
 Meredith 16
 Merryman 4
 Meskimens 4
 Mickelson 69
 Middleton 4
 Miler 51
 Miles 4
 Miller 4
 Mills 50
 Minch 4
 Minton 52
 Mitchel 51
 Mitchell 4
 Moll 4
 Moody 68
 Moore 16, 17, 69
 Moran 53
 Morand 52
 Morgan 4, 14, 16
 Morris 4
 Morrison 37
 Morse 4
 Mosier 4
 Mount 53
 Mowder 4
 Moylan 14
 Mudge 66
 Mulligan 4, 14
 Mulvay 4
 Mumaw 4, 50
 Munger 47, 76
 Munsick 4
 Murphy 4, 37, 52
 Mustard 17
 Myers 4, 24

N

Nanninga 47, 68, 76
 Neill 44
 Nelson 47, 76
 Nesbit 52
 Nethercote 69
 Newell 52
 Newlin 4
 Nicholes 52
 Nichols 47, 76
 Nicol 17
 Nihart 4
 Nixon 23
 Noel-Johnson 3
 Noll 4, 28, 30, 47, 76, 77
 Noonan 50
 Northrup 4
 Nusbaum 55
 Nuttmann 50

O

Oberhelman 47, 76
 O'Brien 47, 76
 O'Connell 53
 O'Connor 4
 O'Donnell 50
 O'Keefe 14
 Olney 32
 Olson 51, 52
 O'Neil 9
 O'Rourke 24, 48
 Osner 47, 76
 Owens 14
 Ozman 4

P

Page 43
 Palenski 51
 Palmer 15, 76
 Parizo 52
 Parker 9, 27
 Parks 4
 Parmiter 51
 Parsons 9
 Paschell 4
 Pattison 4
 Pautot 30
 Pawling 4
 Payne 4
 Peak 49
 Pearson 52
 Peddicord 14
 Pelischek 52
 Pendergast 4, 30
 Perry 4

Peterson 4
 Petrie 4
 Pfizenmaier 35
 Phillips 50
 Picolet 9
 Pierce 47, 76
 Pierson 47, 76
 Pike 4
 Pinick 32
 Pitney 14
 Pixley 9, 55
 Platt 5, 23, 33, 47, 76
 Pollom 52
 Pool 5
 Poppelreiter 30
 Postlethwait 49
 Powel 52
 Powers 52
 Preddy 5
 Prentanier 28
 Pressler 5
 Preston 35, 50
 Prickett 5
 Prockish 14
 Procter 51
 Province 5
 Prunty 5, 37
 Pryor 14
 Pultz 52
 Purcell 48
 Purphey 47, 76

Q

Quinn 14

R

Rains 68
 Ramey 52
 Rampley 45, 46
 Ramsburg 54
 Randall 5
 Randle 48, 76
 Rauch 36
 Raudolph 5
 Rawson 37
 Raymond 51
 Reddick 5
 Rees 53
 Reese 52
 Regnier 5, 55
 Reichle 52
 Reid 52
 Repp 28, 32
 Retchie 24
 Reynolds 5
 Rhine 48, 76

Rice 14, 23
 Richards 3, 9, 48, 52, 76
 Richardson 5, 53
 Riddell 5
 Rielly 5
 Rige 34
 Riley 14, 50
 Rimmele 77
 Rinebarger 5
 Ringwalk 12
 Robb 69
 Robbins 5, 14
 Robertson 44
 Rodenbaugh 30
 Roderkies 76
 Romick 51
 Ronsee 14
 Roosa 5
 Root 51
 Rose 5, 43, 74
 Rosenow 34
 Ross 51
 Roth 34
 Roundtree 5
 Rubart 68
 Rucker 5
 Ruehman 5
 Rundle 49
 Rundquist 34, 35
 Rush 5
 Russell 5, 48, 76
 Ryan 14, 15, 48, 76

S

Sakraida 14
 Saltzer 5
 Salzer 37
 Sampson 24
 Sanborn 5
 Sand 63
 Sanders 5
 Sarber 5, 24
 Sargent 48, 76
 Say 52
 Schirmers 49
 Schmitt 5, 49
 Schneider 5
 Scholes 5
 Schritchfield 5
 Schulthess 69
 Schultz 30, 32, 69
 Schurr 5
 Schwab 48, 76
 Schwam 37
 Scott 5, 50

Seapy 5
 Sedivy 68
 Sees 77
 Seitz 14
 Selby 5
 Selig 48
 Sellers 8
 Sester 51
 Sever 51
 Severy 54
 Shadwell 52
 Shaffer 5
 Shaler 5, 9
 Shehi 5, 9
 Shelly 9
 Shepherd 24
 Sheridan 6
 Shipe 57
 Shippy 43
 Shoenman 14
 Sholt 6
 Sholty 6
 Shorman 35
 Short 6
 Shove 6
 Shumway 6
 Siebert 6
 Sifferath 50
 Silkman 48
 Silverthorn 37
 Simmers 16, 17
 Simmons 36
 Simonton 6, 37
 Simpson 6
 Sinclair 23
 Sipes 6
 Sitterley 69
 Smerchek 68
 Smith 6, 9, 23, 24, 49, 55
 Snodgrafs 7
 Snodgrass 6, 7
 Snooks 14
 Snow 53
 Snyder 6
 Socolofsky 63
 Socolosky 75
 Soldan 32
 Soupene 6, 48, 76
 Spear 6
 Spears 6
 Sperry 36
 Spilman 69
 Springer 6
 Stady 53
 Stauffer 50

Stelzner 9
 Stevenson 51
 Steward 6
 Stewart 9, 14, 36, 50
 Stigers 48, 76
 Stiverson 51
 Stockman 14
 Storck 32
 Stotler 32
 Stratton 14
 Straub 9
 Stringer 65
 Strosnider 6
 Stuart 48, 69, 76
 Stuck 77
 Stuver 6
 Suddarth 6
 Summers 48, 76
 Swain 51
 Swanson 6, 48, 69, 76
 Swart 68
 Sweany 48, 76
 Sweet 26, 68
 Swenson 48, 69
 Swords 55

T

Tabaka 14
 Tammen 45
 Tanner 6
 Taylor 6, 9, 48, 51, 69, 76
 Teare 16
 Telecamp 6
 Tennant 24
 Theirolf 36
 Therman 6
 Thomas 6, 50, 64, 69
 Thompson 6, 17, 26
 Thompson, 9
 Thorp 68
 Tibbets 6
 Tibbetts 37
 Tiddler 6
 Tilton 6
 Toburen 26, 52
 Todd 27
 Travis 6
 Traynor 6
 Trout 6, 36
 True 15
 Tunison 6

U

Umscheid 6, 54
 Underwood 28

V

Vandway 51
Vathauer 52
Victoria 27
Vilander 26
Vilven 37
Vogel 48, 76

W

Wade 6
Wahl 16
Walker 7, 37, 48, 76
Wallac 49
Walquist 48
Walrosath 7
Walter 69
Walters 48, 76
Wands 52
Waring 24
Warner 9, 26
Warren 7
Wasson 53
Waters 54
Weaver 26
Weber 7, 68
Weeks 14
Weirich 50
Weist 69
Wells 7
Welsh 14
Weltsch 77
Welty 9
Westling 51
Wheeler 37
Whelan 49
Whims 7
Whitacre 50, 52
White 7, 26, 55
Wichman 63, 64, 65
Wierman 55
Wiest 48, 53
Wigg 67
Wilhoit 9, 54
Wilkerson 28, 50
Wilkins 7
Willard 49
Willey 7
Williams 7
Williams, 9
Wilson 7, 14, 66, 69
Wilty 7
Wingfield 32
Winter 76, 77
Wiser 52

Witter 7
Wittter 51
Wolfenberger 48, 76
Woodcock 51
Woody 51
Wordike 7
Wreath 7
Wright 65
Wrimmer 48, 76
Wyatt 7

Y

Yoe 26
Yonning 50, 57
Young 7, 26, 51
Youngkamp 7
Youngman 7
Youngquist 48, 76

Z

Zabel 7, 48, 76
Zeigler 7
Zeileis 51
Zeimet 49
Zelle 49
Zerb 51
Ziegler 26
Zoeller 61, 76, 77
Zoller 76

Book Reviews

by Glee Eggers

Birth, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Manhattan Daily Nationalist, Manhattan, Kansas During the Period 1915-1920 by Sylvester Ekart.

Sylvester Ekart has contributed numerous volumes to the Riley County Genealogy Library over the years. These volumes come of his own effort in reading and transcribing microfilm of old newspapers. It would be interesting to know how many hours he has donated the cause. We are the lucky beneficiaries.

The format of this latest book is that each entry is given a line number followed by the date of the newspaper. Those are entered chronologically. Then follows a one sentence abstract of the article. We are not left to guess who might be included or where in the book to find them as there is a complete index with the individual's line number. If there are several numbers, there are several entries.

If you want to read the entire article, you may do so at the Manhattan Public Library where the paper is on microfilm.

2004 Obituaries clipped from Manhattan Mercury, Manhattan, Kansas, Wamego Smoke Signal and Wamego Times, Wamego, Kansas is the latest of many volumes put together by Imogene Farley and indexed by Janeice Crosson.

This book is composed of full text obituaries arranged alphabetically, not chronologically. The full index will give you the name of the deceased, maiden name, spouse and any other relatives which are named in the obituary. Also included are the names of the person(s) who served as ministers, musicians, and pall bearers. This will also alert you if the individual appears in other articles also.

The alphabetical arrangement makes it very accessible and the format gives you the feeling you are reading it right from the paper.

This volume is a genealogist's dream and will only become more valuable in the future.



The James Quinn Buffington Family — Early Westmoreland and Pottawatomie County Kansas Settlers

By Robert O. Buffington & Shirley DeLano



The Rev. J. Q. Buffington came to Westmoreland from Louisa County, Iowa in April 1865 (1912 obituary). His wife Eliza Frances, nee Paschal, and children Aaron Chalmer age 7, Summer Dory age 6, Milton Columbus age 2 would follow

Rev. J. Q. and Eliza Buffington, Daughter Lulu

in September. An article on the 50th wedding anniversary of Linzy and Mary Thomison in the Westmoreland Recorder 17 Sept 1907, states the Thomison family arrived in Westmoreland on September 22, 1865, accompanied by Mrs. J. Q. Buffington and family.

According to the History of Louisa County by Arthur Springer published in 1912, the Buffington family emigrated from Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, England to Pennsylvania Territory in 1675. "John and Alice Buffington/Bovington born circa 1510 in the Parish of Penn in England, later moved to Marlowe on the Thames in 1573. The Buffington family had lived in the Parish of Penn since before 1200. Richard Buffington, b. 30 May 1654, a ggg grandson of John and Alice emigrated what is now Chester County, Pennsylvania by 1677. He settled at Upland, now Chester Co., before William Penn's land grant."

William Buffington (*Thomas, Richard*) ca. 1710 in Chester County, Pennsylvania, married (1) Alice Rupp (2) Magdalena Ferree (3) Mary, widow of Christopher Smith, and had children by all three wives. One of William's children by Magdalena Ferree was Joel, from whom some of the Louisa County Buffingtons descend. Joel Buffington married Elizabeth Logan, who had Indian ancestry. Joel and Elizabeth had nine children. Joel Buffington became the wealthy

Buffington, building on the Savage land grant that had been obtained by William. Joel purchased Amberson's Island in the Ohio River November 25, 1797, for the sum of five shillings from John Pearce Duvall of Mason County Kentucky (Kanawha Co., VA deed book A, pg. 205). The island was 150 acres and supported an enormous stand of virgin timber. The really exciting history about the island occurred during the Civil War in 1863 when the Confederate general, John Hunt Morgan battled with the Union forces in the area in Ohio around the island. (Ref: *Buffington Island* by Sue Proctor Miller, Jackson County History Vol 13, No. 1, Jan 1981)

Joel died 17 Mar 1821 in Buffington Island, Mason County, Virginia and left his estate to all of his children. Joseph X. Buffington, son of Joel, was born 16 August 1776, in Hampshire County, Virginia. He married Chloe Harvey 12 May 1795. They had 14 children. Joseph began to purchase his siblings' shares in the island and by 1835 owned the island. Joseph and his wife Chloe Harvey Buffington sold the island in 1837 to James Williamson of Jackson Co., for \$2,300 and moved to Louisa County, Iowa.



Perhaps, Joseph, Joel's second son, left the most lasting impression on the community. Joseph was a religious man, a Methodist, and many church meetings were held in the second story of his new frame house. Joseph had several business interests. He was a farmer and a boatman. He ran a keel boat on the Ohio River. In 1820, Joseph built a small log mill on Ground Hog Creek that flows into the Ohio River about a mile below Buffington Island. The first saw mill was built by Joseph the same time as the grist mill. Part of the stone foundation was still standing in 1976.

The 1850 Federal Census of Iowa for Louisa County lists four Buffingtons as Head of Household, all are grandsons of Joel. Included are Joseph's sons James Q, age 35 and Philip J., age 47 and daughter-in-law Nancy 27, widow of Samuel Wilson Buffington, and their families. This was the Joseph Buffington who married Chloe Harvey and had Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Susannah, Margaret, Amelia, Chloe, Amanda, Magdalene, William H., Joseph F., Phillip J., James Q., Samuel Wilson and Abraham Columbus.

Members of the Buffington family first came to Louisa County in 1837. They also had land in Van Buren, Mahaska and Lucas Counties, and perhaps others as well. Several died prior to the 1850 Census already cited, and at least four had been buried in the private Buffington Cemetery in Elm Grove Township of Louisa County. Both Joseph and Chloe are there, as well as their son Daniel Wilson Buffington and his sister-in-law Mary.

Rev. James Quinn Buffington was born 16 March 1834 in Meigs Co. OH to Phillip Jefferson and Mary Ellen Sleeth Buffington. He died 27 March 1912 and is buried in the Westmoreland cemetery. He married Eliza Francis Paschal, daughter of Joseph Paschal and Sarah Ramsey 12 March 1857 in Spring Run, Louisa Co. IA. Eliza was born 7 December 1839 in Piketon, Pike Co. OH and died 30 November 1914 and is buried in the Westmoreland cemetery. Rev. and Mrs. Buffington had twelve children, five of whom died in infancy.

In 1865, immediately after the arrival of his family from Iowa, Rev. Buffington organized the Westmoreland Class of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The organization took place in the McKimens Grove near Westmoreland. The first members of the class were Rev. and Mrs. Buffington, Mr. and Mrs. Silas Lunbeck, Mrs. Mary Gard, and Mrs. Chloe Cleland (sister of J. Q.). The class was a part of what was known as Rock Creek circuit and embraced the west half of Pottawatomie County. The meetings at Westmoreland were later held in the old stone school house. In 1870, Rex joined the conference and was sent to the Westmoreland charge. Later he preached at America City and Circleville.

Rev. Buffington and his wife and family lived on the Ed Taylor farm (Wasson's), from where he moved to the (Steve) Eytchison farm, living across the creek from Steve's (Eytchison farm), about 1867 or 1868. A son died while living here and was buried in the Pleasant Valley cemetery (also known as Sutherland Cemetery).

The Kansas Republican September 11, 1879 reported "Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Buffington have been called to part with their little son (James) Pettyman, aged 7 years and 10 days. He was a very bright affectionate child and his loss is keenly felt, his death was occasioned by diphtheria, (two more of the family are so sick with the same disease.) His remains were interred in the Westmoreland cemetery."

Two of their children, Ida Letitia 1865 and Joseph Paschal 1877, were born in Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co. KS where other relatives lived. Orti Wesley, grandfather to Robert O. Buffington, was born 13 February 1868 in America City, Nemaha Co. KS.

Rev. Buffington and family returned to the state of Iowa in 1881 where Lulu Frances was born 10 May 1882. The family returned to Chase County Kansas in 1884. In 1885 they returned to Westmoreland and bought a home where they resided until their deaths.

(A number of early histories trace the Buffington families including: *Pioneer History of Meigs County, Ohio to 1949*, Edgar Ervin; *Pioneer History of Meigs County*, Stillman Carter Larkin; *Descendants of Richard Buffington*, Don Bowman, Saint Paul, Minnesota, Richard C. Casey; *Louisa County, Iowa Biographies - A to E, Brief Biographical Sketches of Families with Louisa County Connection*, Norma Jennings. Thanks to Jim and Marian Bradley for their assistance in this research)

(Robert O. Buffington, Tucson AZ, is the great grandson of J. Q. Buffington. Shirley Hudson DeLano is Robert's cousin)

(GAR Volunteers cont frm pg7)

Barber, C. W., 1202 Moro.
Burr, H. M., 1627 Anderson.
Caldwell, J. N., 900 Fremont.
Carnahan, Pollard, 1523 Fairchild.
Correll, J. M., 420 Poyntz.
Cruise, Thomas, 800 Pottawatomie.
Dunning, W. J., 618 Osage.
Farrell, J. W., 815 N. Tenth.
Fox, S. M., 721 Pierre.
Graves, W. W., R. F. D. 1.
Hacker, L. G., 1114 Fremont.
Holder, P. C., 901 Osage.
Lee, W. F., 520 Humboldt.
Little, Chas. F., 318 N. Fifth.
McClung, Wm., 1007 Houston.
Meffert, J. I., 1005 Humboldt.
Murphy, A. J., 1115 Poyntz.
Nixon, C., R. F. D. 8.
Nonemaker, W., 1729 Laramie.
Norton, S. J., 718 Kearney.
Perkins, T. H., 417 N. Fourth.
Rathbone, H. T., 830 Leavenworth.
Rhodes, W. B., 911 Laramie.
Robertson, Jno. A., 930 Osage.
Schoepf, Geo. S., 123 N. Fourth.
Sitterly, A., 115 S. Manhattan.
Smith, I. S., 901 Laramie.
Swingle, J. F., 501 Moro.
Thomas, F. M., 114 N. Juliette.
Thompson, Robert, 1307 Poyntz.
Wagner, D. P., 1631 Fairchild.
Warner, Geo., Stockdale, Kansas.
West, D. B., 1733 Laramie.
White, J. M., 901 Fremont.
White, Jesse, Riley, Kansas.

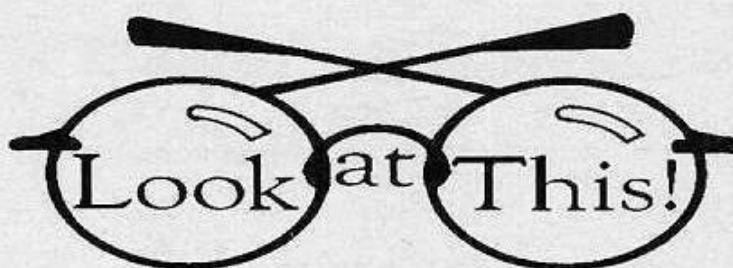
Publications for Sale--All Publications are for Kansas

Prices good until April 30, 2006

#	Books	Price		
046	PIONEERS OF THE BLUESTEM PRAIRIE, pub in 1976 tells the stories of settlers in Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee & Washington Counties Hard Bound \$70		018 1870 Federal Census	\$14
141	PIONEERS OF RILEY COUNTY KANSAS, 1853 TO 1860, pub in 2005, covers the early settlers of Riley County not included in the Pioneer Book listed above. Soft bound New \$25		019 1880 Federal Census	\$43
136	MANHATTAN AREA VETERANS OF THE SPANISH- AMERICAN WAR, RILEY COUNTY, KANSAS includes life stories and genealogical information on 142 veterans New \$15		143 1885 State Census	New \$69
145	LOCATED PORTIONS OF THE DIARY OF WILLIAM MCMANAMAN ROBINSON, 1848, 1860-1862, 1869-1870. Robinson enlisted in the Sturgis Rifle Corps of Chicago and served the majority of his military career in the Washington DC area. After leaving the army he brought his family to Tescott, Kansas. Soft bound New \$10		140 1895 State Census	New \$102
	RILEY COUNTY, KS OFFICIALS & THEIR FAMILIES 1855-1900		020 1900 Federal Census Abstract	\$73
047	Hard bound \$25		100 1910 Federal Census	\$75
048	Soft bound \$17		040 MARRIAGES 1856-1886 Indexed	\$21
	Publications by County		INDEX TO BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS	
077	Bourbon County INDEX /NAMES/1920 Atlas \$8		055 From the Ks. Agriculturist, Wamego, Ks. 1879 -1909	\$25
001	Brown County 1880 Federal Census \$35		056 From the St. George News 1912 - 1942, Pottawatomie Gazette & Kansas Reporter 1867 -1876, Kansas Valley & Weekly Kansas Valley 1870 -1871	\$21
002	Clay County 1860 Fed. Territory Census \$6		BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (Westmoreland newspapers)	
003	1880 Federal Census \$36		057 1882 - 1918 Vol. 1 (6 newspapers)	\$62
004	1895 State Census \$27		058 Jan 2, 1919 /Dec 29, 1949 Vol. 2 (Westmoreland Recorder)	\$51
071	CEMETERIES IN RURAL CLAY COUNTY, KS (excl. towns of Clay Center and Wakefield, Ks) \$26		059 INDEX for "The Marriages & Deaths/Newspapers Pub at Wamego, Ks 1867-1900, Vol. 1" New \$12	
078	INDEX OF NAMES FOUND IN HISTORICAL PLAT BOOK 1881, Bird & Mickle Map Co., Chicago \$9		INDEX TO BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS/Wamego Reporter	
005	Davis (Geary) County 1860 Fed. Ter. Census \$8		060 1910 - 1927 Vol. 1	\$19
006	1870 Federal Census \$13		061 1928 - 1940 Vol. 2	\$31
007	1880 Federal Census \$23		062 1941 - 1949 Vol. 3	\$30
072	CEMETERIES IN GEARY COUNTY, KS (Beg. to 1938, excl. Junction City) \$22		099 1950 - 1958 Vol. 4	\$22
008	Dickinson County 1880 Federal Census \$40		085 REGISTRANTS FOR WWI DRAFT for POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY, /Wamego Reporter, 7/12/1917. See Pub 144	
039	INDEX TO MARRIAGE REGISTERS Bride & Groom 1861-1913 \$13		INDEX TO THE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS /St Marys Star, St. Marys Pottawatomie County, KS. :	
009	Ellsworth County 1880 Federal Census \$27		130 1884 -1899 Vol. 1	\$19
010	Marion County 1880 Federal Census \$36		132 1900 -1919 Vol. 2	\$31
011	Marshall County 1880 Federal Census \$44		133 1920 -1939 Vol. 3	New \$29
012	Mitchell County 1880 Federal Census \$42		134 1940 -1959 Vol. 4	New \$42
013	Montgomery County 1880 Federal Census \$49			
014	Morris County 1880 Federal Census \$27		Riley County	
015	Nemaha County 1880 Federal Census \$36		022 1855, 1857, & 1860 Territory Census	\$10
021	Republic County 1880 Federal Census \$43		023 1865 State Census	\$16
033	Wabaunsee County 1860 Fed. Territory Census \$7		024 1870 Federal Census	\$19
034	1865 State Census \$7		025 1875 State Census	\$23
035	1870 Federal Census \$9		026 1880 Federal Census	\$33
036	1880 Federal Census \$27		027 1885 State Census	\$35
075	CEMETERY /TOWN OF WABAUNSEE, KS, 1857-1987 \$11		028 1895 State Census	\$24
037	Washington County 1860 Fed. Terr. Census \$7		029 1900 Federal Census Index	\$15
038	1880 Federal Census \$42		030 1905 State Census	\$25
	Pottawatomie County		031 1910 Federal Census Heads of Households Index	\$15
016	1860 Kansas Federal Territory Census \$8		032 1915 State Census	New \$31
017	1865 State Census \$8		096 1925 State Census	New \$68
	Kansas Kin		098 SOME EARLY CHURCHES (24) Beginning 1900 pastors, members, some births, baptisms	\$16
			063 LEONARDVILLE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH RECORDS, 1882 - 1999. (Incl. Evangelical EUB & Methodist Church Records.)	\$47
			066 FUNERAL FOLDERS, RILEY COUNTY AREA, Ed Nord, Soloist. Period from 1960's to 1990's.	\$10
			135 CITY OF MANHATTAN, KS, SUPPLEMENTAL BIRTH REPORTS, Births Prior to 1911 New \$9	
			067 INDEX AND VITAL STATISTICS, PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1909 - 1910	\$37
			081 EARLY WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS 1866 - 1893; GUARDIANSHIPS 1866 - 1878, from Probate Records	\$8
			080 CITY OF MANHATTAN STREET NAMES HISTORY	\$1

- 083 REGISTRANTS FOR WWI DRAFT as pub in the *Manhattan Republic*, 7/26/1917 *see Pub 144*
- 041 EARLY MARRIAGE ABSTRACT, 1855 - 1886, Indexes:
Bride's Full Name, Partial Groom's Full Name \$20
- MARRIAGE LICENSE INDEXS, Bride & Groom
- 042 1887 - 1897 \$15
- 043 Jan 1, 1898 - Aug 4, 1906 \$12
- 044 Aug 14, 1906 - Jun 15, 1914 \$12
- 045 Jun 17, 1914 - Dec 4, 1918 \$13
- ABSTRACTS OF NEWS ITEMS, includes Every Surname
- Index 049 MANHATTAN EXPRESS NEWSPAPER
Aug. 20, 1859 - Oct. 18, 1862 \$10
- 050 MANHATTAN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
Aug. 10, 1863 - Sept. 12, 1868 \$14
- 051 MANHATTAN NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER
Dec 23, 1870 - Dec 29, 1871 \$12
- 052 MANHATTAN STANDARD NEWSPAPER
Sept 19, 1868 - Dec 9, 1870 \$15
- 079 EVERY NAME INDEX TO RILEY COUNTY.
"The Blue Ribbon County." Pub by *Nationalist*, Manhattan KS.
1881 (unbound) \$1
- INDEX OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, DIVORCES, MARRIAGES
- 053 *The Randolph Enterprise Newspaper*,
Feb 13, 1890 - Dec 3, 1896 & *Cleburne News*, Nov 25, 1890. \$9
- 054 *The Randolph Enterprise Newspaper*, Dec 10, 1896 - Nov
28, 1901, and the *Olsburg Optic Newspaper*, Nov 1897 \$9
- Riley County Cemetery Readings**
- 073 SUNSET CEMETERY IN MANHATTAN, incl.
Inscriptions & Sexton Records, beg. through 1979 \$38
- 97 Cemeteries of Riley Co. Ks Excluding Manhattan City
Cemeteries, (beg. to Yr 2000 incl. all rur. cem. listed below) \$84
- 101 Ashland Cemetery Readings \$6
- 102 Bala Cemetery Readings \$8
- 103 Bellegarde Dial-Wilder Cemetery Readings \$7
- 104 Crooked Creek Cemetery Readings \$6
- 105 Czech Moravian Cemetery Readings \$6
- 107 Eureka Valley Cemetery Readings \$6
- 110 Fairview Cemetery Readings \$7
- 131 Family Cemeteries \$6
- 111 Fancy Creek-Randolph Cemetery Readings \$12
- 112 Fancy Creek-Zion Cemetery Readings \$6
- 113 Grandview-Mill Creek Cemetery Readings \$9
- 115 Lasita Maple Grove Cemetery Readings \$6
- 116 Leonardville Cemetery Readings \$8
- 109 Leonardville U. M. C. Cemetery Readings \$7
- 117 May Day Cemetery Readings \$7
- 118 Ogden Cemetery Readings \$8
- 120 Peach Grove Cemetery Readings \$6
- 122 Pleasant Hill Cemetery Readings \$6
- 106 Pleasant Valley Cemetery Readings \$8
- 114 Rebekah - I.O.O.F. Cemetery Readings \$6
- 123 Riley Cemetery Readings \$12
- 124 Rose Hill Cemetery Readings \$6
- 125 Sedalia Cemetery Readings \$6
- 126 Shenck Cemetery Readings \$6
- 108 St. John's Winkler Cemetery Readings \$6
- 119 St. Patrick's Ogden Cemetery Readings \$7
- 121 St. Wenceslaus Cemetery Readings \$6
- 127 Swede Creek Cemetery Readings \$6
- 128 Vinton Cemetery Readings \$6
- 129 Walsburg Cemetery Readings \$8
- 146 Births, Marriages, Deaths & Others frm *Manhattan Daily*
- Nationalist 1915-1920 (incl. every name Index)** \$50
- Riley, & Pottawatomie Counties**
- ABSTRACTED OBITUARIES from *Manhattan Mercury*,
Wamego Smoke Signal & *Wamego Times*
- 064 Years 1994 & 1995 New \$21
- 065 Years 1998 & 1999 New \$24
- 149 2004 Obituaries frm *Manhattan Mercury*, *Wamego Smoke*
Signal, *Wamego Times* \$43
- Riley, Pottawatomie, & Wabaunsee Counties**
- 084 WWI DRAFT NUMBERS AND NAMES FOR POTTAWAT-
OMIE & WABAUNSEE COUNTIES, *Wamego Reporter*, 7/12/1917
See Pub 144
- 069 "SOUTH OF THE KAW" 1850 - 2000, actual obituaries for
descendants of early settlers who lived in Southern Riley &
Northern Wabaunsee Counties from the *Wamego Reporter*,
Wamego Times, and *Manhattan Mercury* New \$47
- ACTUAL OBITUARIES From *Manhattan Mercury*, *Wamego*
Smoke Signal & *Wamego Times*, & *Signal Enterprise* at Alma,
Kansas 137 Year 2000 New \$39
- 138 Year 2001 New \$44
- 139 Year 2002 New \$45
- 142 Year 2003 New \$41
- 144 WWI REGISTRANTS FOR RILEY & POTTAWATOMIE COUNTIES,
DRAFT NUMBER S & NAMES FOR POTTAWATOMIE & WA-
BAUNSEE COUNTIES, Jul 1917 (Combined Publications 083,
084 & 085. Use 144 item number) \$11
- 146 Col. Selected Newspaper Clippings frm Riley, Pott & Wab
Co. papers 1887 thru 2004 \$33
- 076 **Washington, Clay & Riley Counties** SURNAME INDEX FOR
PORTRAIT & BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM, CHAPMAN BROS., 1890
Chicago. \$7
- Miscellany**
- 082 INDEX for KANSAS REVIEW, Cumulative Table Of Contents
Research Articles, Vol. 6-26 \$8
- 094 8 Generations Pedigree Charts \$4
- 12 & 15 Generations Pedigree Charts \$3
- 086 KANSAS KIN Quarterly Issues available for years 1963 to
date- 4 issues each year @ \$2 per issue.
- 092 Cumulative Table of Contents of Research Articles
Vols. 31-37 \$19
- 093 Complete set Quarterly Publications, 1963 to present, plus
publication numbers 090, 091, 092 \$150

Please Note: All publications are the sole property of the Riley County Genealogical Society Library. Publications may not be reproduced without written permission from the Riley County Genealogical Society Board of Directors. For orders addressed out of the State of Kansas and buyers specifically exempt from Kansas Sales Tax, add 15% of total sale for shipping and handling. For Kansas residents, the Kansas Sales Tax is collected on the total of the sale and postage and handling. The revised Kansas Sales Tax code requires that the rate collected is the rate at the location where the buyer takes possession of the goods. On the order, indicate if the buyer will take possession in or out of the city limits, what county and the applicable tax rate. Make check payable to RCGS, mail to: Publications Distribution, RCGS, 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, KS 66502-3415. Please include a telephone number, your e-mail address, and indicate if the address is a business or residence.



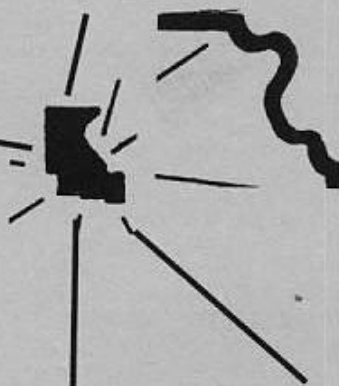
**Is this your last Issue of Kansas Kin?
Please pay 2006 dues . We need you.**

The Riley County
Genealogical Society
2005 Claflin Road
Manhatan, KS 66502-3415

NonProfit Organization
US Postage Paid
Manhattan, KS
Permit 4

Kansas Kin

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



Volume XLIV

ISSN 0451-4084

May 2006

In This Issue

- 22. Staff and Calendar
- 23. President's Message, New Members, In Memorium
- 24. The Dead of Grosse Ile
- 26. RCGS March Acquisitions, Company K of the Ninth Kansas Vol
Calvary Reunion 1911
- 27. Thirty-One Men and Tick Licker
- 32. Some Web Sites for Research, Aged Colored Settler, Pioneer Teacher
Passes, First Male Child Born in Manhattan...Died
- 33. One Hundred Hold Reunion
- 35. Reunion of Company K, Ninth Kansas Regiment
Grand Army of the Republic
- 36. The Story of the Founding of the Little Town of Flush, KS
- 37. Archaic Occupations (cont)
- 38. Items for Sale
- 40. 2006 Publications

RILEY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, Kansas 66502-3415
 Phone: (785)565-6495 Email: rcgs03@cox.net RCGS Website: http://www.rileycgs.com

Board of Directors 2005

President	Fred Delano	776-4845
Past President	Dorothy Dickerhoof	537-0224
Vice Pres./Edu	Jan Wichman	539-8030
Corresp. Secy	Pauline Norby	539-2561
Record. Secy	Nancy B. Williams	537-4390
Treasurer	Richard Phillips	537-7735
Library Coor.	Glee Eggers	539-1810
Pub. Coor.	Jane Brown	539-3862
Computer Coor	Patty Wadick	539-6009
Bld & Grounds	Don Mock	537-4132
FGS Rep	Mabl Goehring	785-456-2552
KCGS Rep	Janeice Crosson	785-456-9522
Historian	Darlene Hagen	539-7328
Membership	Ted Hopkins	537-1545
Public Relations		
Financ. Adv. Cord	Shirley Delano	776-4845

Library Staff

Acquisitions	Rebecca Rose	537-8495
Ancest. Chrt	Darlene Hagen	539-7328
Cataloger	Helen Long	539-6349
Genealogist	Libby Wolffing	537-9495
Librarian Sched.	Glee Eggers	539-1810
CA Scheduler	Judy Lookhart	539-2405
Supplies Pur.	Evelyn Brown	539-3978
Periodicals	Wann Towers	776-3128
Per. Filing	Robert Cook	776-4575
Memorials	Muriel Wilson	785-494-2552
Pub Distrib.	LeJuan Shrimplin	776-5904

Librarians

Evelyn Brown, Sherry Butler, Millie Combs, Annie Cunningham, Merle Day, Dorothy Dickerhoof, Glee Eggers, Phyllis Eyestone, Jill Frese, Darlene Hagen, Wilma Harris, Diane Long, Helen Long, Joe Ann Moore, Carol Regehr, Jay Whitney, Jan Wichman, Muriel Wilson, Libby Wolffing, Mary Yonning.

Computer Staff

Coordinator/Webmaster Patty Wadick
 Technician Vanessa Ault-McCoy
 E-mail Patty Wadick

Computer Assistants

Vernon Barnes, Jane Brown, Janeice Crosson, Sharon Davies, Fred Delano, Dorothy Dickerhoof, Jill Frese, Mabel Goehring, Patrick Gormely, Wilma Harris, Ted Hopkins, Debra Kidd, Criss Mayfield, Pauline Norby, Karen Peterson, Jim Sharp, Nadine Stueve, Wann Towers, Clyde Wasson

Other Numbers

Riley County Historical Society - 565-6590
 Kansas State Historical Society - 785-272-8681
 Research Room Extensions - 116 & 117
 Family History Center - 539-5445
 Mid-Continent Library - 816-252-0950, Genealogy Desk 816-252-7228

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 -

Held at 2 P.M. in Manhattan Public Library unless otherwise noted. Programs scheduled so far:

May 25 Thursday 7:00 P.M.
 Sherry Butler Researching your Irish Heritage
 August 27 Sunday 2 P.M.
 Jay Price "Exploring Kansas Churches"
 October TBA
 November 13 Monday RCGS Annual Meeting
 6:30 Zeandale Community Church

June 17 - Emporia, KS
 Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies/
 Flinthills Genealogical Society present
 Sharon De Bartolo Carmack in a one day
 conference. Brochures in RCGS library.

The library will be closed

Thanksgiving, Nov
 Christmas, Dec 25, 26
 New Years Day 2007

President Fred's Message

Our Riley County Genealogical Society published its second book of pioneers last year, "*Pioneers of Riley County, KS 1853-1860*". Sunrise Cemetery grave markers have been read and is close to publication. Sy Ekart has recently completed three publications containing much local information. These and many other publications are the efforts of many volunteers, as is the publication of our *Kansas Kin*. Sincere thanks and appreciation is extended to all who give of their time and talents.

County histories are a rich source of genealogical information. In the April 10, 1968 issue of the Tri-State Trader, Willard Heiss article "*County History Publishing*" relates the importance of these types of publications. Mr. Heiss has authored numerous books on genealogy, especially Quaker genealogy and Indiana Historical Society publications. He writes "County Histories are a stout rung in the ladder used to climb your family tree." "The first great flood of these histories was in the 1880s. The events surrounding the celebration of the Centennial of 1876 created great interest in national and local history. Newspapers abounded with letters and articles from 'old citizens' who recounted events of the pioneer days of their particular local."

A number of these types of publications are in our own library. Mr. Heiss relates the value of the histories may vary due to possible faulty memories of those relating past events and peoples. Only a small portion of residents in any given county were included in these biographical sketches. "Most county histories were published without indexes although the Indiana State Library has an index through La Grange County." This index may be a complete index now. Two publications are cited: "Ohio Resources for Genealogists" and "Aids for Genealogical Searching in Indiana" published by The Detroit Society For Genealogical Research and "Bibliography of County Histories in Fifty States in 1961" by The Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore.

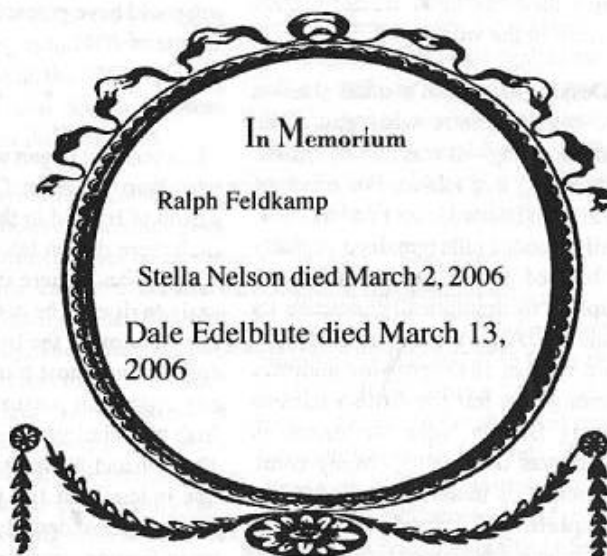
The Tri-State Trader is a rich source of relative

old genealogical information. In a Google search, I found the following reference: Native American Source, By: Paul R. Sarrett, Jr. Revised: May 08, 1996 Revised: May 05, 1994. Listed are numerous publications on Native American genealogical research sources.

RCGS continues to do genealogical research, gather genealogical information and histories, and then publish to make such information available to our members and the public. Many volunteers make this all possible. For their efforts, we are most thankful

New Members

Marearl M. Denning, Overland Park, KS
Susan K. Nelson, Overland Park, KS
Sarah and Russell Taylor, Manhattan, KS



Check out the Fair Book for the Kansas State Fair. There are several categories in which we can enter our genealogical projects. There is even one for the junior genealogist for which the KCGS provides a \$25 prize for 1st place.

The Dead Of Grosse Île

by John Boileau

The 19th century saw vast numbers of immigrants come to Canada in search of a better life. The majority found it. But for some, the journey to a new beginning ended abruptly. Thousands died shortly after leaving their native land, either on overcrowded ships or in squalid quarantine stations. The cause of most deaths was disease, especially the great levellers cholera and typhus.

Today, the peace and beauty of a small island in the middle of the St. Lawrence River near Quebec City belie the great tragedy that unfolded there almost 160 years ago. The heart-rending events of the 1847 shipping season make for one of the saddest stories in Canadian history, one that resulted in the tiny isle being called the most westerly Irish cemetery in the world.

Despite the island's small size—a mere one kilometre wide and three kilometres long—it was named Grosse Île, meaning Big Island. For much of its early existence, the island's low, heavily wooded hills remained virtually uninhabited. Then, events in Europe conspired to dramatically increase its population. After the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, growing numbers of immigrants left the British Isles to settle in British North America, as Canada was then called. Many came from society's underclasses, escaping the squalor of crowded cities or hardscrabble subsistence farming. Poor, underfed and sickly, the people were susceptible to disease, especially the widespread epidemics of deadly infectious diseases then sweeping through Europe.

After a major outbreak of cholera in Britain in 1831, Canadian authorities feared immigrants arriving via the St. Lawrence the next year would bring the disease into the country. In February 1832, the Assembly of Lower Canada (Quebec) decided to establish a quar-

antine station on Grosse Île. At the time, most immigrants coming into Canada did so through the port of Quebec. Grosse Île was an ideal location to examine them because it was only 48 kilometres from Quebec, astride the shipping route and at a safe distance from the local population.

In the spring of 1832, medical staff, soldiers and workmen began arriving on the island to set up the station, including a hospital and two shelters or "sheds" that could each hold 300 healthy people. That summer, the first cases of cholera were discovered and it took until November before medical authorities contained the disease. The quarantine station had survived its first test, and for the next 15 years, it was able to carry out its responsibilities relatively peacefully, despite an additional outbreak of cholera in 1834. But nothing could have prepared the staff for the events of 1847.

* * *

In a sense, it began with the lowly potato. During Oliver Cromwell's occupation of Ireland in the mid-1600s, the Irish were driven into the western part of the island where it was too wet for grain to ripen. The potato was the solution. It allowed the Irish to survive, but created an almost total dependence on one crop. The potato also enabled the Irish population to grow rapidly. By 1841, it had tripled to over eight million in less than 100 years. Ireland became the most densely populated country in Europe, crowded with small tenant farms that could not be divided any further.

Despite its many advantages, the potato had one great drawback: it was subject to disease. In 1845, blight caused almost total crop failure. Ireland suffered the most because it was more dependent on the potato than any other country. Heartless English landlords and their agents aggravated the situation. Their response, and that of the government, was slow and inadequate. In 1846, the crop failed more completely

than the previous year's, followed by the worst winter in memory. People ate anything they could find—rotten potatoes, seaweed, nettles—then died of starvation. The prevailing—and cold-hearted—government view was that Ireland should be self-sufficient, and the provision of free or cheap food would deprive private enterprise of its rightful profit.

The authorities eventually set up soup kitchens, but provided soup as cheaply as possible, without any regard to its nutritional value. Additional atrocities followed. Some landlords evicted their tenants in order to turn the land over to grazing. Dishonest agents cheated the poor farmers. For those who could, the only solution was to leave Ireland. Many Irish chose Canada, hoping to slip across the border into the United States at the earliest opportunity after that country enacted various regulations to keep British immigrant ships out of American ports.

Thousands of immigrants, already in a weakened state, became ill while awaiting embarkation or in the fetid, crowded holds of ships, most of which lacked potable water or edible food. A ship with 400 or more passengers might have over 100 die in the time it took to cross the Atlantic, usually from six to nine weeks. Most immigrants travelled in timber ships, vessels that had carried Canadian lumber to Britain and normally returned empty. Now they carried a living, paying ballast in storage holds not intended for humans.

An account from an anonymous priest at Grosse Île attests to the terrible conditions on the immigrant ships: "The filth and the stink in these pigsties defies all description. Two to three to four hundred sick might be found in one ship, attacked by typhoid fever and dysentery, most lying on the refuse that had accumulated under them during the voyage; beside the sick and the dying were spread out the corpses that had not yet been buried at sea. On the decks a layer of muck had formed so thick that footprints were noticeable in it. To all

this add the bad quality of the water, the scarcity of food and you will conceive but feebly of the conditions people endured during the long and hard trip."

At Grosse Île, new hospitals could accommodate 200 patients (there had never been more than 100 at a time previously), while extra sheds could shelter an additional 800. The medical superintendent was Dr. George Mellis Douglas. His son, Dr. Campbell Mellis Douglas, joined the British Army and earned the Victoria Cross in 1867 in the Andaman Islands.

On May 14, 1847, the sailing ship *Syria* arrived at Grosse Île after a 46-day journey from Liverpool. Nine of her 245 passengers had died en route, while an additional 52 were suffering from dysentery or typhus. By May 23, the island's hospitals contained 530 sick, with 40 to 50 deaths a day. Over the rest of the summer, a steady stream of immigrants continued to arrive, most of them weak with hunger and ravaged by diseases, particularly typhus.

When the shipping season ended six months later, over 440 vessels had carried nearly 100,000 people to Canada. Six of every seven were Irish. Of the total, 5,293 died during the crossing or in quarantine on their ships, while 3,452 died at the station. Another 8,732 died in hospitals throughout Quebec and Ontario. Nearly two immigrants in 10, most of them Irish, never had the chance to make a home in their new country.

As more and more ships arrived with more and more passengers, many of them ill, Dr. Douglas, his staff and facilities on the island were soon overloaded. Throughout the summer and early fall, authorities tried to cope by immediately providing tents, followed by additional hospitals and sheds. Unfortunately, there were not enough people to erect the tents as many workmen refused to go near the hospitals.

Hundreds of patients waited on the island with just as many sick on anchored ships. Additional thousands were being detained, including the most

tragic of all, dozens of new orphans. Kindly French-Canadian families adopted most orphans, many of whom were allowed to retain their Irish surnames, such as Kelly, O'Connor and Ryan. Numbers of dead being buried each day rose from 50 to 60 to 85. Robert Whyte, an immigrant, described the scene: "Another, and still more awful sight, was a continuous line of boats, each carrying its freight of dead to the burial ground and forming an endless funeral procession."

There are three cemeteries on Grosse Île, containing 7,756 burials. The largest—known as the Irish Cemetery—is in the western section. More than 6,000 victims are buried here, including 5,424 from 1847 alone. Previously, burials on the island took place in individual graves. Overwhelmed by the numbers requiring burial in 1847, authorities resorted to mass graves. Bodies were placed in coffins, which were then piled three-deep in the ground. There was so little soil available on the island to cover the mass graves that boatloads were brought over from the mainland.

The same anonymous priest who described the conditions on the ships ministered to the unfortunate ones crammed into tents: "Beside each tent lies fermenting waste which nobody has had time to carry away, and inside, in two and sometimes three rows, lie living skeletons; with hardly enough straw on which to stretch out their limbs, men, women, and children, pell-mell; and so close together that one could hardly take a step without treading on some part of the breathing mass. Nearly all are suffering from dysentery as well as from fever, and are too weak to drag themselves outdoors, and hence must wallow in their own filth. Add to this the general uncleanness of the sick, the stench of the rags that cover them, and you will have a slight idea of the contamination within these hovels."

His description was just as horrific for the poor creatures inside the buildings: "In the sheds the conditions for the sick are hardly bearable; the windows that

are meant to let in fresh air let in the rain and the wind too; more than once have I seen water fall abundantly on unfortunate people in the throes of death. The infectious air is thick with a fetid stink that would rattle the head of the strongest. These shelters are between one hundred and two hundred feet in length. The centre holds two rows of bunk beds, thus the defecation of those in the upper beds can fall on those below."

Additional doctors, workers and clergymen continued to arrive amid the chaos, but it was frequently a case of too little, too late. When accommodation on shore was insufficient, the healthy had to remain on board with the sick and dead until authorized to disembark. Even the island's Catholic and Anglican chapels were converted into hospitals. In June, 91 ships stopped at Grosse Île, resulting in at least 15,000 immigrants in quarantine at any one time. Of those, at least 2,000 were sick. The highly contagious typhus took its toll on staff, as dedicated doctors, orderlies, nurses, workers, policemen and clergy fell ill. Several died. When word spread of conditions on the island, it became harder and harder to recruit new staff.

July and August brought more ships—and more sick immigrants. Numbers in hospital rose from around 1,450 in July to over 2,000 the next month. Despite more stringent quarantine regulations in mid-July, new outbreaks of typhus continued to occur, with 225 to 325 people dying per week throughout August. Finally, in September, numbers of arriving immigrants began to decline and the average daily number of sick in hospital fell to 1,330. The chapels went back to their original function and the number of medical staff was reduced. With the approach of winter and the end of the shipping season, authorities evacuated the remaining patients to Montreal and Quebec and most of the staff left the island. Grosse Île's season in hell was over.

Grosse Île continued as a quarantine station until 1937. During and after World War II, it was the location of a Defence Research Board establishment that conducted biological warfare experiments. In 1956, the Department of Agriculture took over the island and used it as a quarantine station for imported animals.

Given Grosse Île's significance in Canadian immigration history, the federal government recommended in 1984 the establishment of a national historic site there. Planning commenced on the most appropriate way to commemorate the island's story, centred on the theme of Canada: Land of Welcome and Hope. In the public consultations that followed, a large part of Canada's Irish community and others expressed anger over what they saw as an attempt to gloss over the distressing events of 1847.

Their petitions were successful, and today the island—now known as Grosse Île and the Irish Memorial National Historic Site of Canada—tells the full story of the events that happened there. Nearly 30,000 people visit each year, travelling by shuttle from one end of the island to the other to stop at several preserved buildings, many containing artifacts and displays.

Perhaps the most moving part of the island is its western end, centred on the events of 1847. The Irish Cemetery is there, marked by a few stark white crosses. The cemetery's long, undulating mounds and furrows attest to the mass graves. Nearby is the Monument to Physicians, a small stone pillar raised by Dr. Douglas to honour six physicians who died between 1832 and 1847. Another memorial is the Celtic Cross—one of Ireland's major symbols—erected by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in 1909. The 14-metre-granite monument stands on Telegraph Hill, the island's highest point, and commemorates those who fled the Great Irish Famine. The final tribute dates from 1998, when a memorial was inaugurated overlooking the cemetery. It pays tribute to the im-

migrants, largely Irish, and the station's employees who were buried on the island between 1832 and 1847.

Because of the involvement and dedication of several people, Grosse Île today accurately portrays one of the saddest stories in Canadian history, while respectfully commemorating those who died attempting to find a better way of life in a new land.

•from *Legion Magazine*, March/April
2006

RCGS March 2006 Acquisitions

Ekart, Sylvester. *Index to the Births, Marriages and Deaths and Other Items of Interest*

Chronicles in the Wamego Times, Wamego, Potawatomie County, KS, during the

Period Jan 2, 1958-Jan 25, 1962. \$20 /Donated by Sylvester Ekart.

Ekart, Sylvester. *Family of Pius Zoeller and Felicitas Voelker Zoeller of Potawatomie Co., KS. \$20/ Donated by Sylvester Ekart.*

Ekart, Sylvester. *Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Evening*

Republic, Manhattan, Riley Co., KS during the Period Jan 4, 1904- Dec 30, 1905.

\$18/ In House Publication

Company K of the Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry Reunion 1911

Daily Nationalist, Manhattan. KS, Aug. 7, 1911
Copied by Sylvester Ekart,

The reunion of Company K of the Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry was in session last week as advertised on Tuesday the

1st. The boys began coming in and by the evening of the 2nd there were present the following: George A. STROM, Fairview, Kansas; John W. NORRIS and wife, Centralia, Kansas; Robert SIMPSON, Wamego, Kansas; Asa STORMS, 2908 Wayne Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri; John M. HARPER, Stockdale, Kansas; W. O. MALLAHAN, better known as John MACK, Butte, Montana; M. C. JOHNSON and wife of Industry, Kansas; and O. P. COLONY and wife; P. CARNAHAN and wife and daughter; J. L. SOUPENE, wife and two daughters of Manhattan Kansas. There were letters read to boys from: ALLEN, John N.; BAILEY, E. H.; BENNETT, W. S.; BLODGETT, G. H. Mrs.; MURDOCK, C. M.; PIKE, J. H. Captain; SPRINGER, Hosea; and WOOD, Jerome E. The names and address of members as far as known are ALLEN, John M., Box 80, Joy, Illinois R. R.; BAILEY, Ewing M., Belton, Missouri; BENNETT, W. S., Auburn, Washington; CARNAHAN, J. R., Gaston, Oregon; DOWNING, Alex, Mansfield, Missouri; FRAZER, W. J., Williston, North Dakota; HATTER, Ellie E., Pendleton, Oregon; HOUGHAWOUT, W. J. Captain, Santa Monica, Los Angeles, California; IYER, John, Station B. Union Park, Spokane, Washington; JOHNS, Charles, 807 Jefferson St., Kansas City, Missouri; PIKE, J. A., Florence, Kansas; SEYMORE, Harlow, R. F. D. 2, Tonganoxie, Kansas; SHORT, Evans P., Louisburg, Kansas; SPRINGER, Hosea, 207 E. (cont pg 36)

Thirty-one Men and a Tick Licker

by Joel Myers

The fire burned brightly in the great stone fireplace of the cabin. Outside the moon was high, and the stars shone their glimmer.

"All right, children," said Ma. "It's time to get ready for bed."

"Oh, no-not already," said twelve-year-old John, his eyes a'sparklin.

"First, let Grandpa tell us a story about Daniel Boone," begged Sarah, John's younger sister.

The year was 1827. The place was a farmstead in Kentucky, where the Halliday family lived in their small log cabin.

"Well, all right," said Pa with a smile. "That is, if your Ma agrees."

Ma looked up from her sewing. "I've never yet turned down a chance to hear about Grandpa's travels with Daniel Boone," she said.

Grandpa winked at her from his chair by the fire. His rugged face looked thoughtful, as he gazed up at the Kentucky rifle hanging above the mantel.

"So it's Dan'l Boone you young ones want to hear about. Well, I can't say I blame you," said Grandpa. "I Too. Why, if it wasn't for Dan'l Boone, we probably wouldn't be sitting here in this fine cabin."

"Why is that, Grandpa?" asked Sarah.

Grandpa smiled. "Well, Sarah," he said, "this part of Kentucky

wasn't always the way it is now, with the general store and the school and the church and farmsteads. Nope. Once it was just pure wilderness, filled with birds, buffalo, and other game. Indians came here to hunt, and maybe a few trappers passed through. But nobody lived in Kentucky, least of all settlers like us. And that's where Daniel Boone comes in. If it wasn't for him, we might never have found the way to Kentucky. He and thirty men-and I'm proud to say I was one of them-carved out the Wilderness Road-the trail that leads west through the mountains into Kentucky.

I'll never forget the day I met Boone. It was in 1756. He was a young man then-and so was I. He was tall and lean and dressed in a buckskin hunting shirt. On his head he wore a black felt hat. At his side, he carried his favorite rifle. He called it 'Tick-Licker,' and it looked something like my own Kentucky rifle that's hanging up on that wall. Although he was young, he was already well known around his home in North Carolina's Yadkin Valley as a crack shot with a rifle. But he wasn't boastful. In fact, he was just the opposite. Daniel Boone was a quiet man-and cautious, too. He always thought a bit before he said a single word.....

And so, through time, stories like these put many a child to bed and kept strangers and friends spellbound. The Great Pathfinder, to this very day, lives in the hearts and the souls of countless Americans who long to know

of their ancestors and all who conquered the great frontier.

Daniel Boone was born the sixth child of Squire Boone and his wife, Sarah Morgan, on November 2, 1734 in Exeter Twp., Berks Co., PA. Because the Boone farm lay at the edge of the wilderness, young Daniel Boone spent more time in the woods than he did in school. The Delaware and Shawnee hunters who stopped by to visit taught him to "think like an Indian." Those lessons saved him more than once in the years that followed. When his uncle complained that the boy was a poor speller, Squire had a ready response. "Let the girls do the spelling," he said, "and Daniel will do the shooting."

In 1748 Squire moved his family south to a 640-acre farm in North Carolina. Daniel, always a free spirit, now spent more and more time in the woods. He hunted deer, turkey, and bear with Tick Licker, his long-barreled flintlock rifle. When the French and Indian War broke out, Daniel signed on as a wagon driver with the British Army. During the campaign he met John Finley, who described for him the wonders of Kentucky.

After Braddock's crushing defeat, the young man went home to the Yadkin Valley in western North Carolina. There he married Rebecca Bryan and took up a life of farming and hunting. By the mid-1760s, however, Boone was feeling restless. More settlers were moving into the valley, and game was growing scarce. Daniel visited Kentucky twice in 1767.

The first trip he and his companion were thwarted by the Cherokee and robbed of their furs and skins. Not to be discouraged, he returned and with him were his brother, Squire, and a friend. They followed the Kentucky River hunting and trapping and taking wonder of the beauty surrounding them. The route they took into Kentucky in 1767 was probably through Shelby Gap, located in present day West Virginia. They would have traveled through eastern Kentucky and when they came to the three forks of the Kentucky River they began exploring and hunting down each fork. They returned to North Carolina after staying through the winter. During this time is when Daniel Boone first camped at and hunted the area we now call Booneville, Owsley County, Kentucky.

In 1769, John Finley stopped by the Boone cabin and rekindled Daniel's interest in Kentucky. As historian John Bakeless wrote, "The Boones were wanderers born. They had the itching foot....They heard of distant lands and knew that they must go there."

A few weeks later, on May 1, 1769, Boone gathered five companions and set out to find the old "Warrior's Path" which they had heard was a narrow gap in the mountains that the Indians used to travel into Kentucky to hunt and to war with the northern tribes. With him were John Finley, John Stuart (his brother-in-law), Joseph Holden, William Cooley, and Ames Mooney. The men found their way on the "Warrior's Path" through what is now called the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. For six months the men hunted and trapped in the unspoiled wilderness. Soon trouble arrived in the form of a Shawnee war party. They stole their horses, furs, and deer hides. The Shawnee leader let the hunters go with a warning. "If you are so foolish as to venture here again," he said, "the wasps and yellow jackets will sting you severely." Later, Boone and his brother-in-law, John Stuart, stole back their horses, only to be recaptured. This time the hunters were lucky to escape with their lives.

Boone did not give up. He picked up fresh supplies and continued his long hunt. Soon, he explored each hill, stream, and salt lick over the Ken-

tucky countryside and knew how to find them. These explorations, again, covered the area of present day Booneville, Kentucky. On his way home in 1771, trouble reared its ugly head once again. The Cherokee robbed the men and left them afoot. Boone's love for Kentucky was not spoiled and he knew he would return to this land beyond the mountains.

Early historian, John Filson, interviewed Boone in 1784. Included in this book on the discovery and settlement of Kentucky was the following excerpt:

It was the first of May, in the year 1769, that I resigned my domestic happiness for a time and left...to wander...in quest of the country of Kentucke, in company with John Finley, John Stewart, Joseph Holden, James Monay, and William Cool. After a long and fatiguing journey through a mountainous wilderness,...on the seventh day of June following we found ourselves on Red River...and, from the top of an eminence, saw with pleasure the beautiful level plains of Kentucke (Daniel and his men were at the top of Big Hill in Madison County, KY).

We found everywhere abundance of wild beasts of all sorts through this vast forest. The buffaloes were more frequent than I have seen cattle in the settlements, browsing on the leaves of the cane, or cropping the herbage on those extensive plains, fearless, because ignorant, of the violence of man. Sometimes we saw hundreds in a drove, and the numbers about the salt springs were amazing....

One day I undertook a tour through the country, and the diversity and beauties of nature I met with in this charming season expelled every gloomy and vexatious thought. I laid me down to sleep, and I awoke not until the sun had chased away the night. I continued this tour, and in a few days explored a considerable part of the country, each day equally pleased as the first.

Two years later, Boone bundled up Rebecca and his eight children and led a group of settlers into Kentucky. Burdened with small children and livestock, the party moved slowly. When food ran low Boone dispatched his son James, who was just six-

teen at the time, along with some other men to bring back fresh supplies. A few nights later a war party of Delaware Indians opened fire on the supply train. The deadly rifle balls killed two men and wounded James and one of his friends. Daniel Boone reached the scene a day later, but he was too late to save his son. The raiders had tortured and killed the helpless teenagers.

News of the massacre took the heart out of the settlers. Boone buried his son and returned home with the others. In the brief war that followed the attack, he took command of several frontier forts. His leadership helped save the settlements, but when the fighting ended his creditors took him to court. As the court cases dragged on, Boone struck up a friendship with lawyer Richard Henderson. The two men talked about Kentucky, and how to open it to settlement. Henderson worked out a plan to buy 20 million acres from the Cherokee. Once the land was his, he felt sure, he would make a fortune selling farm plots to eager settlers.

Henderson was not troubled by the fact that the Cherokee did not own the land he wanted to buy. Neither did he and his partners worry about breaking British law by moving settlers west of the mountains. To tempt the Cherokee, Henderson loaded a half dozen wagons with trade goods—guns, whiskey, flour, cheap trinkets, woolen shirts, and iron tools. Boone did his part by setting up a meeting with the main Cherokee chiefs. When Henderson reached Sycamore Shoals, Tennessee, in March 1775, over a thousand Cherokee were waiting to greet him.

After much bargaining, the Cherokee chiefs signed a deal that paid them trade goods and cash worth some ten thousand English pounds. In return, Henderson gained the rights to all the land that lay south of the Ohio River between the Cumberland and Kentucky Rivers. The chiefs also signed a "path deed" that gave Henderson the right to cut a road through to his land. The treaty angered some of the more thoughtful Cherokee, including a much-respected chief named Oconostota. The proud old man looked into the future and cautioned,

This is but the beginning....The invader has

crossed the great sea in ships; he has not been stayed by broad rivers, and now he has penetrated the wilderness and overcome the ruggedness of the mountains....He will force the Indian steadily before him across the Mississippi ever towards the west...till the red man be no longer a roamer of the forests and a pursuer of wild game.

The words fell on deaf ears. Most of the Cherokee were eager to begin sharing out the trade goods.

Chief Dragging Canoe added his own warning. As he reminded Boone, the tribes to the west and north had not shared in the treaty. "You have bought a fair land," he said, "but there is a dark cloud hanging over it." In years to come, settlers had good reason to remember Dragging Canoe's advice. Thanks to the Shawnee and other warlike tribes, Kentucky soon earned a new nickname—"the dark and bloody ground."

Henderson's dream of founding a fourteenth American colony called Transylvania now seemed within reach. As a first step he hired Boone to blaze a road across the mountains. Boone rode back to the Yadkin Valley and rounded up a party of thirty North Carolina Axmen. Recruits were easy to find, for he offered good pay—ten English pounds and a tract of land along the Kentucky River. Boone's own agreement with Henderson included a bounty of two thousand acres.

No one seemed to worry that the new road must cross two hundred miles of wilderness. The men sang and joked as they left Long Island in northeastern Tennessee on March 10, 1775. Young Felix Walker was one of those who could hardly wait to begin the great adventure. He wrote in his journal that, "every heart abounded with joy and excitement in anticipating the new things we could see, and the romantic scenes through which we must pass;...the settlement of a new country was a dazzling object with many of our company."

The first miles led along a well-traveled wagon road. The easy going near the Virginia border at Moccasin Gap. There the men turned onto a narrow, overgrown trail. Boone rode ahead, blazing the trees that marked the route. Behind him, the axmen cleared away brush, vines, and small trees.

Other workmen dragged fallen trees out of the way, burned dead brush, and cut through the canebrakes. Swift-flowing streams, freezing rain, snow, and ankle-deep mud slowed their progress, but the men slogged on. They named one stream Troublesome Creek because it gave them so much grief. At night they huddled around campfires and cooked the wild game Boone shot during the day.

The route led through Virginia's Clinch River valley and over a mountain to the valley of the Powell River. At Rose Hill, Boone found Joseph Martin hard at work rebuilding a settlement abandoned after a Cherokee raid in 1769. The road-builders rested there and restocked their food stores. The next leg of the trip went quickly, for a well-used trail led to the Cumberland Gap. After passing through the gap, the road-builders knew they were in Kentucky.

Boone turned northwest to follow the Warrior's Path. This "buffalo road," which the herds had long ago trampled flat, gave the tired axmen a welcome break. Because buffalo seldom traveled in a straight line, the road meandered crazily. The men complained about creeks "that we crost about 50 times over some very bad foards."

After crossing the Rockcastle River, the path plunged into miles of dense brush and thick cane. On March 22, after days of backbreaking work, the party came out of the hills. The men whooped and hollered as they gazed across rolling plains covered with clover in full bloom. Some ten miles farther on, Boone gave orders to make camp at a site near present-day Richmond. The land that would later be called "the smiling lands of the Bluegrass" lay less than two days away.

That night the weary road-builders felt certain that their labors were almost over. This was their land, fairly bought and paid for! The woods were quiet as the men curled up in their blankets. No one thought to post a guard.

On the night of March 24, 1775, Daniel Boone awoke to the sounds of gunshots and Shawnee war cries. As his men scrambled for their weapons, William Twitty screamed and went down. Musket balls had shattered both of his knees. Sam, the wounded man's African-American servant, fell into

the fire, mortally wounded. Two warriors ran forward to take their victim's scalps, but were driven back by Twitty's bulldog. In the confusion, as the Shawnee struggled to tomahawk the dog, Boone and the other road-builders fled with their wounded. The raiders left almost as quickly, taking only a few horses.

The surprise attack unnerved several of the men. While they packed up to leave for home, Boone put the others to work building a crude fort. When Twitty died two days later, the men buried him next to Sam and named the fort in his honor. Felix Walker seemed certain to die of his wounds, but Boone refused to give up hope. The grateful young man wrote in his journal, "He attended me as his child, cured my wounds by the use of medicines from the woods, and nursed me...until I recovered."

With supplies running low, Boone sent out a hunting party. Two nights later the Shawnee fired on the hunters as they dried their moccasins in front of a campfire. The gunfire cut down two of the men and sent the survivors fleeing for the shelter of Twitty's Fort. Boone wrote a report and dispatched a rider to deliver it to Richard Henderson. The messenger found Henderson's pack train camped twenty miles east of Cumberland Gap. In his note, Boone urged Henderson to press on as quickly as possible, "for the people are very uneasy." This is the time, he advised, "to flusterate [the Indians'] intentions and keep the country, whilst we are in it. If we give way to them now, it will ever be the case."

After resting a few days, Boone and his road-builders pushed on to the Kentucky River. There, in a sheltered hollow the men called Boonesborough, the segment of the Wilderness Road that Boone and his men had blazed came to an end. With memories of four new graves spurring them on, the men hurried to build a fort. Henderson and his party arrived on April 20. Cheered by the sight of reinforcements, the little band welcomed him with a salute of rifle fire.

For a moment, the future looked bright. All across Kentucky, new settlements were taking root. Henderson did not know that his dream of founding a new colony would die during the coming

Revolutionary War. Nor did the settlers know that a separate "Indian war" had started that would last seven long, bloody years.

Eventually, Daniel Boone lost all his 2000 acres that Henderson had paid him. New settlers challenged the legality of the grant in courts and won. Being penniless once more, the aging Boone and his wife moved to Missouri. He died on September 26, 1820 in Charritte Village, St. Charles County, Missouri on his youngest son's farm. Daniel and his wife, Rebecca, were both buried near the farm of their daughter, Jemima, in Montgomery County, Missouri. Years later both were re-interred in the Frankfort, Kentucky Cemetery.

The following poem was written about Daniel Boone sometime after he died by Arthur Cuiterman:

Daniel Boone at twenty-one
Came with his tomahawk, knife, and gun
Home from the French and Indian War
To North Carolina and the Yadkin shore.
He married his maid with a golden band,
Built his house and cleared his land;
But the deep woods claimed their son again
And he turned his face from the homes of men.
Over the Blue Ridge, dark and lone,
The mountains of Iron, the Hills of Stone,
Braving the Shawnee's jealous wrath,
He made his way on the Warrior's Path.
Alone he trod the shadowed trails;
But he was lord of a thousand vales
As he roved Kentucky, far and near,
Hunting the buffalo, elk, and deer.
What joy to see, what joy to win
So fair a land for his kith and kin.
Of streams unstained and woods unhewn!
"Elbow room!" laughed Daniel Boone.

On the Wilderness Road that his axmen made
The settlers flocked to the first stockade;
The deerskin shirts and the coonskin caps
Filed through the glens and the mountain gaps;
And hearts were high in the fateful spring
When the land say "Nay" to the stubborn king.
While the men of the East of farm and town

Strove with the troops of the British Crown,
Daniel Boone from a surge of hate
Guarded a nation's westward gate.
Down in the fort in a wave of flame
The Shawnee horde and the Mingo came,
And the stout logs shook in a storm of lead;
But Boone stood firm and the savage fled.
Peace! And the settlers flocked anew,
The farm lands spread, the town lands grew;
But Daniel Boone was ill at ease
When he saw the smoke in the forest trees.
"There'll be no game in the country soon.
Elbow room!" cried Daniel Boone.

Straight as a pine at sixty-five
Time enough for a man to thrive
He launched his bateau on Ohio's breast
And his heart was glad as he oared it west;
There were kindly folk and his own true blood
Where great Missouri rolls his flood;
New woods, new streams, and room to spare,
And Daniel Boone found comfort there.
Yet far he ranged toward the sunset still,
Where the Kansas runs and the Smoky Hill,
And the prairies toss, by the south wind blown;
And he killed his bear on the Yellowstone.
But ever he dreamed of new domains
With vast woods and wider plains;
Ever he dreamed of a world-to-be
Where there are no bounds and the soul is free.
At fourscore-five, still stout and hale,
He heard a call to a farther trail;
So he turned his face where the stars are
strewn;

"Elbow room!" sighed Daniel Boone.

Arthur Cuiterman's poetic tribute to Daniel Boone emphasizes the great woodsman's noble spirit and heroic achievements. As the poet notes, Boone never stopped yearning for elbow room—but that was not the only reason he left Kentucky. Time after time, the courts ruled against the aging woodsman when newcomers challenged his land titles. In fact, A tract of land belonging to Daniel Boone from the original Henderson payment was located along Indian Creek near present-day

Booneville, Owsley County, Kentucky. The land was eventually awarded to this author's fourth great granduncle, Jacob Gabbard, Sr.

Some Web Sites for Research

Here are some websites where you may find help with translating a foreign language.

<http://www.google.com/language_tools>

<<http://www.babelfish.altavista.com>>

<<http://www.freetranslation.com>>

<http://www.worldlingo.com/en/websites/url_translator.html>

This one is for death certificates in Missouri

<<http://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/resources/deathcertificates/>>

Aged Colored Settler Perhaps the First in Manhattan

Daily Nationalist, Dec. 2, 1909, Manhattan, Kansas.

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart

Joseph Mitchell, one of the oldest Negroes in Riley County, died at the County Poor Farm yesterday morning. The funeral was held at noon yesterday from the colored M. E. Church, of Manhattan. The age of Mr. Mitchell is uncertain, but it is claimed by some that he was the first Negro to settle in Manhattan. For many years he was employed by the city as a street laborer, but when he became too old to work he was sent to the poor farm. He has two sons living in Manhattan. They are Joseph and Jessie Mitchell.

Pioneer Teacher Passes.

Manhattan Daily Nationalist, Nov 15, 1923

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart

Miss Amanda Arnold, First Manhattan Teacher Dies At Age Of 86. Came Here In Early days, Making Entire Trip by Steamboat From Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss Amanda Arnold, aged 86 years, died, last night at the Parkview Hospital. The funeral services will be held from the Methodist Church Saturday afternoon at 2:30. Miss Arnold was a pioneer of Manhattan taught the first school held here. She came here at the age of 15 years, with her people, making the entire trip from Cincinnati, Ohio, by steamboat, down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, then up the Missouri and Kaw. The trip was made on the steamboat Hartford, which caught fire soon after leaving Manhattan and burned, to the water edge a few miles down the Kaw. The bell of the boat was rescued from the wreck by a Manhattan man and placed in the little Methodist Chapel. It is a treasured keepsake of the First Methodist Church of Manhattan and on Sunday mornings its clear metal tones still call the people to worship.

First Male Child Born in Manhattan Following 1855 Settlement, Died in 1923

Manhattan Daily Nationalist, Oct. 23, 1923

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart

Harry Pipher, well-known Manhattan character and the last in line of a family prominent in the early history of the city, was found dead from asphyxiation in his home at 219 South Sixth Street a little after 12 o'clock this morning. The room was filled with gas. Mr Pipher was discovered by William Bloom, a roomer in the house, as he entered the home at 12:15 this morning. As he opened the door he detected the smell of gas and aroused the other lodgers, Wesley Stevens and L. R. Haulenbeck. They opened the door and windows and called a physician, but life was extinct and Pipher could not be resuscitated.

It is believed that death was accidental, Pipher was lying fully clothed upon the bed, he wore his glasses and all appearances had been reading a newspaper, which was lying on the floor directly under his left hand, which hung over the side of the bed. The gas from an open oven burner of the cook stove caused death and it is believed that the paper dropped from Pipher's hand when he became unconscious. George Southern, coroner, after examining the body, decided that death was purely accidental. It is presumed that a door had been slammed shut, putting out the low flame of the burner and that the fumes overcame Pipher as he lay on the bed resting.

The deceased is survived by an aunt in Los Angeles, a cousin in New York City, a cousin, Al Wisner, who lives near Zeandale, and a nephew, P. L. Noble, Manhattan fire chief, who at present is in Richmond, Virginia attending the convention of the national association of fire chiefs.

Pipher was the first male child born in Manhattan and was the son of John Pipher and the grandson of Judge Pipher, one of the incorporators of the (Manhattan) town site. The funeral will be held Friday morning at 10 o'clock from the Southern Funeral Home.

One Hundred Hold Reunion

Manhattan Daily Nationalist, 10 September 1925.

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart,

Former Residents of Manhattan Now Living in California Hold Reunion in Pasadena. Time spent Largely in Playing Old Game "You Remember When", All Day Affair in Brook Side Park.

The following is a list identified in the newspaper as a partial list of those attending.

ALLINGHAM, Alice, 5600 Monte Vista street, Los Angeles.

ANDERSON, Katherine, 219 Sonora Avenue, Glendale.

ANDERSON, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. and son Ned Anderson and daughter Mary Anderson, 438 Magnolia Avenue, Long Beach a real estate operator.

BAIR, E. C., 940 Clark Street, Sherman.

BEST, Harry E., 940 Clark Street, Sherman.

BEST, Harry E., Junior and Marle F. Best, 1660 Argyle Street, Hollywood.

BEVERLY, Mrs. William, 355 Orange street, Orange.

BOSWORTH, Mr. and Mrs. E. J., 396 LaSalle Avenue, Los Angeles.

BROWN, Mark, 608 Milan Avenue, South Pasadena.

BRUNER, Charles, 101 Olive Street, Los Angeles.

BUTLER, Mr. and Mrs. C. L., 325 North Hill Avenue, Pasadena.

BUTLER, Mr. and Mrs. W. E., 1058 Emerson Avenue, Pasadena.

CLARKE, Blanche, Pullman Hotel, Hollywood.

CONROY, E. L., 211 Federal Trust and Savings Bank Building, Hollywood.

CONROY, Ig (Ignatius), 1232 Citrus Avenue, Hollywood.

DAUGHERTY, John, 4026 Dalton Avenue, Los Angeles.

DEPUTY, Mr. and Mrs. D. E., and their daughter Florence Deputy Haskell, for many years Manhattan one-price postmaster and a former part owner of the

Manhattan Nationalist, 145 West Fifth Street, Long Beach.

DEWEY, Billy, no address listed (listed following Mrs. Harold).

DEWEY, Barbara, no address listed (listed following Mrs. Harold).

DEWEY, Mrs. Harold, 1749 San Fernando Road, Glendale.

DEWEY, H. C., 1740 South San Fernando Road, Glendale.

DEWEY, Jack, no address listed (listed following Mrs. Harold).

DEWEY, S. W., 1740 San Fernando Road, Glendale.

ECKDAHL, Mr. and Mrs. A. H., West Hollywood.
 EMMONS, W. W., 502 N. Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena.
 DOWNS, DR. Lawrence, the urbane and skilled eye, ear nose and throat specialist, 6778 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, and Mrs. Downs.
 GREEN, Mrs. Glen M., 4649 Walnut Street, Pasadena.
 GRUNEWALD, Mr. and Mrs. Otto A., 322 Keith St., Los Angeles.
 HAMILTON, Bertha Allingham, 4837 Toland Way, Los Angeles.
 HAMILTON, Jack, 940 Clark Street, Sherman.
 HAROLD, R., 1731 West 41st Drive, Los Angeles.
 HARRISON, Mrs. Myra 608 Milan Avenue, South Pasadena.
 HELLMAN, Mrs. H. F. and Wendall W. Hellman, 2157 Camrose Drive, Hollywood.
 HESSIN, J. C., the well known jurist and Mrs. Hessin, 522 Roxburg Drive, Beverly Hills.
 HIGINBOTHAM, Mr. and Mrs. Scott N., the latest additions to the Manhattan colony in Southern California and Miss Mary Higinbotham who will attend Stanford University this winter.
 HINTON, B. F., 804 Howard Place, Pasadena.
 HUNTER, O. M. "Cap", who has won distinction here as a pathological laboratory technician and Mrs. Hunter, 1906 Hillcrest Road, Hollywood.
 HUNTINGTON, Lucy, 3854 South Hobard Avenue, Los Angeles.
 HUTTO, Mr. and Mrs. A. J., 1358 Highland Avenue, Hollywood;
 KITTELL, Elmer, 429 Waldo Avenue, Pasadena.
 LOOMIE, Laura M., 4440 Linwood Street, Monrovia.
 MCCOLLOUGH, W. A., 6840 Sherman Way, Van Nuys.
 McDONALD, Mrs. Eva., 125 Rothdel Lane, Laurel Canyon, Hollywood.
 McDONALD, J. W., 60 El Nido Avenue, Pasadena.
 McDONALD, Mrs. J. W., 60 El Nido Street, Pasadena.
 McKEE, Dr. and Mrs. M. J., 5439 Hillcrest Drive, Los Angeles.
 MANKER, Mr. and Mrs. Earl, 1901 Vassar Street, Glendale.
 MANKER, Mrs. Flora and Everett Manker, 1820 Princeton Street, Glendale.
 MARCH, F. E., 1050 West Third Street, Pomona.
 MOFFITT, Dr. E. J., the busiest physician in Hollywood, 6778 Hollywood Boulevard
 Hollywood, Mrs. Moffitt and their daughter Miss Roberta Moffitt.
 NEUSBAUM, Mr. and Mrs. H. L., no address listed.
 NICOLET, W. W., 4563 Finley Avenue, Los Angeles.
 PATTEE, Dr. E. T., 1731 West 41st drive, Los Angeles.
 PATTEE, Mrs. E. T., 1731 West 41st Drive, Los Angeles.
 PATTERSON, Mrs. Amelia, 4821 West 17th Drive, Los Angeles.
 PATTERSON, Charles, 4825 West 17th Drive, Los Angeles.
 PERRY, S. A., 1814 Kirkwood Avenue, Pasadena.
 PFEIL, Henry who excavated Pfeil Creek, Riley County, now of 123 Stafford Street, Huntington Park.
 PFEIL, Mr. and Mrs. Robert, 338 South Templeton Street, Huntington Park.
 REGNIER, Agnes, 211 South Seville Street, Huntington Park.
 REGNIER, William, 532 South Stafford avenue, Huntington Park.
 SANFORD, Mr. and Mrs. 5105, Whitset Avenue, Lankersheim.
 SHILLMAN, Mrs., no address listed.
 SMITH, Charles C., the eminent educator now in practice at Anaheim, 303 Resh Street and Miss Florence Beverly Smith.
 SMITH, Ralph B., Van Nuys.
 STAGG, Mrs. H. K., 149 Sough Otis street, Bell.
 STEINBECK, George C., 8311 Towne Avenue, Los Angeles.
 TAYLOR, Dr. D. E. the eminent orthodontist, 6778 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood.

TAYLOR, Wilma Whitmore, 1100 West Seventy-first Street, Los Angeles.

TEGMEIER, Mrs. G., West Hollywood.

THEIRER, Mrs. E., 129 East Beechwood Avenue, Linwood.

THEIRER, Mr. and Mrs. E. E., Lynwood.

VERNON, Charles M., and Mrs. Vernon, Yorba Linda.

WALDEN, M. T., 1313 Highland Avenue, Los Angeles.

WALDEN, Mrs. M. T., 6713 Fountain Avenue, Hollywood.

WHITEMORE, Mrs. Elizabeth, 1100 W. Seventy-first Street, Los Angeles.

WILSON, Alice Webster, 346 Rose Avenue, Venice.

Reunion of Company K, Ninth Kansas Regiment of the Civil War

Daily Nationalist, Manhattan, Kansas, Oct. 8, 1909

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart

A number of the survivors of Company K., Ninth Kansas Regiment, Civil War veterans, in a quiet way, have been holding a reunion in this city the past three days. The visiting members of the company were entertained by three of their comrades who live in the city, Pollard Carnahan, J. L. Soupene and O. P. Colony. That they all enjoyed their visit to Manhattan was evident from the fact that they all voted for Manhattan again as the place to hold next year's reunion. The three days were very pleasantly spent in recounting the stirring times that brought them together, and in visiting points of interest in and about the city. The survivors of Company K. have held these reunions for 21 years, but this is the first time they have met in Manhattan. The out of town members who were present were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Norris, Mrs. Lard and Miss Miller of Centralia; J. M. Harper of Stockdale; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Simpson of Wamego; George A. Titcomb of Waterville; M. H. Price of Wakefield, and Asa Storms of Junction City. All the visitors returned to their homes today.

Grand Army of the Republic

Manhattan Daily Nationalist, Feb. 2, 1925

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart

(The article, in unwritten words, relates to what is today happening to the World War II veterans and soon to be followed by those of us who are

Korean War veterans.)

This is a record of the condition and standing of the members of Lew Gove Post, No. 100, Grand Army of the Republic, for the period of three years from January 1, 1922 to January 1, 1925. On January 1, 1922, we had a total membership of 53 and during the term we took in 7 new members, making a total membership of 60 and during the term we lost by death 16, and other causes 5, total 21; leaving a membership of 39. And of this number there are nonresidents as follows: C. W. Barber, C. M. Howe, Wm. Foster, D. H. Fleming, W. W. Graves, Lucious Holden, M. Enyart, F. E. Marsh, J. B. Rader, Herman Toburen, Geo. Warner, Jesse White, 12. And there are J. W. Farrel, Rev. H. M. Burr, I. G. Hacker, A. J. Murphy and Gustav Anderson, who are confined to their homes and to their beds most of the time, 5; and there are W. J. Dunnigan, C. F. Little, Abram Sitterly, Pollard Carnahan, Thomas Cruise and Wilson Nonamaker, 6, who can only be gotten out on special occasions, leaving 16 available men, and to this number there are 12 that are over 80 years old. The oldest is 91 and the youngest 76.

The available are W. B. Rhodes, J. F. Swingle, T. H. Perkins, Wm. Lee, B. B. West, L. S. Smith, H. T. Rathbone, J. A. Robertson, H. J. Donnell, W. H. Ashton, J. M. Correll, S. M. Fox, Wm. McClung, C. Nixon, F. M. Thomas and J. N. Caldwell. A list of Post Officers is attached. /s/ Wm. Lee, Adjutant.

P. C., W. H. Rhodes; S. V. C., J. F. Swingle; J. V. C., T. H. Perkins; Adj., Wm. Lee; Q. M., Wm. Lee; Chap., I. S. Smith; Surg., B. B. West; O. D., H. T. Rathbone; G. G., J. A. Robertson; S. M., B. B. West; and Q. M., S., B. J. Donnell.

(cont. from pg 26)

Sixth St., South Water, Street, Denver, Colorado; and WOOD, Jerome E., Soldiers Home, Boise, Idaho. The following were elected for the next year J. L. Soupene, president; C. M. Murdock, secretary; P. Carnahan, sergeant at arms. Marysville was chosen as the place of meeting for the golden reunion in 1912 that being the place where the company was organized in July 1862.

The Story of the Founding of the Little Town of Flush, Kansas submitted by Sylvester Ekart

Flush, in Pottawatomie County, is the birthplace of Sylvester C. Ekart. This article is from the 21 March 1914 issue of the *Daily Nationalist* published at Manhattan.

Living but a half mile from the church, as a child I remember well the noon Angelus calling everyone to prayer. Mentioned in the article is the Vincent Repp farm, which was settled in 1854 by my great, great grandfather Michael Anton Repp who was Vincent's father.

Perchance on some summer motoring trip through Northeastern Kansas you may leave the Golden Belt road at Wamego. Passing northward along less frequented highways you will find yourself at length rolling through farm lands and pastures marked with appearance with even more than ordinary Kansas thrift. Suddenly braking upon the quiet of this country scene, miles from the sound of a locomotive whistle, the resonant music of a deep toned bell will cleave the summer air. It is the Angelus. Then you will note rising high, a snowy spire, crowned by a gleaming cross. It is the spire of St. Joseph's. You are in the heart of one of the most interesting and picturesque of rural communities.

In the early 50s a little band of Germans settled upon this spot. It was before the Union Pacific had thrown its silver ribbons across the West, and their meager possessions were brought over land by oxen drawn wagon from the nearest railroad station, at Leavenworth. They were good Catho-

lics. But they had no father confessor, and who can guess the homesick loneliness of these hard, early days. However, the little settlement rapidly spread over a large area, as friends and relatives joined them from vater-land. They found, too they had made a wise choice for their settlement. The soil was fertile and well watered by a timbered stream. A ready market was furnished them for their products by the fort at Riley prospects continually brightened.

Now and then, for the Jesuit Mission located at the little Indian village of St. Marys came some Father to minister to this isolated flock. He went for one to another of the mean huts with floors of earth that made their homes. He baptized their little ones. He joined in marriage the strong young hands of their sons and daughters. He stood, in his holy office, the bedside of the sick. On the farm of Vincent Repp there stills stands today the old log house in which Father Weninger gave their first mission to this little flock. At length, in 1866, a tiny chapel was built. Years passed and an addition had to be made to the small chapel. This temporarily sufficed, but the families were increasing in number and were growing large and the parish was becoming more prosperous with every year. Hence the modest Church of St. Joseph's became more and more inadequate to the parish needs.

In 1900 the new St. Joseph's Church was founded. In a day of haphazard church architecture it is a peculiar delight to find there a beautiful example of pure Gothic art. The church is built of gleaming white stone, and from a front sixty feet wide it extends backward 120 feet. It represents cost to the parish of \$22,000.

When their post office was established it was called Floersch, in compliment of one of the most prominent families of the settlement. But Uncle Sam found he was too busy to tussle with the German umlauts. The nearest he could come to it at a running jump was "Flush." So the Floersch family and their neighbors get their mail at Flush Post Office.

Archaic Occupations (Cont.)

- CONFECTIONER - candy maker
- CONNER - inspector or tester
- COOPER or CUPER - maker of barrels
- COPEMAN / COPER - dealer in goods and also dishonest dealer in horses in the latter case
- COPPERBEATER / COPPERBETER - coppersmith
- COPPERSMITH - worked with copper
- CORACLE MAKER - made coracles, a small round boat used for fishing
- CORDINER / CORDWAINER / CORVINER / CORVISOR - originally term used for one who worked with Cordovan (a special leather from Spain) but later term used for shoemaker
- CORPORAL (or Doggy) - man in charge of underground haulage hands
- COSTERMONGER - fruit seller
- COSTER WIFE - female fruit seller
- COTILER - cutler
- COTTIER - landless farmer in the Irish midland estates that farmed at will, not year to year
- COUPER - buys & sells
- COURANTEER - journalist
- COWHERD - cow tender
- COWKEEPER - kept one or more cows (a common source of livelihood in cities) when a cow was kept in the back yard of a house, providing milk which was sold at the front door or window, forerunner of the local dairy
- COXWAIN - ship or boat helmsman
- CRATCH MAKER - made cratches (mangers, cribs, or frames) for hay
- CRIER - law court officer, auctioneer, town announcer
- CRIMPER - member of navy press gang
- CROCKER - potter
- CROFTER - tenant of a small piece of land
- CROPPER - tenant who is paid with a share of the crop
- CROSIER / CROZIER - bearer of the pastoral staff of a bishop or the bearer of the cross before the archbishop in the church
- CROWNER - coroner
- CUHREUR (CUNREUR) - currier
- CURER - cures tobacco
- CURRETTER - broker
- CURRIER - cures or tans hides
- CUSTOMER - customs tax collector
- CUTLER - knife seller or sharpener
- DAGUERREOTYPE ARTIST - early name for a photographer (from the Daguerreotype method)
- DAIRYMAN - worker or owner of a dairy farm or seller of dairy products
- DAMSTER - builder of dams for logging purposes
- DANTER - female overseer in the winding rooms of a silk mill
- DATELER / DAY MAN / DAYTALEMAN - casual worker, usually employed by the day
- DEATHSMAN - executioner
- DECIMER / DOZENER - elected by the householders in a street to act as their representative at the borough's Court Leet
- DECOYMAN - employed to decoy the wild fowl, animals etc into a trap or within shooting range
- DECRETIST - knowledgeable in decrees, decretals
- DEEMER / DEEMSTER / DEMSTER / DEMPSTER - judge, usually in the Channel Isles or Isle of Man
- DELVER - dug ditches
- DEPATER - precious metal refiner
- DEPUTY - safety officer for the pit crew in the mining industry
- DERRICKMAN - worked on an oil well handling the tubes and rods used in drilling
- DEVIL - printer's errand boy
- DEVILLER - operated the devil, a machine that tore rags used in the textile industry
- DEXTER - dyer
- DEY WIFE - female dairy worker
- DEXTER - dyer
- DIKEMAN / DYKEMAN - hedger or ditcher

Publications for Sale--All Publications are for Kansas

Prices good until April 30, 2007

#	Books	Price		
046	PIONEERS OF THE BLUESTEM PRAIRIE, pub in 1976 tells the stories of settlers in Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee & Washington Counties Hard Bound	\$70		
141	PIONEERS OF RILEY COUNTY KANSAS, 1853 TO 1860, pub in 2005, covers the early settlers of Riley County not included in the Pioneer Book listed above. Soft bound New	\$25		
136	MANHATTAN AREA VETERANS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, RILEY COUNTY, KANSAS includes life stories and genealogical information on 142 veterans New	\$15		
145	LOCATED PORTIONS OF THE DIARY OF WILLIAM MCMANAMAN ROBINSON, 1848, 1860-1862, 1869-1870. Robinson enlisted in the Sturgis Rifle Corps of Chicago and served the majority of his military career in the Washington DC area. After leaving the army he brought his family to Tescott, Kansas. Soft bound New	\$10		
	RILEY COUNTY, KS OFFICIALS & THEIR FAMILIES 1855-1900			
047	Hard bound	\$25		
048	Soft bound	\$17		
	Publications by County			
077	Bourbon County INDEX /NAMES/1920 Atlas	\$8		
001	Brown County 1880 Federal Census	\$35		
002	Clay County 1860 Fed. Territory Census	\$6		
003	1880 Federal Census	\$36		
004	1895 State Census	\$27		
071	CEMETERIES IN RURAL CLAY COUNTY, KS (excl. towns of Clay Center and Wakefield, Ks)	\$26		
078	INDEX OF NAMES FOUND IN HISTORICAL PLAT BOOK 1881, Bird & Mickle Map Co., Chicago	\$9		
005	Davis (Geary) County 1860 Fed. Ter. Census	\$8		
006	1870 Federal Census	\$13		
007	1880 Federal Census	\$23		
072	CEMETERIES IN GEARY COUNTY, KS (Beg. to 1938, excl. Junction City)	\$22		
008	Dickinson County 1880 Federal Census	\$40		
039	INDEX TO MARRIAGE REGISTERS Bride & Groom 1861-1913	\$13		
009	Ellsworth County 1880 Federal Census	\$27		
010	Marion County 1880 Federal Census	\$36		
011	Marshall County 1880 Federal Census	\$44		
012	Mitchell County 1880 Federal Census	\$42		
013	Montgomery County 1880 Federal Census	\$49		
014	Morris County 1880 Federal Census	\$27		
015	Nemaha County 1880 Federal Census	\$36		
021	Republic County 1880 Federal Census	\$43		
033	Wabaunsee County 1860 Fed. Territory Census	\$7		
034	1865 State Census	\$7		
035	1870 Federal Census	\$9		
036	1880 Federal Census	\$27		
075	CEMETERY /TOWN OF WABAUNSEE, KS, 1857-1987	\$11		
037	Washington County 1860 Fed. Terr. Census	\$7		
038	1880 Federal Census	\$42		
	Pottawatomie County			
016	1860 Kansas Federal Territory Census	\$8		
017	1865 State Census	\$8		
018	1870 Federal Census	\$14		
019	1880 Federal Census	\$43		
143	1885 State Census New	\$69		
140	1895 State Census New	\$102		
020	1900 Federal Census Abstract	\$73		
100	1910 Federal Census	\$75		
040	MARRIAGES 1856-1886 Indexed	\$21		
	INDEX TO BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS			
055	From the Ks. Agriculturist, Wamego, Ks. 1879 -1909	\$25		
056	From the St. George News 1912 - 1942, Pottawatomie Gazette & Kansas Reporter 1867 -1876, Kansas Valley & Weekly Kansas Valley 1870 -1871	\$21		
	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (Westmoreland newspapers)	\$62		
057	1882 - 1918 Vol. 1 (6 newspapers)	\$51		
058	Jan 2, 1919 /Dec 29, 1949 Vol. 2 (Westmoreland Recorder)	\$51		
059	INDEX for "The Marriages & Deaths/Newspapers Pub at Wamego, Ks 1867-1900, Vol. 1" New	\$12		
	INDEX TO BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS/Wamego Reporter 060 1910 - 1927 Vol. 1	\$19		
061	1928 - 1940 Vol. 2	\$31		
062	1941 - 1949 Vol. 3	\$30		
099	1950 - 1958 Vol. 4	\$22		
085	REGISTRANTS FOR WW1 DRAFT for POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY, /Wamego Reporter, 7/12/1917. See Pub 144			
	INDEX TO THE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS /St Marys Star, St. Marys Pottawatomie County, KS. :			
130	1884 -1899 Vol. 1	\$19		
132	1900 -1919 Vol. 2	\$31		
133	1920 -1939 Vol. 3	\$29	New	
134	1940 -1959 Vol. 4	\$42	New	
	Riley County			
022	1855, 1857, & 1860 Territory Census	\$10		
023	1865 State Census	\$16		
024	1870 Federal Census	\$19		
025	1875 State Census	\$23		
026	1880 Federal Census	\$33		
027	1885 State Census	\$35		
028	1895 State Census	\$24		
029	1900 Federal Census Index	\$15		
030	1905 State Census	\$25		
031	1910 Federal Census Heads of Households Index	\$15		
032	1915 State Census New	\$31		
096	1925 State Census New	\$68		
098	SOME EARLY CHURCHES (24) Beginning 1900 pastors, members, some births, baptisms	\$16		
063	LEONARDVILLE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH RECORDS, 1882 - 1999. (Incl. Evangelical EUB & Methodist Church Records.)	\$47		
066	FUNERAL FOLDERS, RILEY COUNTY AREA, Ed Nord, Soloist. Period from 1960's to 1990's.	\$10		
135	CITY OF MANHATTAN, KS, SUPPLEMENTAL BIRTH REPORTS, Births Prior to 1911 New	\$9		
067	INDEX AND VITAL STATISTICS, PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1909 - 1910	\$37		
081	EARLY WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS 1866 - 1893; GUARDIANSHIPS 1866 - 1878, from Probate Records	\$8		

- 080 CITY OF MANHATTAN STREET NAMES HISTORY \$1
- 083 REGISTRANTS FOR WWI DRAFT as pub in the *Manhattan Republic*, 7/26/1917 see Pub 144
- 041 EARLY MARRIAGE ABSTRACT, 1855 - 1886, Indexes:
Bride's Full Name, Partial Groom's Full Name \$20
- MARRIAGE LICENSE INDEXES, Bride & Groom
- 042 1887 - 1897 \$15
- 043 Jan 1, 1898 - Aug 4, 1906 \$12
- 044 Aug 14, 1906 - Jun 15, 1914 \$12
- 045 Jun 17, 1914 - Dec 4, 1918 \$13
- ABSTRACTS OF NEWS ITEMS, includes Every Surname Index
- 049 MANHATTAN EXPRESS NEWSPAPER
Aug. 20, 1859 - Oct. 18, 1862 \$10
- 050 MANHATTAN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
Aug. 10, 1863 - Sept. 12, 1868 \$14
- 051 MANHATTAN NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER
Dec 23, 1870 - Dec 29, 1871 \$12
- 052 MANHATTAN STANDARD NEWSPAPER
Sept 19, 1868 - Dec 9, 1870 \$15
- 079 EVERY NAME INDEX TO RILEY COUNTY.
"The Blue Ribbon County." Pub by *Nationalist*, Manhattan KS.
1881 (unbound) \$1
- INDEX OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, DIVORCES, MARRIAGES
- 053 *The Randolph Enterprise Newspaper*,
Feb 13, 1890 - Dec 3, 1896 & *Cleburne News*, Nov 25, 1890 \$9
- 054 *The Randolph Enterprise Newspaper*, Dec 10, 1896 - Nov 28, 1901, and the *Olsburg Optic Newspaper*, Nov 1897 \$9
- Riley County Cemetery Readings**
- 073 SUNSET CEMETERY IN MANHATTAN, incl.
Inscriptions & Sexton Records, beg. through 1979 \$38
- 97 Cemeteries of Riley Co. Ks Excluding Manhattan City
Cemeteries, (beg. to Yr 2000 incl. all rur. cem. listed below) \$84
- 101 Ashland Cemetery Readings \$6
- 102 Bala Cemetery Readings \$8
- 103 Bellegarde Dial-Wilder Cemetery Readings \$7
- 104 Crooked Creek Cemetery Readings \$6
- 105 Czech Moravian Cemetery Readings \$6
- 107 Eureka Valley Cemetery Readings \$6
- 110 Fairview Cemetery Readings \$7
- 131 Family Cemeteries \$6
- 111 Fancy Creek-Randolph Cemetery Readings \$12
- 112 Fancy Creek-Zion Cemetery Readings \$6
- 113 Grandview-Mill Creek Cemetery Readings \$9
- 115 Lasita Maple Grove Cemetery Readings \$6
- 116 Leonardville Cemetery Readings \$8
- 109 Leonardville U. M. C. Cemetery Readings \$7
- 117 May Day Cemetery Readings \$7
- 118 Ogden Cemetery Readings \$8
- 120 Peach Grove Cemetery Readings \$6
- 122 Pleasant Hill Cemetery Readings \$6
- 106 Pleasant Valley Cemetery Readings \$8
- 114 Rebekah - I.O.O.F. Cemetery Readings \$6
- 123 Riley Cemetery Readings \$12
- 124 Rose Hill Cemetery Readings \$6
- 125 Sedalia Cemetery Readings \$6
- 126 Shenck Cemetery Readings \$6
- 108 St. John's Winkler Cemetery Readings \$6
- 119 St. Patrick's Ogden Cemetery Readings \$7
- 121 St. Wenceslaus Cemetery Readings \$6
- 127 Swede Creek Cemetery Readings \$6
- 128 Vinton Cemetery Readings \$6
- 129 Walsburg Cemetery Readings \$8
- Kansas Kin
- 146 Births, Marriages, Deaths & Others from *Manhattan Daily Nationalist* 1915-1920 (incl. every name Index) \$50
- Riley, & Pottawatomie Counties**
- ABSTRACTED OBITUARIES from *Manhattan Mercury*,
Wamego Smoke Signal & *Wamego Times*
- 064 Years 1994 & 1995 New \$21
- 065 Years 1998 & 1999 New \$24
- 149- 2004 Obituaries from *Manhattan Mercury*, *Wamego Smoke Signal*, *Wamego Times* \$43
- Riley, Pottawatomie, & Wabaunsee Counties**
- 084 WWI DRAFT NUMBERS AND NAMES FOR POTTAWATOMIE & WABAUNSEE COUNTIES, *Wamego Reporter*, 7/12/1917
See Pub 144
- 069 "SOUTH OF THE KAW" 1850 - 2000, actual obituaries for descendants of early settlers who lived in Southern Riley & Northern Wabaunsee Counties from the *Wamego Reporter*,
Wamego Times, and *Manhattan Mercury* New \$47
- ACTUAL OBITUARIES From *Manhattan Mercury*, *Wamego Smoke Signal* & *Wamego Times*, & *Signal Enterprise* at Alma, KS
- 137 Year 2000 New \$39
- 138 Year 2001 New \$44
- 139 Year 2002 New \$45
- 142 Year 2003 New \$41
- 144 WWI REGISTRANTS FOR RILEY & POTTAWATOMIE COUNTIES,
DRAFT NUMBERS & NAMES FOR POTTAWATOMIE &
WABAUNSEE COUNTIES, Jul 1917 (Combined Publications
083, 084 & 085. Use 144 item number) \$11
- 146 Col. Selected Newspaper Clippings from Riley, Pott &
Wab Co. papers 1887 thru 2004 \$33
- 076 **Washington, Clay & Riley Counties** SURNAME INDEX
for PORTRAIT & BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM, CHAPMAN BROS.,
1890 Chicago. \$7
- Miscellany**
- 082 INDEX for KANSAS REVIEW, Cumulative Table Of Contents
Research Articles, Vol. 6-26 \$8
- 094 8 Generations Pedigree Charts \$4
- 12 & 15 Generations Pedigree Charts \$3
- 086 KANSAS KIN Quarterly Issues available for years 1963 to
date- 4 issues each year @ \$2 per issue.
- 092 Cumulative Table of Contents of Research Articles
Vols. 31-37 \$19
- 093 Complete set Quarterly Publications, 1963 to present, plus
publication numbers 090, 091, 092 \$150
- Please Note:** All publications are the sole property of the Riley
County Genealogical Society Library. Publications may not be reproduced without written permission from the Riley County Genealogical
Society Board of Directors. For orders addressed out of the State of
Kansas and buyers specifically exempt from Kansas Sales Tax, add
15% of total sale for shipping and handling. For Kansas residents, the
Kansas Sales Tax is collected on the total of the sale and postage and handling. The revised Kansas Sales Tax code requires that the rate collected is
the rate at the location where the buyer takes possession of the goods. On
the order, indicate if the buyer will take possession in or out of the city
limits, what county and the applicable tax rate. Make check payable to
RCGS, mail to: Publications Distribution, RCGS, 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, KS 66502-3415. Please include a telephone number, your e-mail
address, and indicate if the address is a business or residence.

2006 Publications

#153 Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in The Evening Republic Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas During the period 4 January 1904-30 December 1905 (Includes Every Name Index) \$18

#152 Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items of Interest Chronicled in the *Wamego Times*, Wamego, Pottawatomie County, Kansas During the Period 2 January 1958-25 January 1962 (Includes Every Name Index) \$19

Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the *Manhattan Daily Nationalist*, Manhattan, Kansas during the Period

#150 1 January 1921-13 March 1925 (Includes Every name Index) \$43

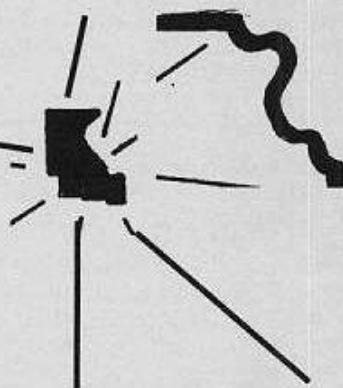
#151 1 February 1909 - 31 December 1914 (Includes Every name Index) \$46

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

NonProfit Organization
US Postage Paid
Manhattan, KS
Permit 4

Kansas Kin

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



Volume XLIV

ISSN 0451-4084

August 2006

In This Issue

- 42. Officers and Calendar
- 43. President Fred's Message
In Memoriam
- 44. Government Access
Irish Workhouse and Poor Law URL's
Andersonville Civil War POW site
- 45. Info about what Is Available at the
Family History Search Site and on CD
- 46. John Joseph Umscheid and Dorothea Rosalia Liebmann
- 49. An old and silly joke
RCGS New Members
- 50. Schools Ban Dictionary of Slang
Acquisitions Jne 2006 RCGS
- 51. Ellis Island and Your Ancestors
- 53. Ballymena Genealogy - an Irish Family History Primer
by Liam Martin
- 58. Items for Sale

RILEY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, Kansas 66502-3415
 Phone: (785)565-6495 Email: rcgs03@cox.net RCGS Website: <http://www.rileycgs.com>

Board of Directors 2005

President	Fred Delano	776-4845
Past President	Dorothy Dickerhoof	537-0224
Vice Pres./Edu	Jan Wichman	539-8030
Corresp.Secy	Pauline Norby	539-2561
Record. Secy	Nancy B. Williams	537-4390
Treasurer	Richard Phillips	537-7735
Library Coor.	Glee Eggers	539-1810
Pub. Coor.	Jane Brown	539-3862
Computer Coor	Patty Wadick	539-6009
Bld & Grounds	Don Mock	537-4132
FGS Rep	Mable Goehring	785-456-2552
RCGS Rep	Janeice Crosson	785-456-9522
Historian	Darlene Hagen	539-7328
Membership	Ted Hopkins	537-1545
Public Relations		
Financ.Adv.Cord	Shirley Delano	776-4845

Library Staff

Acquisitions	Rebecca Rose	537-8495
Ancest.Chrt	Darlene Hagen	539-7328
Cataloger	Helen Long	539-6349
Genealogist	Libby Wolffing	537-9495
LibrarianSched.	Glee Eggers	539-1810
CA Scheduler	Judy Lookhart	539-2405
Supplies Pur.	Evelyn Brown	539-3978
Periodicals	Wann Towers	776-3128
Per. Filing	Wilma Harris	
Memorials	Muriel Wilson	785-494-2552
Pub Distrib.	LeJuan Shrimplin	776-5904

Librarians

Evelyn Brown, Sherry Butler, Millie Combs, Annie Cunningham, Merle Day, Dorothy Dickerhoof, Glee Eggers, Phyllis Eystone, Jill Frese, Darlene Hagen, Wilma Harris, Diane Long, Helen Long, Joe Ann Moore, Carol Regehr, Jay Whitney, Jan Wichman, Muriel Wilson, Libby Wolffing, Mary Yonning.

Computer Staff

Coordinator/Webmaster Patty Wadick
 Technician
 E-mail Patty Wadick

Computer Assistants

Vernon Barnes, Jane Brown, Janeice Crosson, Sharon Davies, Fred Delano, Dorothy Dickerhoof, Jill Frese, Mabel Goehring, Patrick Gormely, Wilma Harris, Ted Hopkins, Debra Kidd, Criss Mayfield, Pauline Norby, Karen Peterson, Jim Sharp, Nadine Stueve, Wann Towers, Clyde Wassom

Other Numbers

Riley County Historical Society - 565-6590
 Kansas State Historical Society - 785-272-8681
 Research Room Extensions - 116 & 117
 Family History Center - 539-5445
 Mid-Continent Library - 816-252-0950, Genealogy Desk 816-252-7228

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 organizationn 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 -

Held at 2 P.M. in Manhattan Public Library unless otherwise noted. Programs scheduled so far:

Sept 2, 5:30-8 P.M. Patty Waddick Workshop on Using your genealogy software to write your Own Book.

Jay Price "Exploring Kansas Churches October TBA

Nov. 13 Annual Meeting--6:30 Zeandale Community Church, Dr. Al Hamscher "Talking Tombstones, History in the Cemetery."

The library will be closed

Thanksgiving, Nov
 Christmas, Dec 25, 26
 New Years Day 2007

President Fred's Message

In her article in the June 24, 2006, *FGS Delegate Digest*, "Getting Our Youth Involved in Family History," Rosalind Heaps states, "Several genealogical societies have been experiencing a decline in membership over the past decade or two. Most genealogical society memberships consist of those who are in the retirement years and lack members under the age of 40. It doesn't always mean that those under 40 are not interested in learning about their ancestors; usually they are too busy with their education, careers, and families to seek out a local genealogical society to join and attend meetings."

This statement applies to the Riley County Genealogical Society as well. My wife and I began our family history journey in earnest when I retired and "had time to do other things." Other motivations were family reunions and wedding anniversaries. We became active in RCGS to learn more about how to find ancestors and also how to preserve our family history and pass it along to the younger generation. We are continually learning and having so much enjoyment.

Genealogy may be the study and recording of family pedigrees, but we have found it to be so much more. Genealogy has brought our personal family history, as well as history in general, to life for us. The question for our society and other societies is how we communicate our excitement to others in our community. How do we keep our membership strong? How do genealogical societies change in an every changing world to compete for ever busier peoples' time? How do societies maintain and increase membership dollars and volunteer time for library functions in competition with computer on-line access.

A majority of our members have computers. Our society organizes classes on how to use the computer for genealogy research. More and more genealogy information, factual and imagined, is available on the internet. At the same time, our society continues to research, gather, and publish genealogy information about our local area to add to the many excellent reference sources on the bookshelves in our library.

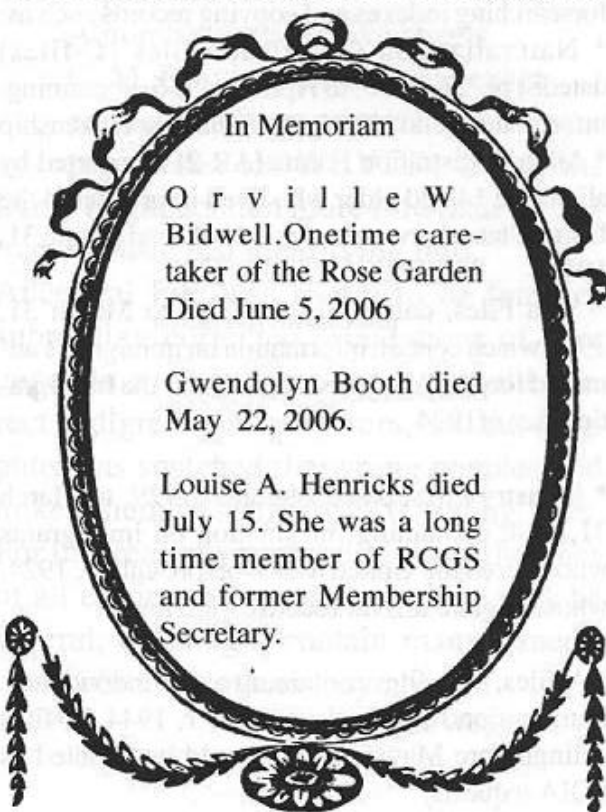
Our newest publication ready for printing is the grave marker readings of Sunrise Cemetery in Manhattan. At the same time, we will offer on-line computer access to the Riley County Register of Deeds records through our RCGS library computer.

Our educational programs have been geared to family history research, including "Swedish Heritage and Family History," John Sjo, and "Researching Your Irish

Heritage," Sherry Butler. Jill Frese presented a stimulating program on the "Cluster Theory" of migration patterns of families. Our computer leader, Patty Wadick, has led workshops on scanning photos and using a computer program to organize family history. "How to Write Your Family History Story" will be presented by Patty in September.

Rosalind Heaps continues in her article, "The youth and young adults are not really interested in 'genealogy: the study of family pedigrees.' They are much more interested in family history where they learn more about their ancestors than just their names, dates, and places. They want to know what grandpa or grandma did and liked when they were their age. What were their homes like, their schools, their travel, their work?...Our young people are very visual and are usually interested in the old ancestral photos if they know who they are how they relate to them."

Strong membership is an essential element for continued strong and viable societies. Our society needs the expertise and time of our volunteers. Society is changing and genealogy organizations must change over time to provide what society wants. I would welcome ideas from our members and other genealogy societies on how to accomplish this challenging task.



GOVERNMENT ACCESS

Requesting ancestors' immigration records from the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS; formerly called Immigration and Naturalization Services) may soon get easier. The April 20 Federal Register, the government publication that records goings-on in federal agencies, printed USCIS' proposal for a program to handle your genealogy-related requests for historical naturalization, alien registration and other immigration records.

Currently, USCIS lumps those genealogical inquiries—which number about 10,000 per year—with other Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, creating a huge backlog. FOIA restrictions rarely apply to USCIS' historical records, anyway, because the subjects of the old documents usually are deceased.

USCIS estimates the new genealogy program would handle 26,000 requests per year, with fees for searching indexes and copying records such as:

- * Naturalization Certificate Files (C-files) dated Sept. 27, 1906, to April 1, 1956, containing information related to applications for citizenship

- * Alien Registration Forms (AR-2) completed by aliens age 14 and older who lived in or entered the United States between Aug. 1, 1940, and March 31, 1944

- * Visa Files, dated July 1, 1924, to March 31, 1944, which contain information on immigrants admitted for permanent residence under the Immigration Act of 1924

- * Registry Files, dated March 2, 1929, to March 31, 1944, containing information on immigrants who entered the United States before July 1, 1924, whose original arrival records were lost

- * A-files, case files containing all an individual's immigration records since April 1, 1944 (A-files dating before May 1, 1951, would be handled as FOIA requests)

Irish Workhouse and Poor Law URL's

Workhouse Records and Archives
<http://users.ox.ac.uk/~peter/workhouse/records.html>

PRONI and Poor Law Records
http://www.proni.gov.uk/records/poor_law.htm

Vindicator.ca.
<http://www.vindicator.ca/>

Workhouses in Ireland
<http://www.irishfamilyresearch.co.uk/EssentialResource8.htm>

The Workhouses in Ireland (Your Irish Roots)
<http://www.youririshroots.com/workhouses.htm>

Andersonville Civil War POW site A Volunteer will do Lookups

Just a short reminder to the vets and newbies at this site of my free research for the asking here at Andersonville Civil War Prisoner of War site. There are more than 41,000 Union soldiers on record from all states, and 4,518 are from Illinois. Please email me, Kevin, directly at Frye@pstel.net with request
Andersonville Historic Site Historian /
NPS Volunteer
<www.angelfire.com/ga2/Andersonvilleprison/index.html>

Info about what Is Available at the Family History Search Site and on CD

1880 US Census:

Alaska and Hawaii were not part of the United States in 1880.

Oklahoma, at that time, was known as the Indian Territories and was not included in the 1880 United States Census.

Census Data:

The Brit 1881 Census is on line but note that the Scotland 1881 Census is not included (Sct Gov't has this locked into the Scotlandpeoples website, as pay site run by them and it makes money)

The information from the 1881 census of Scotland is not available on FamilySearch Internet. Therefore, Scotland is not a search option. You can search the Scottish census on the compact disc version of the census.

The *Vital Records Index* is a partial index to vital records from around the world. This screen allows you to search the names in the index. ...Currently, only the Vital Records Index for Mexico and Scandinavia are available on line.

The CDs are for British Isles VRI, North America VRI, Western Europe VRI, Australian VRI, Middle America VRI, Scandinavia VRI.

The British Isles Vital Record Index #2 set of disks might be valuable. None of these

disks are on-line excluding the Mexico and Scandinavia data.

The IGI

Regarding the errors on the IGI...people were only required to identify that their relatives existed at a given point in time if no formal records could be found so if a person was married, example, in 1850, but no birth records existed, a calculated date of birth might be allowed..and appear on the IGI, which might be up to 10-15 years or more out. The IGI is only a guide to family records, never meant to be a perfect record...its obligatory on Mormons to have done this for all their deceased ancestors....

On what appear to be errors in the IGI. It is only a list of people who have been in effect "prayed for".

A numbers are archive sheets....

C, M, P and others indicate exact extractions from original

registers...HOWEVER, the films likely might contain more info than the extracted basic just identifying info.

Ancestral File was meant to be families submitting corrected foundations of four generations at least in order to build correct pedigrees without errors, but the computer has snatched the wrong couples and linked them in some cases to wrong lines. For this reason you should follow the lines of all entries for one person, there may be several, one might contain many generations while the others may not.

From Ire/Donnegal/Website

**John Joseph Umscheid
and Dorothea Rosalia Liebmann
Umscheid 1861 Settlers in
Pottawatomie County, Kansas**

By Sylvester C. Ekart, great, great grandson of John
Joseph Umscheid,

John Joseph Umscheid, his second wife Dorothea Rosalia Leibmann, his daughters, Ernestine and Bertha, his sons Constantin, Sebastain, Charles, and Aloys arrived at New Orleans, Louisiana, on 23 March 1861. They had departed their hometown of Grossheubach, Bavaria, Germany, and traveled to Le Harve, France. At that place they boarded the *Nuremberg*. From New Orleans they came up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Westport Landing. They then traveled overland by oxcart and arrived in Pottawatomie Township on 15 April 1861. Also on the *Nuremberg* were the John Lawrence Umscheid family, John Anton Straub and family and Josephine Noe.

John Joseph Umscheid was the son of Francis Wendel Umscheid and Maria M. Herrschaft, grandson of Michael Umscheid and Anna Maria Zoller, great grandson of Matthaus and Elizabeth Umscheid. Matthaus Umscheid was a shepherd from Elsenfeld, Bavaria, Germany.

John Joseph Umscheid was born on 23 April 1815, in Grossheubach. He was first married on 30 July 1843, in Grossheubach to Marie Eva Magdalena Busch who was born on 19 July 1816 in Grossheubach. She was the daughter of John Nickolaus Busch and Maria Joseph Haug. Marie Eva died on 29 June 1851 in Grossheubach. John Joseph married (2) Dorothea Rosalia Leibmann on 12 October 1851 in Grossheubach. Dorothea was born on 4 June 1820, at Mechenhart, Bavaria; she was the daughter of Balthasar Leibmann and Regina Will.

John Joseph and Maria Eva had five children, Ernestine, Constantin and Sebastain who lived to adulthood, a daughter Christina who died at the age of 10 months and Eugene who drowned during the crossing or enroute on the Mississippi or

Missouri Rivers to Pottawatomie County. The exact place of his death is not known and he was 13 years of age at the time of his death. A story in the family tells that Eugene was playing with other children and fell overboard. His body was retrieved and then buried at sea. However the captain of the ship *Nuremberg* lists Eugene as one of the passengers, but also recorded that no one had died on the voyage to New Orleans. Another family story tells that Eugene fell overboard at New Orleans and that his brother Sebastain tried to save him without success.

John Joseph and Dorothea Rosalia had 8 children all born in Grossheubach except the youngest Monica who was born in Pottawatomie County. The children were an unnamed child born and died in 1852, twins born and died in 1857, a daughter Christina who died at age 4 months, a sons Charles and Aloys and daughters Bertha and Monica who lived to adulthood.

On 26 April 1861, John Joseph filed on 160 acres in Section 11 and 12, a few miles north of the present location of Lake Elbo. The filing was at the land office in Concordia, Kansas; and on 10 April 1867 the land was transferred to John Joseph. This land was part of the public lands given to the State of Pennsylvania by the Congress to finance a Land Grant University. John Joseph and family moved on to this land on 26 April 1861. On this land John Joseph built a hewed log house 18 by 20 feet, one story and a half high, with a shingle roof and a plank floor above and below, three doors and two windows. He moved his family into the house on 20 March 1862. By 1871, he had cultivate 80 acres, built a 10 feet wide stone addition on the log house, built two stable one 16 by 18 feet, the other 18 by 20 feet, a stone chicken house, a stone smokehouse, two log corn cribs dug and walled up a well of good water, set out 50 fruit trees and 100 grape vines, and was in the process of building a stone granary.

John Joseph lived out his life on the land he had settled. He died on 4 June 1878 and is buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Flush. Rosalia died on 17 May 1903, at the home of her son Aloys at Myers

Valley, Pottawatomie County. She also is buried in St. Joseph Cemetery, Flush.

John Joseph and Eva Maria Busch Umscheid's children lived out their lives in and around Pottawatomie County. The three who lived to adulthood were as follows.

(1) Ernestine Umscheid was born on 2 March 1838 in Grosssheubach, she was married on 12 May 1861, at Rock Creek Valley, which place was later named Flush, to Theophilus Dekat. Theophilus was born on 2 November 1835 in Grosssheubach. He was the son of Franz Anton Dekat and Anna Mary Straub who were settlers August 1854 in Rock Creek. Ernestine died on 7 November 1898 in Rock Creek Valley, Theophilus died on 15 September 1918, at Flush. Both are buried in St. Joseph Cemetery, Flush. Ernestine and Theophilus had 10 children, (a) Cornelius Dekat who died at less than 1 year of age, buried at Flush, (b) Joseph Francis Dekat born 29 January 1864, died 5 March 1935, married 4 October 1892, Caroline Bumgartner, both buried at Flush, (c) Rose Mary Dekat born 12 August 1865, died 12 August 1956, married 24 May 1887, Leopold Muckenthaler, both buried at Newbury, Wabaunsee County, (d) Emelia Dekat born 7 August 1867, died 17 July 1936, married 4 March 1905 to William Lewis, both buried at Newbury, (e) Mary Otillia Dekat born 24 December 1869, died 1 March 1952, not married, buried at Flush, (f) Sebastian Fabian Dekat born 19 December 1871, died 22 February 1963, married 24 November 1897 to Margaret Noll, both buried at Flush, (g) Magdalena Dekat born 23 March 1874, died 7 August 1897, not married, buried at Flush, (h) Eugene Dekat born 31 July 1877, died 25 August 1951, a Catholic Priest, buried at Kansas City, Kansas, (i) Henry Anthony Dekat, born 23 September 1878, died 1 December 1963, married on 21 November 1906 to Johanna Nuttman, both buried at Flush and (j) Regina Monica Dekat born 25 November 1882, died 5 September 1920, married 10 February 1903 to John Noll, both buried at Flush. John Noll married (2) Elizabeth Ernestine Muckenthaler on 14 June 1922, at Manhattan. Elizabeth was a niece of Regina

Monica Dekat Noll and daughter of Regina's sister Rose Mary Dekat Muckenthaler.

(2) Constantin Umscheid was born on 26 May 1844 in Grosssheubach, he died on 22 June 1931, at Wamego, he was married on 19 May 1867 at Rock Creek Valley to Monika Repp who was born on 15 September 1844 in Grosssheubach, she died on 8 February 1929 at Wamego, both are buried at Flush. Monika was the daughter of Michael Anton Repp and Mary Josepha Geier both 1854 settlers in Rock Creek Valley. Constantin was a veteran of the War of the Rebellion having served in Company H of the 11th Volunteer Kansas Cavalry from September 1862 to September 1865. He also served as a Pottawatomie County Commissioner. Constantin and Monika had 8 children all born on the family farm in Pottawatomie Township, they are (a) Frances Umscheid born 13 May 1868, died 13 May 1955, she married on 15 November 1892 at Rock Creek Valley to Andrew Noll, both are buried at Flush, (b) Eugene Umscheid born 5 December 1869, died 30 December 1954, married on 18 April 1893 at Rock Creek Valley to Helena Hieger, both buried at Flush, (c) Mary Umscheid born 19 February 1872, died 20 June 1963 at Wamego, married on 26 May 1896 at Rock Creek Valley to Jacob J. Noll, both buried at Wamego, Kansas; (d) Rosa Elizabeth Umscheid born on 26 May 1874, died on 14 November 1961 at Wamego, married on 18 April 1902, at Flush to Emmanuel Noll, both buried at Flush, (e) Raymond Albert Umscheid born 27 January 1877, died 25 December 1880, buried at Flush, (f) Bertha Mary Umscheid born on 24 May 1879, died on 3 January 1973, married on 2 May 1905 at Flush to James Keyser, she is buried at Flush, James is buried in Santa Clara, California, (g) Phillip Peter Umscheid born on 16 June 1883, died 25 March 1968, married on 17 October 1905 at Flush to Elizabeth Gasser, both buried at Flush, and (h) Joseph Anton Umscheid born 19 April 1885, died 11 September 1887, buried at Flush.

(3) Sebastian Umscheid was born on 24 August 1849 in Grosssheubach, died on 30 August 1930 at Flush, married on 10 November 1872 at Rock

Creek Valley to Bridget Repp, both buried at Flush. Bridget Repp was the daughter of Michael Anton Repp and Maria Josepha Geier both 1854 settlers in Rock Creek Valley.

Sebastian and Bridget Repp Umscheid had 9 children all born on the family farm in Pottawatomie Township. (a) Constantine Joseph Umscheid, born on 22 August 1873, on died 4 October 1953 at Manhattan, married 18 January 1898 at Rock Creek Valley to Katherine Elizabeth Riat, both buried at Flush. Katherine Elizabeth Riat was the daughter of George and Frances Hoferer Riat. (b) Edward Umscheid born on 21 March 1876, died on 16 June 1962 at Wamego, married 11 on February 1896 at Rock Creek Valley to Frances Riat, both buried at Flush. Frances Riat was the daughter of George and Frances Hoferer Riat. (c) Joseph Anton Umscheid born on 30 August 1878, died on 29 May 1977, married on 17 February 1909 at Flush to Alice Lelievre, both buried at Flush, (d) Albert Umscheid born on 24 August 1880, died 12 March 1956 at Manhattan, married on 18 May 1904 at Flush to Gertrude Bach, both buried at Flush, (e) Mary Magdalena Umscheid, born on 8 December 1882, died 2 November 1926 at Manhattan, married 29 September 1903 at Flush to Thomas Leo Farrell, both buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, ElboCommunity, Pottawatomie County, (f) Julius Umscheid born on 30 December 1885, died on 19 June 1980 at Manhattan, married on 25 October 1909 at Wamego to Clara Ann Winter, both buried at Flush, (g) Matilda Monica Umscheid born on 10 January 1889, never married, died 3 June 1969 at Kansas City, Kansas, buried at Kansas City, (h) Francis Umscheid born and died 1891, buried at Flush, and (i) Martha Umscheid born on 29 November 1892, died on 19 September 1977, at St. Marys, married on 15 April 1912 at Flush to Joseph Eichman, both buried in Mt. Calvary Cemetery, St. Marys.

John J. Umscheid and Dorothea R. Leibmann had four children who lived to adulthood. All were born in Grossheubach except the youngest Monica who was born in Pottawatomie Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas.

(1) Charles Umscheid was born on 11 Novem-

ber 1854, he died on 19 May 1919 at Wamego, he married on 24 April 1878 at Rock Creek Valley to Anna Floersch, both are buried in St. Joseph Cemetery, Flush. Anna Floersch was the daughter of Michael Floersch and Louise Dekat. Michael Floersch was one of the 1854 settlers of Rock Creek Valley.

Charles and Anna had 6 children (a) Ida Monica Umscheid born on 5 February 1879, died 26 April 1976 at Manhattan. She married on 28 May 1901 at Flush to Henry Noll. Both are buried at Flush, (b) Michael Joseph Umscheid born on 22 January 1882, he died on 6 November 1960 at Manhattan, he was married twice, both at Flush, first on 1 May 1906 to Mary Winter and second on 4 February 1918 to Clara Lenherr, Mary Winter Umscheid is buried at Flush, Michael and Clara are buried at Manhattan, (c) Mary Regina Umscheid was born on 6 September 1884, she died on 4 August 1959 at Topeka, she married on 20 April 1905 at Flush to Thomas Downey, both are buried at Wamego, (d) Charles Albert "Carl" Umscheid born on 26 January 1887, he married on 8 November 1908, at Flush to Mimia Finuf. Charles Albert disappeared in California in the 1920s and no trace of him has been found since that time, Mimia died and is buried in California, (e) Louise Antonia Umscheid was born on 8 September 1889, she died on 22 December 1943 at Flush, she married on 18 January 1910 at Wamego to Peter Gros, both are buried at Flush and (f) Laura Florentine Umscheid born on 25 January 1893, she died on 19 February 1973, at Harlingen, Texas, she married on 20 November 1942, at Kansas City, Missouri Andrew Bartlett, Laura is buried at Flush.

Aloys (Alois) Umscheid was born on 26 December 1857, he died on 30 September 1941 at Flush, he married on 5 February 1883 at Rock Creek Valley to Rose Jane Dunn both are buried at Flush. Rose. Jane Dunn was the daughter of Peter Dunn and Mary Ann James, she was the first cousin of Frank and Jesse James of fame.

Aloys and Rose Jane Umscheid had 9 children, (a) George Sebastian Umscheid born on 30 October 1883, died on 29 June 1956 at Manhattan, married

on 28 April 1914 at Wamego to Katherine Kahler, both are buried at Flush, (b) Emma Cecilia Umscheid born on 14 January 1885, died on 29 May 1934 at Manhattan, married on 11 October 1919 at Flush to Ezra Overall, Emma is buried at Manhattan, Ezra is buried in California, (c) Addie Isabella Umscheid born on 5 December 1886, died 10 December 1960, at Wamego, married on 24 May 1909 at Flush to Peter Siebert, both are buried at Wamego, (d) Louise Mary Umscheid born on 1 March 1889, she died on 26 October 1979, married on 4 July 1914 to John Price, both are buried at Lexington, Missouri, (e) Raymond Peter Umscheid was born on 22 July 1891, he died on 27 July 1959 at Flush, he was married on 2 April 1913 at Flush to Stella M. Siebert, both are buried at Flush, (f) Agnes Umscheid born on 12 February 1893, she died on 7 February 1925 at Flush to Anthony Heptig, both are buried at Flush, then on 8 June 1939 Anthony Heptig married (2) Alvira Noll, (g) John Umscheid was born on 27 September 1894, he died on 20 August 1964 at Pontiac, Michigan, he was married on 30 October 1916 at Wamego to Margaret Prockish, both are buried at Rochester, Michigan, (h) Stella Belle Umscheid was born on 6 May 1902, she died on 26 January 1990, at Topeka, she was married on 26 January 1920 at Flush to Alphonso Heptig, both are buried at Topeka and (i) Clara Rose Umscheid born on 17 March 1904, she died on 31 May 2004 at Topeka, she was married twice first at Flush, on 17 November 1920 to Edward Ekart, and second on 2 February 1957 to Charles Martin, she is buried at Dover, Kansas.

(3) Bertha Umscheid born on 25 October 1860, she died on 17 December 1931 at Wamego, she was married on 14 April 1880 at Rock Creek Valley to Joseph Prockish, both are buried at Flush, Bertha and Joseph Prockish had seven children, (a) John Aloysius Prockish born on 11 March 1881, he died on 26 November 1952 at Hays, he was married on 28 September 1904 at St. Marys to Sarah Mullen, both are buried in Mt. Calvary Cemetery, St. Marys, (b) Rose Matilda Prockish was born on 28 September 1883, she died on 8 August

1961 at Topeka, she was married on 15 October 1907 at Topeka to Frank Lewis Weeks, both are buried at Wamego City Cemetery, (c) Edward Joseph Prockish born on 27 September 1885, he died in 1891, buried at Flush, (d) Monica Marie Prockish born on 8 August 1889, she died on 25 January 1966 at Mayetta, she married on 20 April 1914 at St. Marys to Henry Edward McGuire, both are buried at Rossville, (e) Louise Mary Prockish was born on 21 November 1892, she died in 1896, buried at Flush, (f) Ida Josephine Prockish was born on 27 August 1895, she died on 22 December 1986 at Wamego, she was married on 1 June 1943 at Wamego to Floyd Bonnett, both are buried at Wamego and (g) Francis George Prockish born on 5 October 1898, he died on 27 May 1989 at Manhattan, he was married on 18 January 1926 at Wamego, to Lena Clara Macht, both are buried at Wamego.

(4) Monica Umscheid was born on 2 May 1863, she died on 21 October 1921, at Manhattan, buried at Flush. Monica never married.

An old and quite silly joke is about the inn for animals where one night a hedgehog is disturbed by a long series of thuds going on for long minutes.

The next morning he accosted the innkeeper to complain about the racket. Thereupon he was told that the room above his had been occupied by a centipede who took his time taking off all his shoes.

RCGS New Members

Linda B. Lee. Junction City, KS
Colleen Selvage. Lincoln, NE
Richard and Candace Pannbacker. Manhattan,

Schools Ban Dictionary of Slang

Duncan Campbell

Friday June 23, 2006

The Guardian

The author of what has been described as the definitive dictionary of slang is gobsmacked, gutted, throwing up bunches, honked, hipped, and jacked like a cock-maggot in a sink-hole. A North Carolina school district has banned the dictionary under pressure from one of a growing number of conservative Christian groups using the internet to encourage school book bans across the US.

Jonathon Green, who compiled the 87,000 entries in the Cassell Dictionary of Slang, which was published last year, said that North Carolina is the only place he knows of where the book cannot be used in schools.

"I'm very flattered," said Mr Green on Friday. "It's not exactly book-burning but, in the great tradition of book censorship, there never seems to be the slightest logic to it." He said that there were around 80 words in the dictionary that could sum up his reaction. The word that he would use for those who had pushed for the ban, he said, was "wowser", a 1910 Australian term for a "Bible-banging" puritan.

Acquisitions June 2006 RCGS

Ekart, Sylvester. *Descendants of Vincent Umschied 1851-1917 and Anna Louise Ryffek 1855-1930...* Donated by the author.

Ekart, Sylvester. *Josephine Noe and John Lawrence Umscheid and Noe Umscheid and John Reiner Family...* Donated by the author.

Ekart, Sylvester. *Descendants of Anthony Ekart 1864-1923 and Mary Josephine Umscheid 1878-1956...* Donated by the author.

Powell, Esther Weygandt. *Early Ohio Tax Records, reprinted with Index to Early Ohio Tax Records.* \$40/ Donated as a memorial to Marjorie Sand from the Polly Ogden Chapter, DAR

Ekart, Sylvester. *Family of Michael Lintz 1831-1923 and Magdalena Schmitt Lintz 1837-1919.* Donated by the author.

Ekart, Sylvester. *Descendants of Gertrude Repp Immenchuk and Phillip Jacob Immenschuh 1827-1921.* Donated by the author.

Ekart, Sylvester. *Ancestors and Descendants of Ferdinand Frank Eckart 1872-1960 and Rose Lintz 1876-1949.* Donated by the author.

Ekart, Sylvester. *Descendants of Vincent Repp 1832-1928 born in Germany and Catherine Noll Repp 1856-1931.* Donated by the author

Ekart, Sylvester. *Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Manhattan Daily Republic, Manhattan, Riley County, KS 7/8/1887- 7/31/1891.* In house publication # 155.

Farley, Imogene, compiler and Janeice Crosson, indexer. *2005 Obituaries clipped from Manahattan mercury, Manhattan, KS, Wamego Smoke Signal, Wamego Times, Wamego, KS and other Area Newspapers.* In house publication #15

Ellis Island and Your Ancestors

Close to the mouth of the Hudson River in New York Harbor is a small island that is forever etched in our country's history. Formerly known as Oyster Island, Ellis Island was the gateway to the new land for more than 10 million immigrants between its opening in 1892 and its closing in 1931. For most of these "huddled masses yearning to breathe free," processing through Ellis Island often required several days.

As each ship entered the Lower Bay of New York Harbor, it was diverted to a quarantine area. Here medical inspectors would board the incoming ships to check for possible contagious diseases: cholera, plague, smallpox, typhoid fever, yellow fever, scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria. The quarantine examination conducted aboard ship was reserved for first- or second-class cabin passengers. U.S. citizens were altogether exempt from the examination, so for them this was just an aggravating pause. However, passengers in steerage had to wait for their examinations later at Ellis Island. For them, quarantine was a time of heightened frustration and ever-increasing anxiety. Ships were examined from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. This meant that any vessel arriving after 5 p.m. had to anchor for the night, yet another day's delay for the weary immigrants.

After passing medical inspection, the ships were allowed to dock in New York. Each immigrant wore a nametag with the individual's manifest number - their identifying number from the ship's passenger list - written in large figures. The immigrants were then assembled in groups of thirty, according to manifest numbers, and were crowded onto the top decks of barges while their baggage was piled onto the lower decks. Soon they arrived at Ellis Island's landing slip and were led to the main building's large reception room. Here, at last, immigrants would take the final step in their journey to freedom in America.

The sea of humanity is difficult to imagine. An ocean steamship typically carried 600 to 1,000 passengers, all of whom walked down the gangplank within an hour or so. It was not unusual for five or six steamships to arrive in a single day, flooding the Immigration Office with people speaking many languages. The baggage often was piled in mountains wherever it could fit. The sense of smell would be offensive by today's standards: many closely-packed bodies of people who had spent weeks at sea without proper bathing facilities. With hundreds of babies crying, youngsters anxious to run after weeks at sea, and adults anxious to see the "land of gold," the confusion must have been overwhelming to many of the new arrivals.

The huge halls at Ellis Island provided basic accommodations, dormitory-style sleeping quarters, and a large dining hall. The immigrants had to stay here for one to three days or sometimes even longer, their costs paid by the steamship company that brought them, until relatives or friends called for them. Most of the newcomers had to have a "sponsor" meet them and guarantee to pay their living expenses. Those immigrants carrying funds of at least \$20 to prove they were self-sufficient could enter the country without a sponsor. Most arrivals had less than that on their pockets.

Any unfortunate travelers with neither funds nor sponsor were sent back to the old world at the expense of the steamship company. The same was true for anyone found to have a noxious disease, as well as for those identified as idiots, lunatics, and convicts.

One myth that persists today is that all immigrants passed through Ellis Island. In fact, that port of entry was open only from 1892 to 1931. From 1855 to 1892, immigrants arrived at Castle Garden. Millions of others arrived in Portland (Maine), Boston, Fall River, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New

Orleans, Galveston, Los Angeles, and Angel Island (San Francisco), plus numerous other ports, as well as overland from Canada and Mexico.

Another myth is that many immigrants had their names changed at Ellis Island because they could not converse with English-speaking immigration officials. However, a close examination of government records soon dispels this American legend. Each immigrant carried documentation written in their native language by authorities in "the old country." These documents always listed the complete name of each immigrant, along with details of their nationality and place of origin. Here again, any immigrant arriving without proper documentation was sent back at the expense of the steamship company. Having no desire to pay such expenses, all the shipping lines would verify documentation in the old country before allowing their passengers to embark. This verification in "the old country" typically was done by local natives who were fluent in the language involved and then was examined again at Ellis Island by interpreters who spoke and read that language.

Ellis Island hired a small army of interpreters. The interpreters spoke the required languages fluently. Most were either prior immigrants themselves or the children of immigrants who learned their mother tongue as children. In retrospect, these interpreters were the unsung heroes of the entire immigration screening process. Their patience and skill often helped save an immigrant from deportation. The average number of languages spoken by an interpreter was six, but fluency in a dozen languages (including dialects) was not uncommon. The record for a single interpreter was fifteen languages.

As a result of the required documentation and the examinations held in the would-be immigrant's native language, almost all immigrants had well-documented names and origins. The many family claims of name changes at Ellis Island, stowaways, "jumping ship," and such are almost always fictitious.

One interpreter at Ellis Island was Fiorello La Guardia, who would later become famous as the mayor of New York City responsible for cleaning up the corruption of Tammany Hall. He worked at Ellis Island for an annual salary of \$1,200 from 1907 to 1910 and helped thousands of Italians and other immigrants enter the country.

These interpreters led groups through the Ellis Island processing. A doctor would meet the immigrants first at the top of a flight of stairs. As the immigrants climbed the stairs, the doctor looked for signs of lameness, heavy breathing that might indicate a heart condition, or "bewildered gazes" that might be symptomatic of a mental condition. As each immigrant passed, the doctor would examine the immigrant's face, hair, neck, and hands. The doctor wielded a piece of chalk to mark the nametags of those who were to be detained for further medical inspection. Roughly 20 percent of the immigrants had their nametags so marked.

Sometimes whole groups would be made to bathe with disinfectant solutions before being cleared - not too surprising, considering how many were unable to bathe during the crossing. Next the immigrants encountered a group of doctors known as the dreaded "eye men." They were looking for symptoms of trachoma, an eye disease that might cause blindness and even death. This disease was the reason for more than half of the medical detentions, and its discovery meant certain deportation. This inspection was over in a few seconds, as the doctor tilted the immigrant's head back and swiftly snapped back the upper eyelids over a small instrument that was actually a hook for buttoning shoes. If immigrants had any of the diseases proscribed by the immigration laws, or were too ill or feeble-minded to earn a living, they would be deported.

Roughly two percent of the immigrants seeking refuge in America who made it as far as Ellis Island failed to be admitted. Disability or disease, particularly trachoma, were the main reasons for not allowing entry. Sick children aged 12 and over were sent back to Europe alone and released in the port they had originally departed from. Younger children had to be accompanied by a parent. We can only imag-

ine the tearful scenes as the mother and father decided who was to accompany the sick child back to the embarkation port, perhaps never to see the rest of the family again. Even worse, sending sick teenagers alone back across the ocean often meant certain death for the youngsters from disease, starvation or neglect.

Immigrants who passed their medical exams were now ready to take the final test from the "primary line" inspector, seated on a high stool with the ship's manifest on a desk in front of him and an interpreter at his side. This questioning process was designed to verify the 29 items of information contained in the manifest for each passenger. Since each inspector had only about two minutes in which to decide whether each immigrant was "clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land," nearly all of the immigrants received curt nods of approval and were handed landing cards. They were then free to leave, settle in this strange new land, and raise families. Many of us are thankful that our ancestors "passed the test."

If you want to research your ancestors' passage through Ellis Island, you will be glad to know that all the records were preserved and are available for inspection today. Even better, you do not need to visit Ellis Island to view them. Space on the island has always been limited; the records were removed within days of the immigrants' entry and then stored in government filing cabinets on the mainland. In later years all the records were microfilmed, and thousands of copies are available. You can probably find microfilm copies near you. If not, you can rent the reels of microfilm at very modest costs. Many of the Ellis Island records have also been transcribed into computer databases and are available on the Internet at <http://www.EllisIsland.org>. Images of the original records are also available online. With a bit of patience, you may find your ancestor in those records. For more information about Ellis Island, go to <http://www.ellisland.org>.

Ballymena Genealogy – an Irish Family History Primer by Liam Martin

(useful also to researchers in other counties in Ireland – revised 28 May 2006)

Why are the pound notes green? The Ballymena men pick them before they can ripen
The following is a list of pointers to those seeking information about Ballymena (and other Mid-Antrim relatives)

Although details such as occupation and children's' names, census returns, family bibles, immigration papers e.g. naturalisation papers, ship passenger lists, etc. are all useful - four essential pre-requisites are necessary before successfully finding evidence of your Irish ancestors. These are **NAME, RELIGION, PLACE OF ORIGIN** and **DATES**:

1. **NAME** - You must know the name of the individual or family for whom you are searching. Remember to search similar names e.g. Byrne, Beirne, Birne

Burn, Burns etc. See the URL <http://allaboutirish.com/library/gen/namingpatterns.shtml>

2. **RELIGION** – Civil Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths did not begin in Ireland until after 1864. (Non-Catholic marriages are registered from 1845). Civil registration events (birth, marriage and death) post 1864 in the Republic of Ireland can be obtained from the General Register Office – URL <http://www.groireland.ie/> the corresponding office in N. Ireland is <http://www.groni.gov.uk/>

Prior to these dates virtually the only direct sources of family information are local parish registers. You will need to delve into the appropriate pre 1845/64 Church records and to do this **you must know the religious denomination of the people concerned**. The main Religions in Ireland in order of size are: Roman Catholic, Church of Ireland (Anglican or Episcopalian), Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Quaker (Religious Society of Friends), Jews and Lutherans.

Roman Catholic Records at URL <http://www.freesurname.com/search/ukireland.html>

See Dioceses of Ireland at <http://www.rootsweb.com/~irlkik/kdiocese.htm>

Searching church records. See URL <http://www.rootsweb.com/~fianna/county/churcheshtml>

3. **PLACE OF ORIGIN** - You must know their place of origin within the location terms employed at the time i.e. the **County, Parish and Townland**. See Ballymena Townlands at <http://www.from-ireland.net/plusdedd/ballymena.htm>

For townlands in the of the province of Ulster see - <http://www.ulsterancestry.com/ulster-townlands-by-county.html>

A great County Donegal site showing Parishes and Townlands is at URL <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bhilchey/DonegalMain.html#Admin>

You can use modern maps or reprints of early Ordnance Survey maps by Phoenix Maps of Dublin. Two books may also be of assistance - Index to the Townlands etc. [in the 1851 Census] (reprinted by the Genealogical Publishing Company of Baltimore, 1984), and also "A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland" by Brian Mitchell (Genealogical Publishing Company, 1986).

A search for the location of Irish Townlands can be carried out using the URL

<http://www.seanruad.com/>. The Townland of Toome yields 8 locations in 6 counties. A search for all the Parishes of County Antrim provides 114 names

Irish Origins offers online access to (among others) *Griffith's Primary Valuation of Ireland 1847-1864* (the most important database for Irish genealogy research prior to the 20th century). It is possible to carry out a name (and its variations) search over an entire County or Parish. See the URL <http://www.originsnetwork.com/>

See also the Griffiths Index at the URL <http://www.failteromhat.com/griffiths.php> The published date of the County Donegal Griffiths was 1857.

The Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and town plans used by the team working on Griffith's Primary

Valuation during 1847-1864 are available through "Origins", marked up and annotated by those working on the Primary Valuation and subsequently by Valuation Office personnel. Republic of Ireland maps only are available not the 6 counties of N. Ireland. (Counties: Antrim, Armagh, Londonderry, Down, Fermanagh, Tyrone).

Valuation Records <http://vla2.nics.gov.uk/sl5/districts.asp> 5th Revaluation List Operative until 31 March 2003

Northern Ireland Districts

District — Wards

Ward - Streets, Roads Cottages, Court, Meadow Road etc. - numbers

numbers — house,

type of dwelling and other data

4. **DATE** - You must also have a rough idea of the date range within which data about your relatives might be found, preferably dates of individual births, marriages and deaths.

You now need to identify where, in any of the repositories around the country, surviving evidence for the place of origin exists, such as birth, marriage and death records in the case of civil events, and baptisms, marriages and burials in the case of ecclesiastical events. See the **Northern Ireland Online Genealogy Centre** at URL <http://www.nireland.com/genealogy/index.html>

If you don't know the answer to anything ask Google at URL <http://www.google.com/>

Unfortunately very few census records exist for Ireland prior to 1901 due to the fire at the Four Courts Building in 1921. The loss included many Church of Ireland parish registers and some wills. **No Catholic Parish records were lost in the 1922 fire in Dublin (they were never deposited).**

Records that may be available include:

Seventeenth Century

List of Londonderry Householders 1630

Muster Rolls 1620-1759

Civil Survey of Ireland 1655-1667

Religious Census of Ireland 1659

Poll Tax Returns 1660

Subsidy Rolls 1662-1666

Hearth Money Rolls 1663-1669

Eighteenth Century

List Of Protestant Householders 1740

Census of Ireland 1766

Census of Armagh 1770

Flax Growers Bounty Lists 1796

Estate Records

Emigration Records

Nineteenth Century

Tithe Applotment Books 1824-1838

Valuation Records 1830

Griffith's Valuation Of Ireland 1848-1864

Landowners In Ireland 1876

Roman Catholic Church Records

Church of Ireland Parish Records

Presbyterian Church Records

School Records From 1832

Estate Records for all of Ulster

Wills And Testamentary Records 1800-1922

Emigration Records From 1803 -1929

Registry of Deeds

Census of Ireland 1821 (incomplete)

Old Age Pension Claims 1841,1851

Census of Ireland 1851 (incomplete)

Census of Ireland 1901

Census of Ireland 1911

Some of these records can be found at the URL <http://www.failteromhat.com/> including Griffiths index and some detailed extracts

1. .County Antrim Census at http://www.nireland.com/genealogy/antrim_census.html gives in chronological order the census returns and census substitutes for Co. Antrim.

2. There is a useful overall Northern Ireland Genealogy website at URL

<http://www.nireland.com/genealogy/index.htm>

"Tracing your ancestors in Northern Ireland"

by Ian Maxwell ISBN 0 11 495823 8.

3. A good starting point for Church of Ireland records is the Christ Church Cathedral URL

<http://www.cccdub.ie/archives/genealog/genealog-1.html>

4. John Grenham's book "Tracing your Irish Ancestors" 2nd Edition from Amazon or

Blackwells <http://bookshop.blackwell.co.uk> is worth the £14.99. Details of church records etc especially RC data – see www.bookbrain.co.uk

5. Discovery Map Series 1:50,000 (1.25 inches to 1 mile), are very useful - <http://www.elstead.co.uk/discov.htm> where there are 5 pages of maps detailing 89 separate sheets, covering both Northern and Southern Ireland each at £4.95. Sheet 7 even shows Trooperstown, (County Donegal,) which has only got five houses. Get the one for your area.

Detailed maps of Great Britain and Ireland can be found at the URL www.multimap.com You can even find Trooperstown and its five houses on this site as well (E of Burnfoot). If you key in a postcode you can get an aerial photograph of a particular house.

6. The Ulster Historical Foundation Report on John Nicholl (C of I) born in Ballymena on 26 Sept.1826 <http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~nicholl/reports-john-nicholl.htm> will provide you with a 16 page report which can be used as a model for your search into details of your Ballymena or other relatives.

7. Griffiths Valuation for the Union of Ballymena £7.95 is available from Ballymena Museum: Bookshop at (7) below - worth every penny as it covers a lot of County Antrim including Ahoghill). An index of Griffiths Valuation for all Ireland can be found at: <http://www.failteromhat.com/griffiths.php>

8. Eull Dunlop, 69 Galgorm Road, Ballymena, BT42 1AA is a local historian who has published photographic and other accounts of Ballymena. www.amazon.co.uk lists 37 pamphlets by this and associated authors

9. The North Eastern Education and Library Board website at URL

<http://www.neelb.org.uk/libraryservice/libraries/1000027a.asp> has links to the URLs of 40 branch library Websites in County Antrim.

You can write to any of these and ask for their particular booklist.

10. UKinfo is a CD ROM which contains the electoral lists for all the UK and Ireland. One can locate people with a particular surname still living in an area. If you right click on a name it

provides the names of other people at the same address, the names of neighbours and a map of the area. You can order it over the internet from the URL www.192.com

UK-Info Disk 7.0 £37.45 available now New data includes 2001 Electoral roll, New BT/OSIS data, New business data

11. The online **eircom phonebook** will provide free access to Republic of

Ireland Business and Residential telephone numbers and addresses at [http://](http://159.134.203.172/search.asp?source=Eircom)

159.134.203.172/search.asp?source=Eircom

12. The online Northern Ireland Telephone Directory is at http://www.bt.com/directory-enquiries/dq_home.jsp providing 10 free look-ups per day.

13. The PRONI Website at <http://proni.nics.gov.uk/records/church.htm#guide> is very useful for Church Record information. Registers kept by in Roman Catholic parishes in the whole of Ireland were microfilmed up to the year 1880 by the National Library of Ireland (Dublin) in the 1950s and 1960!! The microfilms for the nine counties of Ulster and County Louth can also be viewed at PRONI, Belfast. **No Catholic Parish records were lost in the 1922 fire in Dublin (they were never deposited).**

14. The General Record Office Belfast at URL www.groni.gov.uk/ is responsible for the registration of births, deaths, marriages, and adoptions in Northern Ireland. It offers an online application service for birth, death, marriage and adoption certificates. It maintains the N. Ireland registers of births and deaths (from 1864) and registers of marriages (from 1845). Copies of the appropriate bmd certificates can be obtained from GRONI.

15. Catholic and other BMD church records prior to 1886 (with some exceptions) can be obtained from The General Registrar's Office 8-11 Lombard Street East Dublin 2 Republic of Ireland See the URL <http://www.groireland.ie/fees.htm>

16. The URL of the Catholic Parish of Ballymena (Kirkcubbin) is <http://www.ballymenaparish.org/>

Kirkcubbin Baptisms : 1848 - Dec 25th, 1880 & Jan 30th, 1866 - Dec 25th, 1880

(transcript). Marriages:

Jan 22nd, 1847-Nov 27th, 1880

Jan 10th, 1840-July 28th, 1842

Dec 28th, 1847 - Nov 27th, 1880 (transcripts)

NLI Pos. 5473, UHF and LC

17. The Catholic BMD Church records are at the National Library of Ireland: The National Library holds an extensive collection of Irish provincial and national newspapers, including most relating to Northern Ireland. It also holds many records of estates and has microfilm copies of most Roman Catholic parish registers. The National Library, Kildare Street, Dublin 2 Tel: +353 1 603 02 00 Website: www.heanet.ie/natlib This Library usually requires a visit but try using a research agency, Genfindit at <http://www.genfindit.com/>.

18. The URL <http://www.pensear.org> provides a transcription of the Irish Pension Records from the early 1900s.

When the Old Age Pension Act came into being in 1908, pensioners had no way to prove their age because there was no compulsory birth registration before 1864. In order to prove the claimant was old enough to receive a pension, a search of the 1841/51 census (which was subsequently destroyed) was made to see if the person appeared there. If the applicant was found, often the family's census details were recorded. (More explanation is on the site.) For £ 0.80 each, you can purchase a copy of the record

19. Books on County Donegal

A list of books relating to Co. Donegal appears on Lindel's website at <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~donegal/books.htm> - 106 at last count. A brief summary of the books is included, as well as the cost and where they may be purchased.

The County Library in Letterkenny has a wonderful collection of books on Donegal - go to <http://www.donegalibrary.ie/memory/defaultstudies.htm> and then select 'Books and Journal Articles on Donegal' - there's a .pdf file

you can download too, which has the entire list.

20. Army records – WWI - Information on the burial places of **Commonwealth** soldiers, sailors and air crew can be found at <http://www.cwgc.org/>
21. RIC - The Irish Constabulary was established in 1822, and became the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) in 1867. Both were armed, paramilitary forces whose members were stationed around Ireland and were responsible for, among other things, gathering intelligence, enforcing civil law and acting as census enumerators. Approximately 85,000 men served between 1816 and the creation of the Irish Free State in 1922. Every man who joined, or attempted to join, the RIC has a service record. These are housed in the Public Record Office in Kew, England and at the National Archives in Dublin and the PRONI in Belfast, Northern Ireland. Men are listed by year of appointment to the force. RIC recruits served in a county other than their home county and had to serve 7 years before marriage. They then transferred to another county. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Family History Centres have the records available on films #852,088 to #853,097 and #856,057 to #856,069. The index is on films #852,096 - #852,097.

For RIC data, see also the URLs
<http://www.four-courts-press.ie/cgi/bookshow.cgi?file=RICabc.xml>
<http://www.esatclear.ie/~ric/>
<http://homepage.eircom.net/~celtichistories/constabulary.htm#servicerecords>
Donegal RIC members are listed on
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~donegal/RICDonegal.htm>

The registers normally give:

- Σ full name;
- Σ age;
- Σ height;
- Σ religious affiliation;

- Σ native county;
- Σ trade or calling;
- Σ marital status;
- Σ native county of wife;
- Σ date of appointment;
- Σ counties in which the man served;
- Σ length of service; and
- Σ date of retirement and/or death.

The name of a wife is not given, nor any information about parents.

References

"The Royal Irish Constabulary - A Short History & Genealogical Guide" ISBN 1-85182-343-3 published August 1997, reprinted October 1997 and February 2000

"The Royal Irish Constabulary - A Complete Alphabetical List of Officers and Men, 1816-1922" ISBN 1-85182-502-9 published November 1999 and reprinted July 2000.

22. An account of Colonial Scots-Irish Immigrants: The Irish Records can be found at the URL http://www.electricscotland.com/history/america/scots_irish.htm

The Scottish records can be found at the URL <http://www.rootsweb.com/~rwguide/lesson21.htm>

Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors 1600-1800 by William Roulston ISBN 1 903688 53 1 available from www.ancestryireland.co.uk

23. The Belfast Newsletter Index - *The Belfast Newsletter* has survived for the years 1754 through 1800; however, only about one-quarter of the issues for the years 1737 through 1753 are extant

See : <http://www.ucs.louisiana.edu/bnl/>

24. Passenger Lists for Irish emigrants arranged by Century and Destination
<http://www.gaia.edu/genclass/ireland/shiplists.htm>

25. A free course in Irish Genealogy is offered at the URL
<http://www.gaia.edu/genclass/208/gen208.htm>

Publications for Sale--All Publications are for Kansas

Prices good until April 30, 2007

#	Books	Price			
046	PIONEERS OF THE BLUESTEM PRAIRIE, pub in 1976 tells the stories of settlers in Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee & Washington Counties Hard Bound	\$70			
141	PIONEERS OF RILEY COUNTY KANSAS, 1853 TO 1860, pub in 2005, covers the early settlers of Riley County not included in the Pioneer Book listed above. Soft bound New	\$25			
136	MANHATTAN AREA VETERANS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, RILEY COUNTY, KANSAS includes life stories and genealogical information on 142 veterans New	\$15			
145	LOCATED PORTIONS OF THE DIARY OF WILLIAM MCMANAMAN ROBINSON, 1848, 1860-1862, 1869-1870. Robinson enlisted in the Sturgis Rifle Corps of Chicago and served the majority of his military career in the Washington DC area. After leaving the army he brought his family to Tescott, Kansas. Soft bound New	\$10			
	RILEY COUNTY, KS OFFICIALS & THEIR FAMILIES 1855-1900				
047	Hard bound	\$25			
048	Soft bound	\$17			
	Publications by County				
077	Bourbon County INDEX/NAMES/1920 Atlas	\$8			
001	Brown County 1880 Federal Census	\$35			
002	Clay County 1860 Fed.Territory Census	\$6			
003	1880 Federal Census	\$36			
004	1895 State Census	\$27			
071	CEMETERIES IN RURAL CLAY COUNTY, KS (excl. towns of Clay Center and Wakefield, Ks)	\$26			
078	INDEX OF NAMES FOUND IN HISTORICAL PLAT BOOK 1881, Bird & Mickle Map Co., Chicago	\$9			
005	Davis (Geary) County 1860 Fed. Ter. Census	\$8			
006	1870 Federal Census	\$13			
007	1880 Federal Census	\$23			
072	CEMETERIES IN GEARY COUNTY, KS (Beg. to 1938. excl. Junction City)	\$22			
008	Dickinson County 1880 Federal Census	\$40			
039	INDEX TO MARRIAGE REGISTERS Bride & Groom 1861-1913	\$13			
009	Ellsworth County 1880 Federal Census	\$27			
010	Marion County 1880 Federal Census	\$36			
011	Marshall County 1880 Federal Census	\$44			
012	Mitchell County 1880 Federal Census	\$42			
013	Montgomery County 1880 Federal Census	\$49			
014	Morris County 1880 Federal Census	\$27			
015	Nemaha County 1880 Federal Census	\$36			
021	Republic County 1880 Federal Census	\$43			
033	Wabaunsee County 1860 Fed.Territory Census	\$7			
034	1865 State Census	\$7			
035	1870 Federal Census	\$9			
036	1880 Federal Census	\$27			
075	CEMETERY /TOWN OF WABAUNSEE, KS, 1857-1987	\$11			
037	Washington County 1860 Fed. Terr. Census	\$7			
038	1880 Federal Census	\$42			
	Pottawatomie County				
016	1860 Kansas Federal Territory Census	\$8			
017	1865 State Census	\$8			
	Kansas Kin				
018	1870 Federal Census	\$14			
019	1880 Federal Census	\$43			
143	1885 State Census New	\$69			
140	1895 State Census New	\$102			
020	1900 Federal Census Abstract	\$73			
100	1910 Federal Census	\$75			
040	MARRIAGES 1856-1886 Indexed	\$21			
	INDEX TO BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS				
055	From the Ks. Agriculturist, Wamego, Ks. 1879 -1909	\$25			
056	From the St. George News 1912 - 1942, Pottawatomie Gazette & Kansas Reporter 1867 -1876, Kansas Valley & Weekly Kansas Valley 1870 -1871	\$21			
	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (Westmoreland newspapers)				
057	1882 - 1918 Vol. 1 (6 newspapers)	\$62			
058	Jan 2, 1919 /Dec 29, 1949 Vol.2 (Westmoreland Recorder)	\$51			
059	INDEX for "The Marriages & Deaths/Newspapers Pub at Wamego, Ks 1867-1900, Vol. 1" New	\$12			
	INDEX TO BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS/Wamego Reporter 060 1910 - 1927 Vol. 1	\$19			
061	1928 - 1940 Vol. 2	\$31			
062	1941 - 1949 Vol. 3	\$30			
099	1950 - 1958 Vol. 4	\$22			
085	REGISTRANTS FOR WWI DRAFT for POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY, /Wamego Reporter, 7/12/1917. See Pub 144				
	INDEX TO THE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS /St Marys Star, St. Marys Pottawatomie County, KS. :				
130	1884 -1899 Vol. 1	\$19			
132	1900 -1919 Vol. 2	\$31			
133	1920 -1939 Vol. 3 New	\$29			
134	1940 -1959 Vol. 4 New	\$42			
	Riley County				
022	1855, 1857, & 1860 Territory Census	\$10			
023	1865 State Census	\$16			
024	1870 Federal Census	\$19			
025	1875 State Census	\$23			
026	1880 Federal Census	\$33			
027	1885 State Census	\$35			
028	1895 State Census	\$24			
029	1900 Federal Census Index	\$15			
030	1905 State Census	\$25			
031	1910 Federal Census Heads of Households Index	\$15			
032	1915 State Census New	\$31			
096	1925 State Census New	\$68			
098	SOME EARLY CHURCHES (24) Beginning 1900 pastors, members, some births, baptisms	\$16			
063	LEONARDVILLE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH RECORDS, 1882 - 1999. (Incl. Evangelical EUB & Methodist Church Records.)	\$47			
066	FUNERAL FOLDERS, RILEY COUNTY AREA, Ed Nord, Soloist. Period from 1960's to 1990's.	\$10			
135	CITY OF MANHATTAN, KS, SUPPLEMENTAL BIRTH REPORTS, Births Prior to 1911 New	\$9			
067	INDEX AND VITAL STATISTICS, PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1909 - 1910	\$37			
081	EARLY WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS 1866 - 1893; GUARDIANSHIPS 1866 - 1878, from Probate Records	\$8			

080 CITY OF MANHATTAN STREET NAMES HISTORY	\$1	146 Births, Marriages, Deaths & Others fr m <i>Manhattan Daily Nationalist</i> 1915-1920 (incl. every name Index)	\$50
083 REGISTRANTS FOR WWI DRAFT as pub in the <i>Manhattan Republic</i> , 7/26/1917	see Pub 144	Riley, & Pottawatomie Counties	
041 EARLY MARRIAGE ABSTRACT, 1855 - 1886, Indexes: Bride's Full Name, Partial Groom's Full Name	\$20	ABSTRACTED OBITUARIES from <i>Manhattan Mercury</i> , <i>Wamego Smoke Signal</i> & <i>Wamego Times</i>	
MARRIAGE LICENSE INDEXS, Bride & Groom		064 Years 1994 & 1995	New \$21
042 1887 - 1897	\$15	065 Years 1998 & 1999	New \$24
043 Jan 1, 1898 - Aug 4, 1906	\$12	149 2004 Obituaries fr m <i>Manhattan Mercury</i> , <i>Wamego Smoke Signal</i> , <i>Wamego Times</i>	\$43
044 Aug 14, 1906 - Jun 15, 1914	\$12	Riley, Pottawatomie, & Wabaunsee Counties	
045 Jun 17, 1914 - Dec 4, 1918	\$13	084 WWI DRAFT NUMBERS AND NAMES FOR POTTAWATOMIE & WABAUNSEE COUNTIES, <i>Wamego Reporter</i> , 7/12/1917	
ABSTRACTS OF NEWS ITEMS, includes Every Surname Index		See Pub 144	
049 MANHATTAN EXPRESS NEWSPAPER Aug. 20, 1859 - Oct. 18, 1862	\$10	069 "SOUTH OF THE KAW" 1850 - 2000, actual obituaries for descendants of early settlers who lived in Southern Riley & Northern Wabaunsee Counties from the <i>Wamego Reporter</i> , <i>Wamego Times</i> , and <i>Manhattan Mercury</i>	New \$47
050 MANHATTAN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER Aug. 10, 1863 - Sept. 12, 1868	\$14	ACTUAL OBITUARIES Fr <i>Manhattan Mercury</i> , <i>Wamego Smoke Signal</i> & <i>Wamego Times</i> , & <i>Signal Enterprise</i> at Alma, KS	
051 MANHATTAN NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER Dec 23, 1870 - Dec 29, 1871	\$12	137 Year 2000	New \$39
052 MANHATTAN STANDARD NEWSPAPER Sept 19, 1868 - Dec 9, 1870	\$15	138 Year 2001	New \$44
079 EVERY NAME INDEX TO RILEY COUNTY. "The Blue Ribbon County." Pub by <i>Nationalist</i> , Manhattan KS. 1881 (unbound)	\$1	139 Year 2002	New \$45
INDEX OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, DIVORCES, MARRIAGES		142 Year 2003	New \$41
053 <i>The Randolph Enterprise Newspaper</i> , Feb 13, 1890 - Dec 3, 1896 & <i>Cleburne News</i> , Nov 25, 1890.	\$9	144 WWI REGISTRANTS FOR RILEY & POTTAWATOMIE COUNTIES, DRAFT NUMBER S & NAMES FOR POTTAWATOMIE & WABAUNSEE COUNTIES, Jul 1917 (Combined Publications 083, 084 & 085. Use 144 item number)	\$11
054 <i>The Randolph Enterprise Newspaper</i> , Dec 10, 1896 - Nov 28, 1901, and the <i>Olsburg Optic Newspaper</i> , Nov 1897	\$9	146 Col. Selected Newspaper Clippings fr m Riley, Pott & Wab Co. papers 1887 thru 2004	\$33
Riley County Cemetery Readings		076 Washington, Clay & Riley Counties SURNAME INDEX for PORTRAIT & BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM, CHAPMAN BROS., 1890 Chicago.	\$7
073 SUNSET CEMETERY IN MANHATTAN, incl. Inscriptions & Sexton Records, beg. through 1979	\$38	Miscellany	
97 Cemeteries of Riley Co. Ks Excluding Manhattan City Cemeteries, (beg. to Yr 2000 incl. all rur. cem. listed below)	\$84	082 INDEX for KANSAS REVIEW, Cumulative Table Of Contents Research Articles, Vol. 6-26	\$8
101 Ashland Cemetery Readings	\$6	094 8 Generations Pedigree Charts	\$4
102 Bala Cemetery Readings	\$8	12 & 15 Generations Pedigree Charts	\$3
103 Bellegarde Dial-Wilder Cemetery Readings	\$7	086 KANSAS KIN Quarterly Issues available for years 1963 to date- 4 issues each year @ \$2 per issue.	
104 Crooked Creek Cemetery Readings	\$6	092 Cumulative Table of Contents of Research Articles Vols. 31-37	\$19
105 Czech Moravian Cemetery Readings	\$6	093 Complete set Quarterly Publications, 1963 to present, plus publication numbers 090, 091, 092	\$150
107 Eureka Valley Cemetery Readings	\$6	Please Note: All publications are the sole property of the Riley County Genealogical Society Library. Publications may not be reproduced without written permission from the Riley County Genealogical Society Board of Directors. For orders addressed out of the State of Kansas and buyers specifically exempt from Kansas Sales Tax, add 15% of total sale for shipping and handling. For Kansas residents, the Kansas Sales Tax is collected on the total of the sale and postage and handling. The revised Kansas Sales Tax code requires that the rate collected is the rate at the location where the buyer takes possession of the goods. On the order, indicate if the buyer will take possession in or out of the city limits, what county and the applicable tax rate. Make check payable to RCGS, mail to: Publications Distribution, RCGS, 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, KS 66502-3415. Please include a telephone number, your e-mail address, and indicate if the address is a business or residence.	
110 Fairview Cemetery Readings	\$7		
131 Family Cemeteries	\$6		
111 Fancy Creek-Randolph Cemetery Readings	\$12		
112 Fancy Creek-Zion Cemetery Readings	\$6		
113 Grandview-Mill Creek Cemetery Readings	\$9		
115 Lasita Maple Grove Cemetery Readings	\$6		
116 Leonardville Cemetery Readings	\$8		
109 Leonardville U. M. C. Cemetery Readings	\$7		
117 May Day Cemetery Readings	\$7		
118 Ogden Cemetery Readings	\$8		
120 Peach Grove Cemetery Readings	\$6		
122 Pleasant Hill Cemetery Readings	\$6		
106 Pleasant Valley Cemetery Readings	\$8		
114 Rebekah - I.O.O.F. Cemetery Readings	\$6		
123 Riley Cemetery Readings	\$12		
124 Rose Hill Cemetery Readings	\$6		
125 Sedalia Cemetery Readings	\$6		
126 Shenck Cemetery Readings	\$6		
108 St. John's Winkler Cemetery Readings	\$6		
119 St. Patrick's Ogden Cemetery Readings	\$7		
121 St. Weneciasius Cemetery Readings	\$6		
127 Swede Creek Cemetery Readings	\$6		
128 Vinton Cemetery Readings	\$6		
129 Walsburg Cemetery Readings	\$8		

2006 Publications for Sale

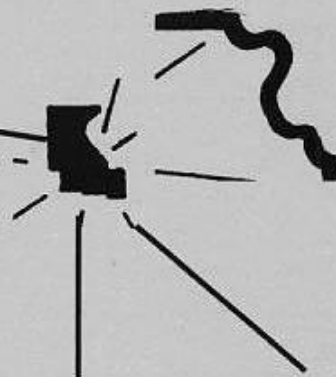
- #153 Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in The Evening Republic Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas During the period 4 January 1904-30 December 1905 (Includes Every Name Index) \$18
- #152 Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items of Interest Chronicled in the *Wamego Times*, Wamego, Pottawatomie County, Kansas During the Period 2 January 1958-25 January 1962 (Includes Every Name Index) \$19
- Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the *Manhattan Daily Nationalist*, Manhattan, Kansas during the Period
- #150 1 January 1921-13 March 1925 (Includes Every name Index) \$43
- #151 1 February 1909 - 31 December 1914 (Includes Every name Index) \$46

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

NonProfit Organization
US Postage Paid
Manhattan, KS
Permit 4

Kansas Kin

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



Volume XLIV

ISSN 0451-4084

November 2006

In This Issue

- 62. Officers and Calendar
- 63. President Fred's Message
 - New Members, In Memorium
- 64. RCGS September 2006 Acquisitions
- 65. Obituary index Available, An Idea
 - Biblical Books Buried in Bogs
- 66. Tom Cruise..Tells Story of Coming to Manhattan in...1879
 - Will Rogers once said...
- 67. Roster of Manhattan Business/Professional Women's Club
- 68. Aged Residents of Randolph, KS. 1928
 - Digitized Warrant Registers Online..Pennsylvania Website
 - Katharine Mills Parker...Andover Band
- 70. Death Records, Who Talked to the Census Taker?
- 71. Epidemics, Rootsweb Television Is Online
- 72. The Old Stone Church and Churchyard Cemetery
- 73. Early Historyof Hunter Island School, Irish Good Luck Wish
- 74. Medora Hays Flick Remembers...
- 76. I See London, I See France...
- 77. 100 Years Ago in Wamego, Contest for the Kids
- 78. Books for Sale
- 80. 2006 Publications for Sale

RILEY COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, Kansas 66502-3415

Phone: (785)565-6495 Email: rcgs03@cox.net RCGS Website: <http://www.rileycgs.com>

Board of Directors 2005

President	Fred Delano	776-4845
Past President	Dorothy Dickerhoof	537-0224
Vice Pres./Edu	Jan Wichman	539-8030
Corresp.Secy	Pauline Norby	539-2561
Record. Secy	Nancy B. Williams	537-4390
Treasurer	Richard Phillips	537-7735
Library Coord.	Glee Eggers	539-1810
Pub. Coord.	Jane Brown	539-3862
Computer Coord	Patty Wadick	539-6009
Bld & Grounds	Don Mock	537-4132
FGS Rep	Mable Goehring	785-456-2552
KCGS Rep	Janeice Crosson	785-456-9522
Historian	Darlene Hagen	539-7328
Membership	Ted Hopkins	537-1545
Public Relations		
Financ. Adv. Cord	Shirley Delano	776-4845

Library Staff

Acquisitions	Rebecca Rose	537-8495
Ancest. Chrt	Darlene Hagen	539-7328
Cataloger	Helen Long	539-6349
Genealogist	Libby Wolffing	537-9495
Librarian/Sched.	Glee Eggers	539-1810
CA Scheduler	Judy Lookhart	539-2405
Supplies Pur.	Evelyn Brown	539-3978
Periodicals	Wann Towers	776-3128
Per. Filing	Wilma Harris	
Memorials	Muriel Wilson	785-494-2552
Pub Distrib.	LeJuan Shrimplin	776-5904

Librarians

Evelyn Brown, Sherry Butler, Millie Combs, Annie Cunningham, Merle Day, Dorothy Dickerhoof, Glee Eggers, Phyllis Eyestone, Jill Frese, Darlene Hagen, Wilma Harris, Diane Long, Helen Long, Joe Ann Moore, Carol Regehr, Jay Whitney, Jan Wichman, Muriel Wilson, Libby Wolffing, Mary Yonning.

Computer Staff

Coordinator/Webmaster Patty Wadick
Technician
E-mail Patty Wadick

Computer Assistants

Vernon Barnes, Jane Brown, Janeice Crosson, Sharon Davies, Fred Delano, Dorothy Dickerhoof, Jill Frese, Mabel Goehring, Patrick Gormely, Wilma Harris, Ted Hopkins, Debra Kidd, Criss Mayfield, Pauline Norby, Karen Peterson, Jim Sharp, Nadine Stueve, Wann Towers, Clyde Wassom

Other Numbers

Riley County Historical Society - 565-6590
Kansas State Historical Society - 785-272-8681
Research Room Extensions - 116 & 117
Family History Center - 539-5445
Mid-Continent Library - 816-252-0950, Genealogy Desk 816-252-7228

Library Hours:

Tuesday, Thursday 10:00-4:00
Saturday 1:00-4:00
Wednesday 1:00-4:00
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 -

Held at 2 P.M. in Manhattan Public Library unless otherwise noted. Programs scheduled so far:

Nov. 13 Annual Meeting--6:30 Zeandale Community Church, Dr. Al Hamscher "Talking Tombstones, History in the Cemetery."

The library will be closed

Thanksgiving, Nov
Christmas, Dec 25, 26
New Years Day 2007

Alert

It is time to renew your membership. Save your society the costs that occur when sending out reminders. Most of what we do is supported financially by dues. We have no fund raisers except for sales of publications. Be among the first to affirm your enthusiasm for family research; re-join now.

President Fred's Message

Shirley and I attended the 26th Fall conference of the Ozarks Genealogical society in Springfield, MO, in September. We were invited to display our society publications along with over 20 other exhibitors. Shirley sat at our display and answered questions while I attended the conference program. There was considerable interest in how our society published our books and how we operated. Many of our society brochures and library publication catalogues were distributed. Our society was very well received.

We attended for two reasons, one for the excellent conference program and the other to research my mother's mother's Webb family tree. We are using the "Cluster Theory" developed by Jill Freese to trace the migrations from North Carolina and Tennessee to Missouri.

The WEBB family was originally from Dorset, one of the shires in England. For nearly two hundred years the Webbs had resided in this place before Alexander Jr. with his four sons came to America. Giles W. Webb was born in 1801 in Rowan County, North Carolina. He died and was buried in 1883 in Morgan County, Missouri. Giles married Emily Louise Holman (1815-1882) in Tennessee. In the early 1850's, many Tennessee families along with the Webbs and Houstons, joined together in Wagon Trains to Missouri to take advantage of the Homestead Act.

The tie to our Webb family is a reference in the book of marriages of a G.H. Webb giving permission for his daughter Derna to Marry William C. Perkins in Morgan County in 1892. Derna and William are my great grandparents.

Information gleaned in the genealogy library in Springfield references Cherokee Indian maids (Redberry, Greyhouse, Wolf), an Aide-de-Camp to General Washington, bushwhackers, Jayhawkers, and murders, but as yet no horse thieves. It is still unclear whether there is a connection our Webbs in any of this, but it's fun searching.

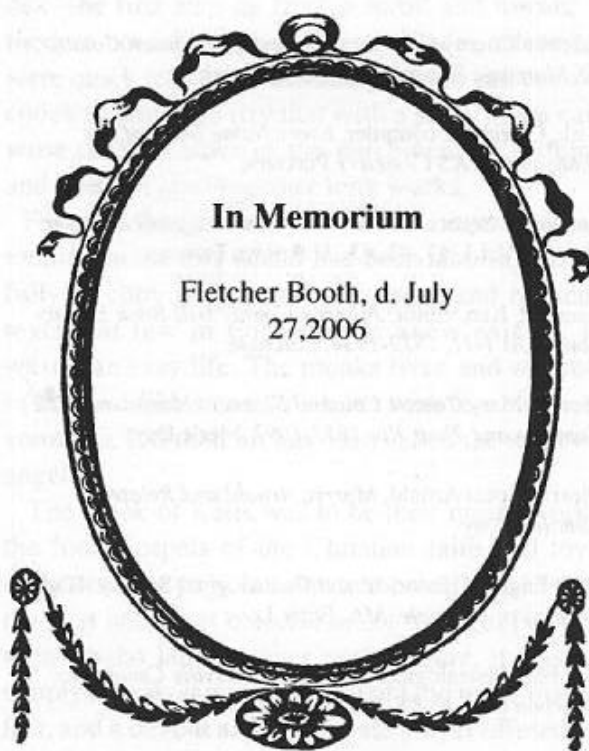
The featured speaker at the conference was John P. Colletta, Ph.D., *Boats, Bones, & Bricks*. He related how he was able to reconstruct a branch of

his family history in his book. He states, "To understand the lives of our ancestors, we must see them as real people living in a particular place at a particular time...." Dr. Colletta's reference list is available in our library.

Strong membership is an essential element for continued strong societies and libraries. Our Society needs the expertise and time of our volunteers. Our society can only continue to provide excellent opportunities and services through your continued membership and other contributions and donations. RCGS dues for 2007 are now due as the membership year is October to October. Send your dues today and ask a friend to join with you. Members are our heart and soul. Members provide the volunteer core that propels our outstanding accomplishments.

New Members

Terry Roberts, Manhattan, KS



RCGS September 2006 Acquisitions

Angellotti, Frank M. Mrs. *Polks of NC and TN*. Merle Day

Atlas and Plat Book of Jewell Co., KS. Mary Jorge

Index to the PA Magazine of History and Biography, vols 1-10. Unknown Donor

City of Salina Parks and Recreation and Salina Public Library. *Gypsum Hill Cemetery Historic Walk*. Unknown Donor

Codorus Chronicles: The History and Genealogy of York County, PA: Vol 1, #1, #2. Unknown Donor

Dodge, Darold Ardale. *Dodge-Thon Genealogy 1643-1945*. Darold Dodge

East, Robert Abraham and Jacob Judd. *Loyalist Americans: A Focus on Greater New York*. Hiser

Heart of the TN Delta-Historical Guide to Haywood Co., TN. Merle Day

Holcomb, Brent H. *Mecklenburg Co., NC Deed Abstracts 1763-1779*. Day

Johnson County Genealogical Society. *Johnson County, KS Marriage Records 1857-1905*. Purchase

Kirk, Carrie M., compiler. *Every Name Index of the Johnson Co., KS Cemetery*. Purchase

Lancaster Legacy: History and Genealogy of Lancaster Co., PA; Vol 1, #1, #2, #3. Unknown Donor

Leonard, Ken, editor. *Johnson County Will Book Extractions, vols 1-11, 1872-1934*. Purchase

Martin, Mary Coates. *Colonial Pioneer: Martin and Bell Families and Their Kin 1657-1992*. Merle Day

Morris, Louis Arnold. *Morris, Arnold and Related Families*. Day

New England Historical and Genealogical Society. *Vital Records of Hinsdale, MA*. Betty Love

Old Fort Genealogical Society. *Barnesville Cemetery: Bourbon County, KS*. Purchase

Old Fort Genealogical Society. *Chapel Grove Cemetery: Bourbon County, KS*. Purchase

Old Fort Genealogical Society. *Fairview Cemetery: Bourbon County, KS*. Purchase

Old Fort Genealogical Society. *Hiattville and Hiattville Catholic Cemeteries: Bourbon County, KS*. Purchase

Old Fort Genealogical Society. *Lath Branch Cemetery: Bourbon County, KS*. Purchase

Old Fort Genealogical Society. *Marmaton Cemetery: Bourbon County, KS*. Purchase

Old Fort Genealogical Society. *Memory Gardens Cemetery: Bourbon County, KS*. Purchase

Old Fort Genealogical Society. *Seldom Used/ Abandoned Cemeteries of Bourbon County, KS*. Purchase

Population Schedules, 1790, 1800, 1810: Gilford County, NC. Unknown Donor

Redden, Alma Cheek. *Orange County, NC: Abstracts of the Minutes of the Inferior Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions 1777-1788*. Merle Day

Scott, Hervey. *Complete History of Fairfield Co., OH 1795-1876*. Hiser

Sexton, Naomi Keith. *Hoosier Journal of Ancestry (Jackson Co., IN), Special editions #1, #2, #3*. Kay Geist

Shady Grove Cemetery Cemetery Assn. *Shady Grove Cemetery Census 1995 (Hardin Co. TN)*. Merle Day

Shields, Ruth Herndon. *Orange County, NC Abstracts of the Minutes of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept 1752-Aug 1766*. Merle Day

Sunny Side of Genealogy: A Humorous Collection of Anecdotes, Poems, Wills, Epitaphs and Other Miscellany from Genealogy. Merle Day

Sweet, Renate. *Index to Herrington Newspapers*. Renate Sweet

Upper Shore Genealogical Society of Maryland. *Tombstones of Talbot Co., MD, Vol 1*. Lyle and Carol Dixon

Urner, Isaac N. *Coventry Brethren Church: The Second Oldest Brethren Church in America in Chester Co., PA*. Hiser

Wiseman, C. M. L. *Pioneer Period and Pioneer People of Fairfield County, OH*. Georganne Hiser

Zoeller, Mark. *To KS: Bollers, Bosticks and the Five B's ; The Story as I Know It.* Mark Zoeller.

The following appeared in the Sep 27 2006, Vol. 9, No. 39 RootsWeb Review e-newsletter

KANSAS. The Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library has made an obituary index available on its website. To access the database page click on the Community Resources link on the library's homepage. This takes you to the Community Resources page, which offers searchable databases. Click on the "obituary index" tab to access its search function. The obituary database contains information found in Topeka newspapers from 1906 to 1935 and from 1 January 2004 to the present. A work in progress, obituaries are being added from 1936 to 2003. Initial search results include the name of the deceased and the date that the obituary appeared in the newspaper. Clicking on the "Title" link allows access more detailed information, which includes such fields as notes, publisher (newspaper name), date the obituary appeared, title, abstracts, subjects, and page information. The notes field may include information regarding other newspapers where the individual's obituary appeared -- often a clue to where they had moved to from Kansas.

An Idea

Would you like to help increase the usefulness of our library? When you joined RCGS, you were given a packet which included two genealogy charts with the request to fill one out and return it to the library. You probably wondered what we wanted with this chart. After it is returned, a card is made for every name on the Chart and these are filed in the "Pedigree" card file in the reading room. The chart itself is filed in a file cabinet and a librarian can help you locate it.

Not only do you provide additional information for our patrons, but think how many possibilities there are for you in the thirteen full file drawers. If you need another copy of the chart come to the library.

Kansas Kin

Biblical Books Buried in Bogs from Knowledgenews.net

Bible books made by Irish monks have been discovered in peat bogs. Irish archeologists have revealed that a man on a backhoe found a thousand-year-old book of Psalms buried in a bog. He was digging up potting soil when he spotted the medieval manuscript just beyond the machine's reach. The director of the National Museum of Ireland called it "a miracle find."

The 20-page book of psalms, copied in Latin ten to twelve centuries ago, isn't the first biblical book to be rescued from an Irish bog. So was the greatest set of illuminated Gospels ever made by medieval monks. So was the *Book of Kells*.

The Work of Angels

Around the year 750, Irish monks laboring in isolation on a tiny island just west of Scotland began work on a book that would outlast empires, a book that many say may be the greatest illustrated version of the Gospels ever made.

Well, it wasn't quite a book really. It was a codex--the first step up from a scroll and toward a modern bound and printed book. Codex salesmen were quick to tout the advantages: you can open a codex to any page (try that with a scroll), you can write on both sides of the parchment or vellum, and you can bind together long works.

For more than a century, the small monastic community on the tiny island had been laboring faithfully to copy and preserve classical and biblical texts that few in Europe even knew existed. It wasn't an easy life. The monks lived and worked in beehive-like stone structures with few creature comforts. But their art has been called the work of angels.

The Book of Kells was to be their masterwork: the four Gospels of the Christian faith laid lovingly onto the page in Latin and brought to life by the best and most colorful art of the age. For the monks who labored over every figure, it wasn't simply a book. It was the Word of God made manifest, and a devout and passionate prayer offered to the Word's source.

Tom Cruise Age 96 tells Story of Coming to Manhattan in the Autumn of 1879

From the Manhattan Mercury and Manhattan Daily Nationalist, 24 April 1929.

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart

Hope that he might be fortunate enough to get possession of one of the farms he had heard were being given away in Kansas was at least one of the reasons why Tom Cruise, 96, of 820 Pottawatomie, chose to make Manhattan his home. That was 50 years ago, almost before the ears had ceased to ring from the battles of the Civil War. Tom Cruise, one of the respected members of his race, was one of 200 Negroes who arrived here in the autumn of 1879. The incident recalls old memories for Tom.

"My wife and I and two boys left our home in Mississippi," he said, "because they would not let us vote and because we heard they were giving away farms in Kansas. When we reached Kansas City, a man by the name of Doctor Patee said he wanted 200 Negro people at Manhattan. Because Kansas City was a slave-sympathizing town we couldn't stay there so we came on to Manhattan. I sure thought Doctor Patee was an awful rich man to want 200 people to work for him."

I did not know how many there was that came but there was two carloads of us who landed in Manhattan in the fall and had to live in an old paper mill all winter. I did not like it here at first, because I did not know how to work like the northern people and the climate was too cold. By the summer of 1880, I got a job weeding corn and my wife got work at the college."

The paper mill of which Tom spoke was located at the foot of the Bluemont Hill. The dilapidated building served the immigrants inadequately, and they suffered much during their first winter in the North, being unaccustomed to the colder temperatures. Prior to 1879, only four Negro families had set up homes in Manhattan. The families of Jerry Mitchell, John Bowman, Charles Lee, and Thomas Bhuley were the pioneers. Mrs. Bhuley and Jerry Mitchell are the only members of the four original families who continue to make their homes in Manhattan. Mitchell, who is 72, came to Kansas from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and took up a homestead near the present town of Clyde. Because he was too far from a trading post, the farm was abandoned and he moved to Manhattan. Here he became a bricklayer and helped build virtually every brick house constructed in the early days of Manhattan. The early bricklayers made their own bricks in a kiln at the south end of Fifteenth Street.

Disappointment with conditions in the Southland at the close of the Civil War also was in store for many of those who came north. The spring following their arrival found many returning to the South after spending the winter in the old mill. Many went to Oklahoma where new territory was opened for settlers.

"The early Negro immigrants were religious folk," said Cruise, "most of them belonging to either the Methodist or Baptist Church." Their first religious services were in the old paper mill. Cruise, a Civil War veteran, is a peacetime defender of the Constitution. He believes it is the duty of everyone to vote. In his 50 years' residence here, Cruise had never failed to go to the polls on election day.

American wag Will Rogers once said, "I never expected to see the day when girls would get sunburned in the places they now do." And he died in 1935, eleven years before the birth of the bikini! Yes, the bikini is 60 years old this summer.

Club Roster of the Manhattan Business and Professional Women's Club

Copied from the Manhattan Mercury and Manhattan Daily Nationalist, 16 March 1929.

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart

(The person's name is listed first, then the home address followed by the place or type of work.)

Alquist, Geneva, 401 Fremont St, Cole's Store.
Anderson, Mollie, 323 Yuma, Cole's Store.
Anderson, Ruth, Wareham Hotel Apt, Teacher.
Atkins, Velma, 727 Humboldt, Cole's Store.
Bergsten, Helen, 1400 Houston, Roosevelt School.
Brannick, Marie, 519 Houston, Union National Bank.
Brunker, Marie, 715 Laramie, College Ext.
Camp, Mildred, Tull Apts, College Library.
Carlson, Olga, R. F. D. Number 3, Unit Lt & Pow.
Clark, Pearl, 607 Fremont, Hunt and DeYoung.
Colwell, Garnett, 904 Bluemont, College Vet.
Couture, Mary Etta, Shafer Apts, Sport Duds.
Curtis, Helen, 1506 Pierre, Stevenson's.
Dale, Fanny, 1126 Laramie, Business Office.
Diebler, Christine, R. F. D. No. 3, College State Bank.
Dooley, Pearl, 1019 Bluemont, Shop Practice.
Doverspike, Frankie, 805 Houston, Spot Cash.
Dyche, Stella, 10101 Laramie, Ira c. Snyder's.
Erickson, Irene, 930 Humboldt, Unit. Lt & Pow.
Faley, Arline, 518 Humboldt, Teacher.
Freeman, Frances, 406 Leavenworth, Teacher.
Fritze, Carolyn, 1301 Poyntz, Ag Econ. Dept.
Gamber, Ruth, Wareham Hotel Apts, Teacher.
Gear, Birdye May, 931 Laramie, Business Off.
Glenn, Esther, 612 Fremont, Manhattan State Bk.
Good, Opal, Wareham Hotel Apartments, Chamber of Commerce.
Grauerholz, Elizabeth, 421 Leavenworth, Teacher.
Griffith, Josie, 510 Houston, Griffith Coal Co.
Hall, Avis, 1723 Laramie, Boys and Girls Club.
Hannagan, Evelyn, 415 Houston, Henry Otto's.
Henderson, Grace, 1005 Laramie, County Agent.
Helper, Alta, County Superintendent.
Hervey, Freda, Tull Apts, College Beauty Shop.
Huff, Imo, 813 Moro, Letts Melick.
Johnson, Genevieve, 1449 Laramie, Agron. Dept.
Johnson, Lulu, 904 Bluemont, Chemistry Dept.
Kansas Kin

Jones, Corrine, 601 Laramie, Cole's Store.
Kelly, Amy, 1119 Kearney, College Extension.
Klassen, Anne, 705 Bluemont, College State Bank.
LeClair, Gertrude, 417 Bluemont, Auto Supplies.
Lund, Phoebe, 14314 Fairchild, Dairy Dept.
McCormick, Fern, 1806 Anderson, Agron. Dept.
McCormick, Mabel, 1866 Anderson, Ag Econ Dept.
McElhinney, Mrs. Lisle, 414 Pierre.
Magee, Alice 1613 Fairchild, Ford Garage.
Magee, Georgia, 1613 Fairchild, Ford Garage.
Moorhead, Janice, 414 Osage, First National Bank.
Morris, Kathryn, 813 Bluemont, Milling Dept.
Neiman, Doris, 1104 Vattier, Poultry Dept.
Noll, Delia, Agron. Dept.
Nylund, Gladys, 913 Laramie, Manhattan Mutual.
Peck, Content, 1301 Poyntz, Golden Belt.
Pederson, Merna, 1966 Anderson, Hort. Dept.
Pfuetze, Hazel, 1101 Bertrand, Education Dept.
Pughe, Edythe, 1305A Anderson, Lady Beautiful.
Pughe, Laura, 1305A Anderson, Lady Beautiful.
Redman, Marian, 113 South Sixth, Redman Motor Company.
Reiser, Lenora, 519 Humboldt, Spot Cash.
Rhodes, Thelma, 731 Osage, Agron. Dept.
Robinson, Florence, 431 Leavenworth, Style Shop.
Rudbeck, Helen, 325 Anderson, Smith Jewelry Co.
Ryan, Catherine, 512 Humboldt, Manhattan State Bank.
Samuelson, Anna, 612 Fremont, Bardwell and Bardwell.
Shellenbaum, Anna Lou, 102 S. Juliette, Mercury.
Sohlinger Evelyn, 612 Moro, M. E. Church.
Southern, Mrs. C. W., 516 Pierre, Funeral Home.
Stanbury, Ruby, 809 Poyntz, United Telephone.
Swalander, Clara, 800 Poyntz, Teacher.
Taylor, Mary F., Paddleford Apts, Household Econ.
Tennant, Doris, R. F. D. Number 3, Tribune.
Thompson, Myrtle, 1301 Poyntz, Colt and Colt.
Turner, Doris, 1648 Fairchild, County Agent's.
Waite, Bessie, 800 Poyntz, Teacher.
Whitehead, Rose, 1525 Poyntz, Manhattan Bottling.
Whiteside, Alpha, Wareham Apts, Teacher.
Whittaker, Marion, 1531 Leavenworth, Chemistry.

Wylli, Sylvia, 1201 Moro, Wyllii's
Youngman, Betty, Education Dept
Zirkle, June, 1301 Poyntz, Teacher.

Aged Residents of Randolph, KS and Jackson Township, 1928 .

Copied from the *Manhattan Mercury* and *Manhattan*

Daily Nationalist, 1 May 1928.

by Sylvester C. Ekart

Axelton, A. G., Jackson, Township, 80.
Blixt, Peter, Randolph, 80.
Carlson, Anna Mrs., Randolph, 88.
Carlson, C. F., Randolph, 91.
DeLong, Sarah, Mrs., Randolph, 92.
Denison, John, Randolph, 83.
Goranson, C. A., Jackson Township, 83.
Johnson, Louise Mrs., Randolph, 84.
Larson, L. J., Randolph, 82.
Lovgren, Matilda, Jackson Township, 80.
Lund, C. C., Jackson, Township, 84.
Martinson, Hannah Mrs., Randolph, 81.
Nelson, C. A. Jackson, Township, 88.
Nelson, Jennie Mrs., Jackson, Township, 80.
Parson, David, Randolph, 83.
Peterson, Matilda Mrs., Randolph, 83.
Peterson Sigrid, Mrs., Randolph, 81.
Potts, William, Jackson Township, 82.
Wendland, Fred, Randolph, 82.
Whitmore, William, Randolph, 80.

Digitized Warrant Registers are Online at the Pennsylvania State Archives Website

The Pennsylvania Warrant Registers serve as an index to the land warrants, surveys, and patents for about 70 percent of the land in Pennsylvania, covering the dates 1733 to 1957. If you have got Pennsylvania roots, you MUST go check out these indexes. You would never know that these records are on the Pennsylvania State Archives website unless someone told you. The data is buried so deep in the menus of the website, you would never know it was there. For more information, see:
<http://genealogyblog.com/united-states-research/pennsylvania/digitized-warrant-register>

Kansas Kin

Katharine Mills Parker Last Link to the Andover Band that Helped Settle Kansas

Copied from the *Manhattan Mercury* and *Manhattan Daily Nationalist*, 1 March 1927.

by Sylvester C. Ekart

When Mrs. Katherine Mills Parker, widow of the late Reverend R. D. Parker, died at Manhattan Wednesday, the last link that bound Kansas to the famous "Andover Band" was broken, Mrs. Parker was 89 years old. The "Andover Band" played a great part in the settlement of Kansas. It contributed to the Kansas Territory not only the foundation of the Congregational Church, but gave to the free state cause of that day some spiritual firebrands that helped direct the fight that gave Kansas its place in the sun. The Andover Band was organized by four young Congregational ministers of the theological seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1856. They were home missionaries fired with the spirit of carrying the gospel to the western frontier.

Massachusetts, through the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, was fostering the free state movement in the Kansas Territory at that time. What more natural then, than that the Andover Band, holding its weekly meetings for prayer to guide it into ripe fields of service should find the hearts of its member stirred with enthusiasm for the cause that was taking so many Massachusetts young men to Kansas?

To Kansas in 1857 came the four members who had organized the Andover Band. Richard Cordley was one of the four, and the pages of Kansas history are filled with the record of the work of that early Kansas preacher, educator and aggressive citizen. R. D. Parker, S. D. Stores and G. C. Morse were the other members. The last of the surviving members of the group, aside from Mrs. Parker, was Mrs. G. C. Morse, who died a few years ago at Emporia. Mrs. Morse was a schoolteacher for many years in Emporia. With the death of Mrs. Parker the last member of the group has departed. Mrs. Parker did not live at Andover. She was the daughter of pioneer Michigan parents, Lorin Mills

was a deacon in the Congregational Church at Ann Arbor.

A year after the Andover Band came to Kansas, R.D. Parker journeyed down the Missouri River from Leavenworth by steamboat to St. Louis and thence by rail with many changes in trains to Ann Arbor. When he returned to Kansas another member of the Andover Band, Mrs. Parker, came with him.

"I recall having heard the Rev. Richard Cordley and my husband recite their experiences when they came to Kansas," Mrs. Parker recently told the Star's correspondent. "One incident I recall is that the church at Lawrence had asked for Mr. Cordley as its pastor. The four men arrived at Lawrence in a rainstorm. Mr. Cordley was a small man with one eye. He was not prepossessing in his looks. The rain had drenched him. One member of the congregation that gathered to welcome him exclaimed, 'What a sorry looking man.' Mr. Cordley was the man who later, and for many years following the early struggles, was one of the outstanding leaders in the building of Kansas.

Mr. Parker and his wife went to Leavenworth to take charge of the church there. Mr. Stores associated at Quindaro, now a part of Kansas City, Kansas, and established the church at that point. Morse pushed out to Emporia, and the Congregational Church which now echoes at times to the voice of William Allen White and Warren Finney was established by the members of the Andover Band. It was a far cry from Leavenworth Wyandotte and Lawrence to Emporia in that day. In a conversation with the Star's correspondent a few weeks before her death, Mrs. Parker said, "I went with my husband on one of two occasions to visit the Moses. I do not remember how long it took us, but it was a part of three days as I now remember it." The Parkers lived in Leavenworth about a year. Telling of that, Mrs. Parker said, "The Congregational Church there was in a hall over a store, and we entered it by steps outside of the building. They wanted to build a new church, but they wanted my husband to go back to Massachusetts and ask for aid. He told them he would go when the members there subscribed all they could give. About that

time a lawyer, who had just been converted, wanted to enter the ministry. He came to Leavenworth to consult Mr. Parker and told him he had enough money to build the church and was elected as pastor."

From Leavenworth the Parkers went to Wyandotte where they were near the Stores family at Quindaro, and the two members of the Andover Band not only directed religious work but aided in the free state fight. "A constant patrol was maintained by the people of Wyandotte," Mrs. Parker says, "to prevent raids from the pro-slavery men for Westport and what now is Kansas City. Mr. Parker frequently filled his pulpit and afterwards with a musket on his shoulder took his place as one of the guards to walk a beat the remainder of the night." When the Parkers labored at Leavenworth and Wyandotte, they lived on the princely salary of home missionary of that day, \$600 a year.

"At Leavenworth," Mrs. Parker recalls, "we built a house of frame, two stories below and to contain three rooms upstairs, when it was completed. But we never got it completed. But I recall that it was one of the nicest homes in Leavenworth and the people complained that we were very extravagant. We stayed in Wyandotte until after the Civil War. There were perilous times those days. If the people on the Missouri side saw a Kansan out in the river in a boat they would shoot at him.

"My husband and Mr. Stores of the Quindaro Church were much hated by the pro-slavery men and when they would see them walking together, they would point them out and say, 'There goes those damned Abolition preachers.' Not very nice language to use about a preacher."

From Wyandotte in 1867 the Parkers moved to Manhattan where Mr. Parker led and maintained that pastorate until 1881 when his health failed. It was in the pastorate of Mr. Parker at Manhattan that the state agricultural college was located on its present site. Formerly it was on a hill far out of town being the successor to Bluemont College, which had been established in 1857. The people wanted the college near the town and Manhattan voted \$12,000 in bonds to buy a site. A man and

woman, members of Mr. Parker's church, owned the land where the college now stands. But they would not sell it. It was through Mr. Parker's persuasion that they finally consented. The pastor pointed out to them that they would be rendering a great service to the city and state, and they could afford to make a sacrifice in such a great cause.

"Very Well," they said to the pastor, "if you think it is our duty to sell the land, we will sell it. Tell the city, it can have the farm for the \$12,000"

Later, after Mr. Parker retired from the pulpit he engaged in newspaper work and for several years was a member of the board of regents of the agricultural college, having been appointed by Governor Osborn. He was secretary of the board. Mr. Parker died thirty years ago, but Mrs. Parker had maintained her home in Manhattan all these years. "I must tell you," she said, "that when we came to Manhattan the church paid us the liberal salary of \$700, and when it was raised to \$1,000, later, we thought we were very fortunate."

.....

Taken from FGS News Magazine Oct-Dec, 2005

Death Records

Records created at the time of death often give excellent clues to earlier phases of a person's life....If a death certificate exists, it may include many bits of information: cause of death, attending physician, length of last illness, disposition Of the remains, occasionally the coroner's office, which indicates the probable existence of a coroner's report and possibly an autopsy report, date and place of birth, surviving dependents, names of parents, address at time of death, occupation, and religion.

That is the good news. The bad news, however, is that death certificates are a relatively recent development in vital records. Most states did not provide death certificates until early in the twentieth century. Other bad news is that some states are now restricting the availability of death certificates or at least of some of the information.

Obituaries can be wonderful clues. (The accuracy of) Obituaries as well as death certificates depends upon information provided by grieving family members at a time of stress. The information can be used as clues only.

Cemetery records may include cause of death and next of kin. Tombstones, headstones or grave markers may hold more than just the data engraved on the stone. The location of individuals buried in proximity to the grave of interest may hint at the relationship of the deceased. Decorative details

may include military or fraternal insignia, symbols of religious affiliation or traditional meanings.

Church records may be helpful when no other records exist. Coroners' records exist for deaths even as early as the 17th and 18th centuries for those who died suspicious deaths.

Wills and probates usually name the heirs, and often indicate the relationship.

Who Talked to the Census Taker?

The 1790-1870 Censuses were enumerated by assistant U.S. marshals, and it is instructive to know the standard of conduct they were expected to uphold.

The Act of Congress authorizing the 1790 census required each assistant marshal, before beginning the enumeration, to swear or affirm that he would "make a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons.... In 1830 and 1840 the standard was modified slightly to require each assistant marshal to "make a just, faithful, and perfect enumeration...." In 1850, 1860, and 1870, the assistant marshal was required to "make a true and exact enumeration [and] make due and correct returns thereof."

For the 1790 census "each and every person more than 16 years of age, whether heads of families or not...shall be...obliged to render...a true account, if required, to the best of his or her knowledge, of all and every person belonging to such family" or suffer a twenty dollar penalty. In 1800 the language specified free persons so it was clear that slaves

would not be expected give information. In 1850-1870 Congress raised the age of cooperation to twenty years of age and the forfeit became \$30. This law also allowed any agent of such family, could be day laborer or other employee, to provide information. From 1810, the assistant marshal was required to inquire at every household or from every head of a family wherever he was encountered. He was not paid until he could swear that he had done so.

In 1850 and later, instructions directed the marshal to "make inquiry at all stores, shops, eating houses, and other similar places and take the name and description of every person who usually slept there, provided such person is not otherwise enumerated." One has to wonder how the assistant marshal would know?

If the assistant marshals had to deal with uncooperative persons, they were advised to read the penalty section of the legislation to them.

Frm Eastmans Genealogy, Oct. 08, 2006

Epidemics

The rampant spread of disease was common in the days before penicillin and other "wonder drugs" of the twentieth century. Our ancestors lived in fear of epidemics, and many of them died as the result of simple diseases that could be cured today with an injection or a prescription.

If you ever wondered why a large number of your ancestors disappeared during a certain period in history, you may want to investigate the possibility of an epidemic. Many cases of people disappearing from records can be traced to dying during an epidemic or moving away from the affected area.

Some of the epidemic statistics are staggering. For instance, the influenza epidemic of 1918 killed more people than did World War I in that year. Any major outbreak of disease was accelerated by a total

absence of sanitary procedures and lack of knowledge. In Europe during the Middle Ages, the homes of the citizens often had roofs and walls made of straw, floors of dirt, and dwellings where animals were kept inside. The city streets, if that's what you could call them, were barely wide enough for a single cart to pass, and they were perpetually covered with mud, garbage, and excrement. For lack of heated water, people rarely bathed, and fleas were commonplace. It is a wonder that anyone survived under these conditions!

Roots Television is Online

Roots Television is now available. However, this isn't a traditional television channel. Roots Television is a web site at <http://www.RootsTelevision.com> that features videos. In fact, in many ways, this is better than a television station: it is available at any time you wish to view it, 24 hours a day.

Roots Television is by and for genealogists and family history lovers everywhere. The channel promises to appeal to archives hounds, scrapbookers, cousin collectors, roots-travel enthusiasts, Civil War re-enactors, those interested in DNA, reunion planners, history buffs, story-tellers, flea market and antiques fanatics, nostalgia nuts, and many more.

The episodes already online include the following: In Search of Annie Moore, a press conference; Heir Jordan, Extreme Genealogy; The Cooling Board - an article about embalming; Psychic Roots, a five part series; Ancestors, Season Two, in six episodes

The web site also has video blogs, text blogs, and an online store that sells books, videos, and more. Roots Television looks good. I suspect this will be a successful "TV channel."

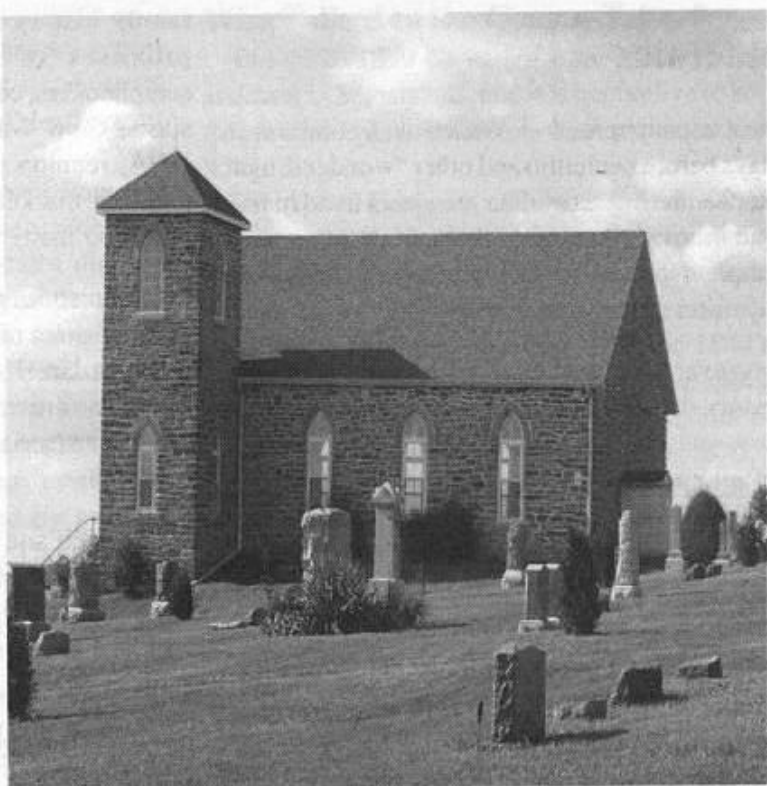
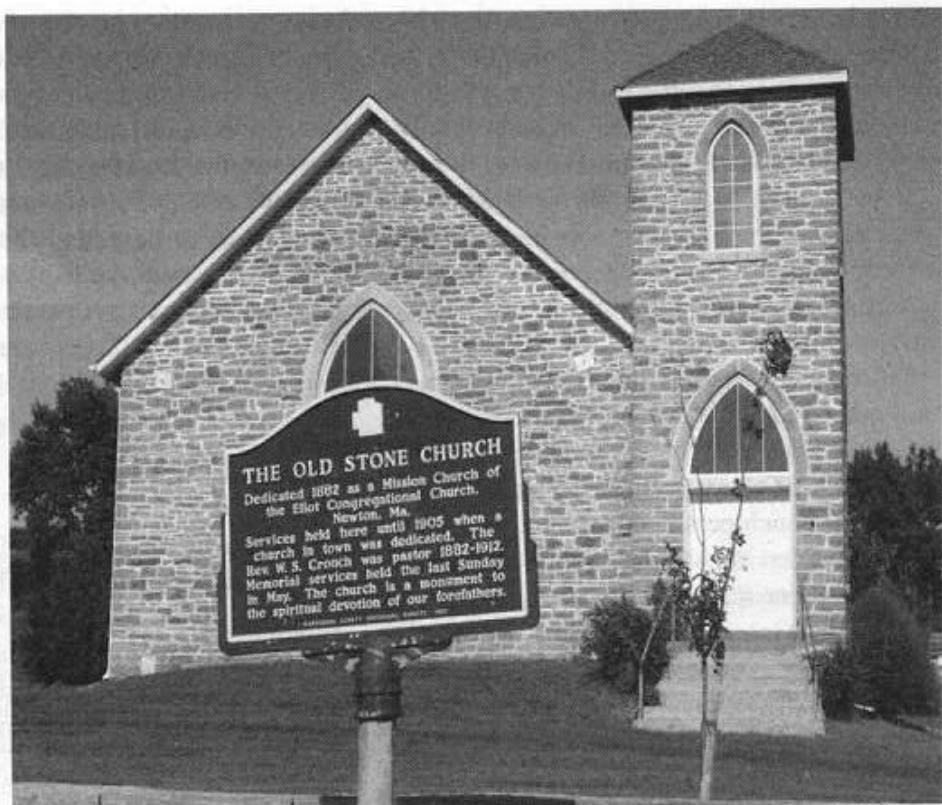
You can find Roots Television at <http://www.RootsTelevision.com>.

The Old Stone Church and Churchyard Cemetery

at Maple Hill,
Wabaunsee
County, Kan-
sas.

This is from
one of my Ran-
dom Acts of
Genealogical

Kindness requests. The request was for the burial of Denny and Amelia Wylie who once lived in Maple Hill and Wamego, Kansas. This is an historical church which was dedicated in 1882 as a Mission Church of the Eliot Congregational Church, Newton, MA. Services were held here until 1905. Rev. W.S. Crouch was pastor 1882-1912.



Early History of Hunter Island School, Dist. No. 3

By J. L. Hunter.

Copied from the *Manhattan Mercury* and *Manhattan Daily Nationalist*,

7 February 1929.

by Sylvester C. Ekart

Education in its infancy in Riley County wasn't regarded as overly valuable, Miss Anna Haines, first teacher of the Hunter Island School, Joint District Number 3, drew a salary ranging from \$6 to \$20 a month in 1870. It looks as though she got what they could scratch up for her" said J. L. Hunter in citing history of the school. "I think they only had half-day school and just a few scholars. It probably took the kids the rest of the day to find the cows, for all the bottom land was Bluestem grass, high as a horse's back." Further history of the school, which originally was supported by Riley and Davis Counties, the latter later having been divided between Riley and Geary Counties, was cited by Mr. Hunter as follows. "In 1875, Harvey Haines was the teacher receiving \$30 a month, About all the scholars did for games was play 'Hide and Go Seek' and 'Pullaway." The schoolhouse was then located over at the hill now known as Hackberry Glen. In 1877 this schoolhouse was moved about 40 rods north of the main road." "In 1880 Alice Morse was the teacher getting \$25 a month. The year 1883 they built a new schoolhouse about half a mile west of the other one. They bought one acre of land from W. H. Mackey, paying \$50 for it. The first teacher was Agnes Mackey. Her salary was \$30. In 1890, Nellie Gilbert was the teacher at \$35 a month. This Hunter's Island was then known as 'Allingham Bend.' In 1895 Flora Allingham was the teacher at \$30." "About this time the scholars began to play a little baseball and shinney. In 1900, June Parks was the teacher at \$35 a month. In 1903, the year of the big flood, the river cut a new channel across east of the school, leaving it on an island which was later called Hunter's Island. They decided to move the schoolhouse in 1904, so they bought the present location from W. F. Mauldin, paying \$50 for one acre. As the school was completely surrounded by water, they had to bring the trucks over on a flat boat to move it on." Salaries paid for teachers in that district gradually were increased from \$55 in 1919 to \$115 now being received by Mrs. Zelma E. Hockett. Others who have taught the school were Vale Pillsbury, Ruby Travis, Violet Stuart and Mrs. Gilman.

Irish Good Luck Wish

May there always be work for your hands to do;
May your purse always hold a coin or two;
May the sun always shine on your windowpane;
May a rainbow be certain to follow each rain;
May the hand of a friend always be near you;
May God fill your heart with gladness to cheer you.

Medora Hays Flick Remembers the Early Days in the Cedar Creek Area of Pottawatomie/Riley Counties

Copied from the *Manhattan Mercury* and *Manhattan Daily Nationalist* as written
on 20 November 1926.

by Sylvester C. Ekart

Cedar Creek of today is made up of two district communities known as Upper or Twin Mound and Lower Cedar. The division is made by the boundary lines of the school districts. But the Cedar Creek of which I am asked to tell, knew no such division. It extended from the Blue River up the Creek so as to include the B. F. Griffin farm now owned by Mrs. Dresser. I think it is an undisputed fact that Samuel Dyer family was the first one in this community, but do not think they should be counted as settlers, because he was sent here by the government. However his large family played a prominent part in the early life there.

I am sure that my grandfather Hays was the first permanent settler. There had been some squatters there. My grandfather bought the good will of some one who had already built a cabin when he and son, Joseph, arrived there in September 1854. David Hays was of Scotch-Irish descent and was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1802. When 12 years of age, he moved with his parents to Hancock, County, Virginia, where he grew to manhood and was married to Rebecca Simpson September 8, 1825. While their three sons, Robert, Joseph and Samuel were yet small, they moved to Wellsburg in Brooks County, where Grandfather operated a boat yard until the spring of 1853, when he with his wife and son, Samuel, started west. They came by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, where they were met by my father, who had spent the winter in Cedar County, Iowa. They came together to Westport Landing, to join Joseph who was located on a farm in Cass County, Missouri. In August 1854, Grandfather and Uncle Joseph left Missouri and came to Kansas Territory. The first place that looked like home to them was on Cedar Creek, for on the side of the hill was a spring of good water. There they settled, sowed some seed wheat they had brought along, and built their cabin, as the squatter's cabin did not suit them. Grandfather returned to Missouri and spent the winter with Grandmother. In December Samuel came and filed on a claim just north of his father's and Joseph filed in Riley County. Their Christmas dinner consisted of corn dodger, fat meat and coffee. In talking it over in later years, one thought they had molasses, but the other could not remember as to that. In the spring of 1855, Grandmother and the furniture arrived and Grandfather's home was established. Some of this furniture is still in the hands of the family. We children remember well the team of horses (Charley and Billy) that came with them. Billy outlived both grandparents. I do not think Grandfather ever owned a yoke of oxen. The boys broke the prairie and did the heavy work. They soon had neighbors. The nearest one was Rev. Neely from New Hampshire who lived adjoining them on the south; their cabin being located where Dr. Murdock's barn now stands. The Hannil family lived on what is known as the Brewer's place, which is now owned by Dan Casement. In the Hannil family was "Aunt Sally Cooper," a daughter of Mrs. Hannil. Just across the creek from the Hannils the Dr. Whiteside family lived.

The first wedding was that of Wm. Dyer and Melissa Hannil. Tommy Wells was the first settler on the farm my father owned. He bought Tommy's good will but a soldier's land warrant conveyed the title to him. When Father came in the fall of 1856, he brought two yoke of oxen and a mule and broke some prairie for himself and the neighbors. In 1856 he built his cabin and furniture, then returned to Cass County, Missouri, where he was married to Sarah Emeline Paul, March 22, 1857. The bridal
Kansas Kin

couple came to their cabin home in an ox wagon. That same spring John Dyer had married Drusella Hanna and Mr. Nealy had brought a bride from the East. My mother was the third bride but was the only one stayed here. She was a typical pioneer having been raised on a farm. She soon learned to make use of the wild fruit, plums, wild-grapes, gooseberries and raspberries that grew in abundance. Wild turkeys and prairie chickens were plentiful. There were some deer and men went as far west as Saline and McPherson Counties to hunt buffalo, which they dried and called "jerk", for their summer meat. My mother had what was called a "step-stove," I never tasted any other such bread as her "corn pone" cooked in a dutch-oven. My father soon paid Grandfather \$16 for a cow which supplied us with milk and butter and also \$16 worth of butter father sold within in one year. My father made two trips to Leavenworth each year for supplies.

Church services were held in the Dyer home. Rev. Blood, Congregationalist; Rev. Weisner, Baptist; Rev. Dennison, Methodist and Rev. Williams, conducted the services at various times. Rev. Williams was a Southern Methodist and married Martha Dyer.

In the spring of '58, the Dennis Springer family arrived from Missouri. They were neighbors of my mother in Missouri and brought my mother's cow along with their herd. They bought out the Neely family, but remained here but a few years as Mr. Springer went to Missouri on business, took the typhoid fever and died. The daughter Matilda Springer married Wm. Bowers who bought out the Hannahs and raised their family there. About this time the Beebes came and the Steven Barnes family came in 1861. In the same year the B. F. Griffin family were welcome additions to the neighborhood. Their two grown daughters contributed much to the social life and their son, Albert, was editor of the *Manhattan Nationalist* and a well known temperance lecturer. The Griffin home was a large two-story frame that had been built for a hotel in the town of Pittsburgh. Other early settlers were the John Graft family and his son-in-law, Mr. Cravens. They lived on the north branch known as Purgatory Run. Their land was all owned later by Wm. York, who lived there many years. Mr. Cravens was a carpenter. He built the first schoolhouse in 1858. This was a small frame building that stood near where the stone school building now stands. The first teacher was Miss Ella Dennison, an aunt of Miss Hattie Parkerson. My sister attended school in Riley County in the house located just across the road from the Juanita Schoolhouse. It was a private school taught by Miss Jarbo.

After the death of the town, Juanita, church services were held in my grandfather's home. These were Reformed Presbyterian services. My grandfather was a ruling elder in this church. My grandmother's brother, Isaac Simpson wrote the "Presbyterian" asking for ministers to come west. Some of the ministers who held services at Grandfather's were Rev. Browlee, Rev. Steel, Rev. Marlow, Rev. Finney and Rev. Curry. Among the worshippers were the Stingleys, Huntresses, Higinbothams, Purcells from Manhattan; the Walker, Simpson and Cooper families from Pleasant Run; the Carnahan and Curry families from Carnahan Creek and the Auld family from Marshall County.

When the Rocky Ford mill was built, Joe Riggs who superintended its construction, came to live among us. He owned the farm John Nixon now owns. My father built his stone house in 1868. In the spring of 1869 Chaffee Henry and Gais with their sister Belle, (Mrs. George Berkley) came to live on what is now the Watson Haines farm. Miss Belle was a good musician and had a piano. She gave my sister and other girls music lessons. The hills south of the schoolhouse was named for her. The Bill Craig and Prof. St. John families lived on what is now Dr. Murdock farm and the hill was named for Clare St. John. Tim McCartey and N. Maybee lived on the east branch of the creek. My father and Mr. Cravens were the carpenters and cabinet makers of the neighborhood and to them fell the lot of making the coffins for those unfortunate enough to have a death in the family. I think my father made the coffin for his own child, the only one of eight they lost.

The year 1860 was a hard one for the Cedar Creek as well as other localities. My father had the only Kansas Kin

patch of corn that promised well but the old sow got out one night and destroyed the Cedar Creek corn crop. Mr Dyer had 10 head of horses and turned seven of them loose to starve to death. He kept three and divided the family meal with them but one of these died. The seven he turned loose came back in the spring looking pretty well.

The hardest year they experienced I believe was 1864, when the men were called away to active service in July and the time of the "Price Raid" and again in the fall at the time of the "Indian Raid". The women were left to run the farms, care for the stock as well as the babies. My mother had four children then; J. D., was an infant at that time. Grandfather and MrHannah were too old to go. The government furnished the guns, rations and horse feed but the men furnished their own horses and received no pay for being a soldier. Indians were plentiful but the only harm they did was to carry off under their blankets everything they could get their hands on.

The stone schoolhouse was built in 1876 and the first teacher who taught in it was Miss Mattie McComas of Louisville. The recitation benches were moved from the little frame building and were home made. Some of them were still in use in 1913, when my boys attended there. The church services and Sabbath school were held in the school house and were on the M. E. circuit, Rev. Brown and Rev. Parkerson are the ministers I recall. Debates were held here where all kinds of questions were settled. Penrose Grange met here, also the Son of Temperance, spelling schools, mite societies, singing school and surprise parties furnished the social life for the young people, as well as the older ones.

My father had a sorghum mill. The neighbors brought their sorghum cane and made up their year's supply. I remember well, DrTillman as he went his rounds gathering herbs to make into his medicines or visiting the sick. He drove an old "hippity hop" team, of horses hitched to an old buckboard. One of his horses had its hip knocked down. He always drove on a trot. Some of his patients hired him by the year and paid him \$100 per year. He visited pretty often in some of the homes for nearly every one had large families then. I am not sure but the sight of him cured the children many times. To my older sister, Mary Rebecca Clark, of Cloverdale, Oregon, I am indebted for most of the facts I have given.

I See London . . . I See France . . .

In the 1660s, after the end of England's bloody civil war, notorious English playboy King Charles II decided it was time for a bath. So he and all his court embraced the idea of a fashionable bathing resort at Tunbridge Wells, just southeast of London. But even a king and a camp full of courtiers couldn't strip down in public.

On the contrary, English bathing suits in the 17th and 18th centuries required enough canvas to launch the Royal Navy. Male bathers wore heavy canvas waistcoats, canvas undershorts and shoes, and a linen cap. Women donned canvas gowns over petticoats that had weights sewn into the hems to keep the skirts from floating up.

A porcelain complexion was *de rigueur* for both ladies and gentleman (suntans being strictly for peasants). So, in spa towns like Tunbridge Wells and Bath, the fashionable set rode from their lodgings to the baths inside sedan chairs carried by porters. The porters brought men and women into segregated slips—anterooms to the main pool. There, guides led them to stone seats where they could enjoy the mineral water.

100 Years Ago in Wamego

The Kansas Agriculturist, September 13, 1906

John Herr has a stalk of corn on exhibition at their store which measures 18 feet. There is a fine, large ear of corn on this stalk...The ear is 10 feet and four inches from the ground

It is expected that the 18th Battery will be here Monday, on their return at Leavenworth. A game of ball has been arranged for with the Battery team for Monday afternoon.

After October 1, 1906, the price for current from the municipal lighting plant will be at the rate of 10 cents per kilowatt to all consumers, with no rebates.

Dr. W.P. Wilson and wife, had an accident near Flush, Saturday evening which came near being serious. They were driving to Manhattan and when near the Foescher farm, the buggy tongue came down, scaring the horses and throwing the occupants out. Both were badly bruised and the buggy torn to pieces. The team was found at Vincent Umscheids.

O.B. Larson is in Chicago this week buying fall and winter goods. Neville accompanied his father and will be shown the sights of the big city by uncle Bob Johnston.

Mrs. L.B. Leach died at Evergreen place hospital, Leavenworth, August 19. In 1885 she came to Wamego with two sisters and an aunt, and laid the foundation for a business which was afterwards known as Opera House Store, which she successfully conducted until 1891,, when on the 12th day of December, she was Married to L.B. Leach and they have made their home continuously in Wamego ever since. Of family, she leaves her husband and little daughter Virginia, now 8 years old, her father Judge Sylvester Leamon, of Croton, Ohio, a brother, Warren Leamon, Scott County, Arkansas; and one sister, Mrs. Nora Kellum, Greenup Illinois.

Contest for the Kids as the Statue of Liberty Turns 120

On Thursday, October 28, 1886, U.S. President Grover Cleveland was on hand in New York Harbor for an afternoon ceremony to unveil the new Statue of Liberty. In the following 120 years, "Lady Liberty" has seen a lot changes in America. She has seen the arrival of millions of immigrants on their way to a new life in America. During the generations since, those same immigrants have shared stories of their arrival (and of the great statue) with their children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. These personal stories have given the Statue of Liberty a special place in the family stories of millions of Americans.

In celebration of her 120th birthday, the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation is sponsoring a picture contest for elementary school children. According to the Foundation, "Many young students will learn about immigration for the first time in a classroom setting. Others will build upon what they have learned in previous years, but we're certain that in nearly every case - The Statue of Liberty will be mentioned." The contest is open only to elementary school students in grades Kindergarten through Fifth during the 2006-2007 school year. Submissions must be coordinated through a parent or guardian of majority age. One submission per student; multiple entries will be disregarded. There is no purchase of any kind necessary to enter or win. There is much more information available on the Statue of Liberty web site at <http://www.statueofliberty.org>.

This sounds like a great opportunity for you to spend time with your children or grandchildren and perhaps to instill a sense of their heritage at the same time.

Publications for Sale--All Publications are for Kansas

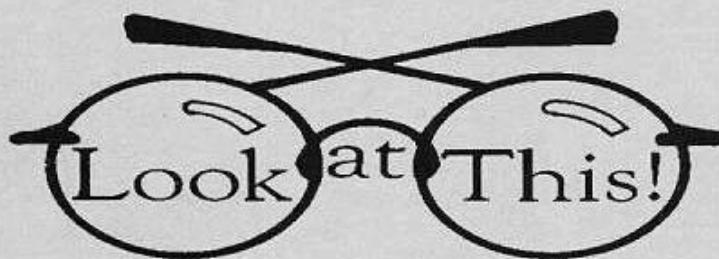
Prices good until April 30, 2007

#	Books	Price		
046	PIONEERS OF THE BLUESTEM PRAIRIE, pub in 1976 tells the stories of settlers in Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee & Washington Counties Hard Bound	\$70	018	1870 Federal Census \$14
141	PIONEERS OF RILEY COUNTY KANSAS, 1853 TO 1860, pub in 2005, covers the early settlers of Riley County not included in the Pioneer Book listed above. Soft bound	\$25	019	1880 Federal Census \$43
136	MANHATTAN AREA VETERANS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, RILEY COUNTY, KANSAS includes life stories and genealogical information on 142 veterans	\$15	143	1885 State Census \$69
145	LOCATED PORTIONS OF THE DIARY OF WILLIAM MCMANAMAN ROBINSON, 1848, 1860-1862, 1869-1870. Robinson enlisted in the Sturgis Rifle Corps of Chicago and served the majority of his military career in the Washington DC area. After leaving the army he brought his family to Tescott, Kansas. Soft bound	\$10	140	1895 State Census \$102
	RILEY COUNTY, KS OFFICIALS & THEIR FAMILIES 1855-1900		020	1900 Federal Census Abstract \$73
047	Hard bound	\$25	100	1910 Federal Census \$75
048	Soft bound	\$17	040	MARRIAGES 1856-1886 Indexed \$21
	Publications by County			INDEX TO BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS
077	Bourbon County INDEX /NAMES/1920 Atlas	\$8	055	From the Ks. Agriculturist, Wamego, Ks. 1879 -1909 \$25
001	Brown County 1880 Federal Census	\$35	056	From the St. George News 1912 - 1942, Pottawatomie Gazette & Kansas Reporter 1867 -1876, Kansas Valley & Weekly Kansas Valley 1870 -1871 \$21
002	Clay County 1860 Fed. Territory Census	\$6		BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (Westmoreland newspapers)
003	1880 Federal Census	\$36	057	1882 - 1918 Vol. 1 (6 newspapers) \$62
004	1895 State Census	\$27	058	Jan 2, 1919 /Dec 29, 1949 Vol. 2 (Westmoreland Recorder) \$51
071	CEMETERIES IN RURAL CLAY COUNTY, KS (excl. towns of Clay Center and Wakefield, Ks)	\$26	059	INDEX for "The Marriages & Deaths/Newspapers Pub at Wamego, Ks 1867-1900, Vol. 1" \$12
078	INDEX OF NAMES FOUND IN HISTORICAL PLAT BOOK 1881, Bird & Mickle Map Co., Chicago	\$9		INDEX TO BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS/Wamego Reporter 060 1910 - 1927 Vol. 1 \$19
005	Davis (Geary) County 1860 Fed. Ter. Census	\$8	061	1928 - 1940 Vol. 2 \$31
006	1870 Federal Census	\$13	062	1941 - 1949 Vol. 3 \$30
007	1880 Federal Census	\$23	099	1950 - 1958 Vol. 4 \$22
072	CEMETERIES IN GEARY COUNTY, KS (Beg. to 1938, excl. Junction City)	\$22	085	REGISTRANTS FOR WWI DRAFT for POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY, /Wamego Reporter, 7/12/1917. See Pub 144
008	Dickinson County 1880 Federal Census	\$40		INDEX TO THE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS /St Marys Star, St. Marys Pottawatomie County, KS. :
039	INDEX TO MARRIAGE REGISTERS Bride & Groom 1861-1913	\$13	130	1884 -1899 Vol. 1 \$19
009	Ellsworth County 1880 Federal Census	\$27	132	1900 -1919 Vol. 2 \$31
010	Marion County 1880 Federal Census	\$36	133	1920 -1939 Vol. 3 \$29
011	Marshall County 1880 Federal Census	\$44	134	1940 -1959 Vol. 4 \$42
012	Mitchell County 1880 Federal Census	\$42		Riley County
013	Montgomery County 1880 Federal Census	\$49	022	1855, 1857, & 1860 Territory Census \$10
014	Morris County 1880 Federal Census	\$27	023	1865 State Census \$16
015	Nemaha County 1880 Federal Census	\$36	024	1870 Federal Census \$19
021	Republic County 1880 Federal Census	\$43	025	1875 State Census \$23
033	Wabaunsee County 1860 Fed. Territory Census	\$7	026	1880 Federal Census \$33
034	1865 State Census	\$7	027	1885 State Census \$35
035	1870 Federal Census	\$9	028	1895 State Census \$24
036	1880 Federal Census	\$27	029	1900 Federal Census Index \$15
075	CEMETERY /TOWN OF WABAUNSEE, KS, 1857-1987	\$11	030	1905 State Census \$25
037	Washington County 1860 Fed. Terr. Census	\$7	031	1910 Federal Census Heads of Households Index \$15
038	1880 Federal Census	\$42	032	1915 State Census \$31
	Pottawatomie County		096	1925 State Census \$68
016	1860 Kansas Federal Territory Census	\$8	098	SOME EARLY CHURCHES (24) Beginning 1900 pastors, members, some births, baptisms \$16
017	1865 State Census	\$8	063	LEONARDVILLE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH RECORDS, 1882 - 1999. (Incl. Evangelical EUB & Methodist Church Records.) \$47
	Kansas Kin		066	FUNERAL FOLDERS, RILEY COUNTY AREA, Ed Nord, Soloist. Period from 1960's to 1990's. \$10
			135	CITY OF MANHATTAN, KS, SUPPLEMENTAL BIRTH REPORTS, Births Prior to 1911 \$9
			067	INDEX AND VITAL STATISTICS, PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1909 - 1910 \$37
			081	EARLY WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS 1866 - 1893; GUARDIANSHIPS 1866 - 1878, from Probate Records \$8
			080	CITY OF MANHATTAN STREET NAMES HISTORY \$1

083 REGISTRANTS FOR WWI DRAFT as pub in the <i>Manhattan Republic</i> , 7/26/1917	see Pub 144	
041 EARLY MARRIAGE ABSTRACT, 1855 - 1886, Indexes: Bride's Full Name, Partial Groom's Full Name	\$20	
MARRIAGE LICENSE INDEXS, Bride & Groom		
042 1887 - 1897	\$15	
043 Jan 1, 1898 - Aug 4, 1906	\$12	
044 Aug 14, 1906 - Jun 15, 1914	\$12	
045 Jun 17, 1914 - Dec 4, 1918	\$13	
ABSTRACTS OF NEWS ITEMS, includes Every Surname Index		
049 MANHATTAN EXPRESS NEWSPAPER Aug. 20, 1859 - Oct. 18, 1862	\$10	
050 MANHATTAN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER Aug. 10, 1863 - Sept. 12, 1868	\$14	
051 MANHATTAN NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER Dec 23, 1870 - Dec 29, 1871	\$12	
052 MANHATTAN STANDARD NEWSPAPER Sept 19, 1868 - Dec 9, 1870	\$15	
079 EVERY NAME INDEX TO RILEY COUNTY. "The Blue Ribbon County." Pub by <i>Nationalist</i> , Manhattan KS. 1881 (unbound)	\$1	
INDEX OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, DIVORCES, MARRIAGES		
053 <i>The Randolph Enterprise Newspaper</i> , Feb 13, 1890 - Dec 3, 1896 & <i>Cleburne News</i> , Nov 25, 1890	\$9	
054 <i>The Randolph Enterprise Newspaper</i> , Dec 10, 1896 Nov 28, 1901, and the <i>Olsburg Optic Newspaper</i> , Nov 1897	\$9	
Riley County Cemetery Readings		
073 SUNSET CEMETERY IN MANHATTAN, incl. Inscriptions & Sexton Records, beg. through 1979	\$38	
097 Cemeteries of Riley Co. Ks Exclu. Manhattan City Cemeteries, (beg. to Yr 2000 incl. all rur. cem. listed below)	\$84	
101 Ashland Cemetery Readings	\$6	
102 Bala Cemetery Readings	\$8	
103 Bellegarde Dial-Wilder Cemetery Readings	\$7	
104 Crooked Creek Cemetery Readings	\$6	
105 Czech Moravian Cemetery Readings	\$6	
107 Eureka Valley Cemetery Readings	\$6	
110 Fairview Cemetery Readings	\$7	
131 Family Cemeteries	\$6	
111 Fancy Creek-Randolph Cemetery Readings	\$12	
112 Fancy Creek-Zion Cemetery Readings	\$6	
113 Grandview-Mill Creek Cemetery Readings	\$9	
115 Lasita Maple Grove Cemetery Readings	\$6	
116 Leonardville Cemetery Readings	\$8	
109 Leonardville U. M. C. Cemetery Readings	\$7	
117 May Day Cemetery Readings	\$7	
118 Ogden Cemetery Readings	\$8	
120 Peach Grove Cemetery Readings	\$6	
122 Pleasant Hill Cemetery Readings	\$6	
106 Pleasant Valley Cemetery Readings	\$8	
114 Rebekah - I.O.O.F. Cemetery Readings	\$6	
123 Riley Cemetery Readings	\$12	
124 Rose Hill Cemetery Readings	\$6	
125 Sedalia Cemetery Readings	\$6	
126 Shenck Cemetery Readings	\$6	
108 St. John's Winkler Cemetery Readings	\$6	
119 St. Patrick's Ogden Cemetery Readings	\$7	
121 St. Wenceslaus Cemetery Readings	\$6	
127 Swede Creek Cemetery Readings	\$6	
128 Vinton Cemetery Readings	\$6	
129 Walsburg Cemetery Readings	\$8	
146 Births, Marriages, Deaths & Others frn <i>Manhattan Daily</i>		
<i>Nationalist 1915-1920</i> (incl. every name Index)	\$50	
Riley, & Pottawatomie Counties		
ABSTRACTED OBITUARIES from <i>Manhattan Mercury</i> , <i>Wamego Smoke Signal</i> & <i>Wamego Times</i>		
064 Years 1994 & 1995	\$21	
065 Years 1998 & 1999	\$24	
149 2004 Obituaries frn <i>Manhattan Mercury</i> , <i>Wamego</i> <i>Smoke Signal</i> , <i>Wamego Times</i>	\$43	
Riley, Pottawatomie, & Wabaunsee Counties		
084 WWI DRAFT NUMBERS AND NAMES FOR POTTAWATOMIE & WABAUNSEE COUNTIES, <i>Wamego Reporter</i> , 7/12/1917 See Pub 144		
069 "SOUTH OF THE KAW" 1850 - 2000, actual obituaries for descendants of early settlers who lived in Southern Riley & Northern Wabaunsee Counties from the <i>Wamego Reporter</i> , <i>Wamego Times</i> , and <i>Manhattan Mercury</i>	\$47	
ACTUAL OBITUARIES Fr <i>Manhattan Mercury</i> , <i>Wamego Smoke</i> <i>Signal</i> & <i>Wamego Times</i> , & <i>Signal Enterprise</i> at Alma, KS		
137 Year 2000	\$39	
138 Year 2001	\$44	
139 Year 2002	\$45	
142 Year 2003	\$41	
144 WWI REGISTRANTS FOR RILEY & POTTAWATOMIE COUNTIES, DRAFT NUMBER S & NAMES FOR POTTAWATOMIE & WABAUNSEE COUNTIES, Jul 1917 (Combined Publications 083, 084 & 085. Use 144 item number)	\$11	
146 Col. Selected Newspaper Clippings frn Riley, Pott & Wab Co. papers 1887 thru 2004	\$33	
076 Washington, Clay & Riley Counties SURNAME INDEX for PORTRAIT & BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM, CHAPMAN BROS., 1890 Chicago.	\$7	
Miscellany		
082 INDEX for KANSAS REVIEW, Cumulative Table Of Contents Research Articles, Vol. 6-26	\$8	
094 8 Generations Pedigree Charts	\$4	
12 & 15 Generations Pedigree Charts	\$3	
086 KANSAS KIN Quarterly Issues available for years 1963 to date- 4 issues each year @ \$2 per issue.		
092 Cumulative Table of Contents of Research Articles Vols. 31-37	\$19	
093 Complete set Quarterly Publications, 1963 to present, plus publication numbers 090, 091, 092	\$150	
Please Note: All publications are the sole property of the Riley County Genealogical Society Library. Publications may not be repro- duced without written permission from the Riley County Genealogical Society Board of Directors. For orders addressed out of the State of Kansas and buyers specifically exempt from Kansas Sales Tax, add 15% of total sale for shipping and handling. For Kansas residents, the Kansas Sales Tax is collected on the total of the sale and postage and han- dling. The revised Kansas Sales Tax code requires that the rate collected is the rate at the location where the buyer takes possession of the goods. On the order, indicate if the buyer will take possession in or out of the city limits, what county and the applicable tax rate. Make check payable to RCGS, mail to: Publications Distribution, RCGS, 2005 Claflin Road, Man- hattan, KS 66502-3415. Please include a telephone number, your e-mail address, and indicate if the address is a business or residence.		

2006 Publications for Sale

- #154 2005 Obituaries Clipped from *The Manhattan Mercury*, *Manhattan, Kansas*; *Wamego Smoke Signal & Wamego Times*, *Wamego, Kansas & Other Area Newspapers* - \$42
- #155 *Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in The Manhattan Daily Republic, Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, During the Period 8 July 1887-31 July 1891; (Includes Every Name Index)* \$18
- #156 *Zemun, Austria-Hungary Birth Records* \$21
- #158 *Births, Marriages, Deaths & Other Items Printed in The Manhattan Nationalist, Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas During the Period 6 January 1871 - 29 December 1881 (Includes Every Name Index)* \$21
- #159 *Births, Marriages, Deaths & Other Items Printed in The Manhattan Mercury & Manhattan Daily Nationalist, Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas During the Period 1 June 1926 - 31 December 1928 (Includes Every Name Index)* \$38
- #160 *Births, Marriages, Deaths & Other Items Printed in The Manhattan Mercury & Manhattan Daily Nationalist, Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas During the Period 1 January 1929 - 30 June 1931 (Includes Every Name Index)* \$37



Is this your last issue of the Kansas Kin?
Please pay your dues. We need you.

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

NonProfit Organization
US Postage Paid
Manhattan, KS
Permit 4