

Kansas Kin

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Mid-Continent Library ...Genealogy Center 816-252-7228

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Tuesday, Thursday, 10:00-4:00
Wednesday, Saturday 1:00-4:00
Sunday 2:00-5:00 (May-November Summer Hours) (December-April by appt. Winter Hours)

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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.

RCGS Programs for 2013, Manhattan Public Library

Check the website for an updated list.

Nov - Annual Meeting at Zeandale,

The library will be closed

Independence Day July 4
Thanksgiving, Nov 28
Christmas, Dec 25
New Years Day Jan 1, 2014

From the President

There are no ordinary lives. To rephrase a thought by F. Scott Fitzgerald : Every family has a wonderful story hidden below the surface of their daily lives. Sometimes all that is left for us to learn about relationships drifts to us in errant letters or cherished personal items. What may appear ordinary on closer examination reveals material for a poignant short story.

Recently I had that experience when I attempted to trace love letters written by a soldier to his "sweet-heart" in 1942. My since-deceased sister had purchased an antique Birdseye maple chest of drawers several years ago; within a drawer were the letters, apparently overlooked when the contents had been purged. My sister was ready to toss them, dismissing them as nothing of interest, but allowed me to keep them instead. They were lacking in historical details and personal reactions to World War II, but were obviously very personal and affectionate. First I checked to see if either party were still living, if they had married each other and if there were offspring. The Social Security Death Index assured me of the demise of Birdie and Hank (names changed to protect family), the internet provided an idea of the location in a picture postcard fishing hamlet in Maine, and the census revealed the startling fact that there was an age difference of about 18 years between the paramours, with Birdie being the older. I posted queries on the internet Family Forums and on locale forums after debating who really should or should not have the letters and if they might do more harm than good, since I was sure she had never married but not sure about him.

(continued pg 10)

New Members in 2012 (not listed previously)

Cameron Beatty	Lewis & Enid Cocke
Linda Hertzel	Margaret O'Brien
Ed & Jean Johnson	
Pat Peterson	
Melissa Woodyard Wahl	
Conrad & Mary Franz	
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Membership Dues --

Many Riley County Genealogy Society members have already renewed their membership for this calendar year. If you have renewed, thank you. If you haven't yet, we invite you to do so at this time. A quick response ensures your receiving all four issues of *Kansas Kin*. Please update mailing and email addresses as necessary. You may send your check in the amount of \$30.00 to RCGS, 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, KS 66502, or come by the RCGS Library which is located at the above address, or renew online at: rileycgs.com.

Many thanks,
Ted and Joyce

Save Those Best Choice Bar Codes

They are worth money to our society. Just remember to include the whole thing, especially the numbers below the lines. Bring or mail them to the library. Pauline will take it from there.



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100 Years Ago

The Kansas Agriculturist

February 6, 1902

Word was received Sunday that Ray Felt, of Louisville, was seriously injured in a railroad accident in Colorado. On Monday, report of his death was received. Ray was well known here and many were pained to learn of his death.

February 20, 1902

J.H. Bennett is daily expecting his machinery for the barrel factory. He will make headings for all kinds of barrels.

A Party of high school scholars were at the train yesterday afternoon to see their former principal Miss Ada Pixley, off for her new eastern home.

February 27, 1902

Bob Grieve was down from Junction city this week to visit his parents. Robert thinks he has about reached his full growth and stands 6 feet 7 inches tall. Wamego will enter him in the race for the tallest man in Kansas.

Westmoreland, St. Marys, Alma, and Rossville have street lamps. Wamego is in the dark. Perhaps these towns do not spend three or four hundred dollars annually on streets which would be in better condition if work were done on them.

March 20, 1902

Westmoreland is endeavoring to locate a high school here; and if left to a vote of our citizens there will be no use for kickers or their gun ties, from the fact that it will be carried by practically a unanimous vote. We need it; must have it.

100 Years Ago

The Wamego Reporter

March 14, 1912

Dr. and Mrs. F.M. Brown are on a Union Pacific train which has been tied up (due to blizzard conditions) at Oakley since Saturday. If we were to pick out a place on the U.P. on which we would like to be tied up for four or five days, it would not be Oakley.

75 Years Ago

March 4, 1937

Wamego's first real hotel will soon be only used lumber. The heirs of the late J.W. Ames have sold the "Ames House" to Joe McHugh of Topeka, who has already started to wreck the building. Back in 1866, Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Ames started the exodus from Louisville to Wamego, the upstart town to the south of the then county seat. ...The hotel in 1871 was one of the finest hostleries in Kansas. In fact, it opened up with a bath tub, made of cedar boards, but it was a bath tub. Ames built a drain from the hotel to the river and how the traveling men ganged up on Saturdays and Sundays...

March 21, 1912

Clyde Knox has it figured out that the old maids will have a fine time if woman suffrage carries. The married women will vote as their husbands tell them to, and the old maids will receive all the attention of the politicians.

April 25, 1912

Miss Lula Helm left Wednesday for Guthrie, Okla., where she will be present at the wedding of Miss Ramona Chilcott and Mr E.L. Gahl which will be celebrated Saturday evening. She will also visit Muskogee and will be absent a month.

Riverside Club Newspaper Clipping

Riley County Democrat, 26 Apr, 1912, p. 12, c. 2.

Riverside Club met with Mrs. Helen Van Pelt, April 18, 1912. The president being absent, Mrs. Symway was invited to preside, and the club sang, "Keep on the Sunny Side." Roll call was responded to by Bible quotations. Paper, "Child Training," by Julia Keefer; paper, "The Parental Problem," by Bessie Freeman; music by the club; reading "Child Training," by Blanche Collister. Hattie Foltz and Milicent Savage thanked the club for favors received during sickness. After singing, "Loving Words," the club adjourned to meet with Hazel Wood, May 2 and to elect the delegates to the State Federation at Larned, Kansas. Mrs. Shumway

Since the November 2012 KS Kin, we were fortunate to borrow Riverside Club booklets for years prior to the item in the past issue. The Riley County Historical Society has a nice collection of the booklets. Two of the ladies mentioned in the newspaper article above were no longer active members by the 1915 booklet, which appears to be the earliest booklet to have survived. Names of women in the club will be published as space is available in future issues.

Officers

President – Mrs. Melicent Savage
Vice President – Mrs. Carrie Smith
Secretary – Miss Helen Collister
Treasurer – Mrs. Myra Hays
Corresponding Secretary – Mrs. Shumway
Organist – Mrs. Ingraham

Flower Committee

Mrs. Eva Knox
Mrs. Alice Pfuetze
Mrs. Sadie Tague

Program Committee

Mrs. Alice Pfuetze
Mrs. Bessie Freeman
Mrs. Nellie Hill
Mrs. Sadie Tague
Mrs. Louisa Scott

Honorary Members

Grandma Stuart
Mrs. Myrtle Bolick
Mrs. Alice Bills
Mrs. Blanche Inskip

Roll of Members

Mrs. Ida Blasing
Miss Helen Collister
Mrs. Hattie Cushman
Mrs. Myra Curry
Mrs. Mary Diehl
Mrs. Vera Estes
Mrs. Hattie Foltz
Mrs. Bessie Freeman
Mrs. Marietta Gish
Mrs. Myra Hays
Mrs. Nellie Hill
Mrs. Nora Ingraham
Mrs. Lillie Jolley
Mrs. Ettie Jordan
Mrs. Lena Knox
Mrs. Eva Knox
Mrs. Julia Keifer
Mrs. Anna Nixon
Mrs. Alice Pfuetze
Mrs. Susie Packard
Mrs. Mary Richards
Mrs. Mollie Richards
Mrs. Melicent Savage
Mrs. Carrie Shumway
Mrs. Carrie Smith
Mrs. Louisa Scott
Mrs. Sadie Tague
Mrs. Helen Van Pelt

(Riverside cont.)

Their program topics seemed appropriate to the era, with the European situation, and at this moment, the US was not yet in WWI.

One Roll Call was "Cause of War". A paper was read on "Heroes in Life Saving Service". Another topic mentioned twice in the year's program was Prohibition.

Another Social Club Was Organized in Wamego

March, 1912

A dozen young matrons met last week and organized a social club which is to be known as the Jolly Dozen and which has made plans that promise many delightful times for the members. The club has insured against monotony by giving the privilege to each hostess of planning for such entertainment as she may choose for her own afternoon.

To simplify the matter of refreshments, the club also has a ruling that no more than three viands shall be served, and a small club fee from each member is to be used to purchase a hand-painted plate as a favor to each hostess.

Mrs. Floyd Funnell was chosen president of the club. The other members are Mrs. Claud Simmons, Mrs. Louis Leach Parsons, Mrs. Jesse Ferril, Mrs. N.A. Ferril, Mrs. C.G. Warner, Mrs. K.D. Doyle, Mrs. H.D. Shortt, Mrs C.E.C. Simpson, Mrs. G.E. Robinson, Mrs. Mary Breymeyer, and Mrs. R.F. Fitch.

Rare Color Photos of World War I Discovered

Photographer Anton Orlov recently discovered over 600 color images from World War I on "Magic Lantern" slides in a house in Northern California. The images depict snow-covered villages, train tracks, bullet-riddled buildings, and soldiers in trenches, by houses and on trains. The pictures were taken in Russia, China, and Japan. The slides were hand-colored and the colors have been preserved wonderfully.

The photos may be found at http://www.cbsnews.com/2300-205_162-10015434.html...

If you are interested in tips on how to do research take a look at the following lecture.

Familysearch (FS):

Genealogy Boot Camp 27 minutes

<<http://goo.gl/CHEKO>>

or

<<https://www.familysearch.org/learningcenter/lesson/genealogy-boot-camp/99>>

(cont frn pg 3)

Years passed and I heard nothing from the queries. While posting some other wayward photos on the net, I ran across the letters again and decided that the best thing to do might be to destroy them, but I would give one more shot at locating further information.

When I typed in and reviewed the hits on *Ancestry.com*, Eureka! Up popped a 1942 photo of a young soldier in uniform smiling at the camera with his arm around a petite woman in profile looking up at him. The photo had been posted by the wife of the GI 's nephew. I contacted her and she enthusiastically replied that she would like to see the letters if I would copy them or send them to her. My conditions were postage and to be told the story of this unlikely pairing. I anticipated an interesting story, since great plots emerge from turbulent times, and I wasn't disappointed. The following story which she shared with me is compelling and sad .

Birdy owned a dress shop with her widowed mother and lived up the coast from Hank with her mother. The family surmised that they became acquainted when he did yard work as a teen for her.

At what point their relationship blossomed (or progressed) is open to speculation, but when Hank and his brothers joined the army, she wrote faithfully to all of them. She requested Hank to destroy her letters, but she kept his, at least from 1942. Maybe the others were found and tossed when her estate was settled. Suspending moral judgement and possible legalities for a moment, remember the height of wartime patriotism and the sense of impending tragedy that might contribute to unlikely relationships.

It was certainly taboo and rather scandalous if their relationship became public. Apparently his mother did not suspect anything of the sort, nor was aware of the weekend they would meet in Boston or New York. Mom did know Birdy wrote letters to her boys and probably assumed patriotism was the motivation. The content of the letters he wrote to "his girl" left no doubt the nature of the relationship or that Hank regarded marriage as out of the question (if that was ever an existing possibility in either mind).

At some point, however, his father must have been aware because he is reputed to have said he would rather Hank not return from the war if he were to return to Birdy. A harsh statement to be sure and probably said in the heat of the moment, but it reveals the depth of his distaste for the relationship. Tragically his father drowned in 1944 and Hank returned from serving his country to assume the role of breadwinner and head of a household with a widowed mother and three spinster sisters. The family livelihood was fishing for scallops and lobster off the Maine coast. Not only did Hank and Birdy have a difference in age, but also there was a difference in economic status: Birdie being considered "well off." Even in the face of the disapproval of his family the relationship endured even to Birdie's old age and the "rest home," far longer than one half of American marriages today. He spent his days working the fishing boat and his evening with Birdie. The family learned to live with this arrangement since they depended on him. His brothers returned from serving in the Merchant Marines and the Pacific theater to marry. Joe returned to live in the house where he was reared and to fish the Penobscot Bay for haddock, cod, scallops and lobsters. Birdie remained in the house with her mother. He had other girlfriends,

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probably ones that were more suitable to his age and station. Hank had a brief engagement to a girl whose parents summered in the area, but her friends and family convinced her the wife of fisherman in a small coastal town would be a dead end.

He picked up his life, much as before the war. Now he had the obligation to his mother and three unmarried sisters. They lived a self sustaining life; the bay, orchards, gardens, cows, chickens and pigs provided all they needed and even their clothing was made at home.

He had once expressed a desire to return to South Carolina (where he was briefly during the war), but that dream never was fulfilled. Meanwhile years passed, and Birdie grew older, but the relationship continued with her driving over to pick him up in the evening. The photographs Hank's nephew's wife shared show a rather stern dowager in later years. Hank grew old and Birdie older. As she declined Hank took care of her and her house and when her nephew saw fit to place her in a care facility (opposed by Hank) he continued to visit her. He lived the simple life until he died in 2007. What a fascinating sad story of devotion and romance lived against the backdrop of a scenic fishing village and World War II! The letters are now in the hands of his family, who were delighted to have this piece of personal history. They survived seventy years and traveled to Nashville to Manhattan back to Maine to tell a story that sounds like a Nicholas Sparks or Rosamund Pilcher novel.

There may be a compelling story behind that unidentified photograph you and someone dear to you owns. I urge you to make some small effort to find the identity by putting on your genealogical thinking cap and using the internet sources to connect with someone who would love to own the photo. Many notices never receive any answers, but when you make the connection there is satisfaction that you have personally guided a memento home.

Years ago my half-brother's stepdaughter made the effort to locate me (via the internet) and pass on photographs of my father as a young man in the 1920's. These were the only ones I had ever seen and her detective work also provided me with the only snapshot I have of a half-sister. By making the effort to locate loved ones, I am paying it forward for a kindness done to me. Rebecca

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The following is the invocation offered at our November annual meeting dinner by Joyce Marr.

Gracious God,

We are grateful to be together this evening with our genealogy family in this church in this community with its long and rich history as we report on our society's work, enjoy the program, and share a communal meal.

In this season of harvest, of gathering in and coming together, we think of other group meals, meals shared by our ancestors, some of whom out of a sense of adventure, or boldness, or hope, or desperation left familiar places and found a new way in the hope of making a better way. We recognize that we stand on their risks and are humbled by that thought.

We are grateful for our society's volunteers who donate time and talent in helping others find answers to the age-old questions "Who am I and where do I come from?" so that we can leave an historical legacy to our descendants as we honor the lives and memory of our ancestors. We remember genealogy friends whose earthly lives ended this year and are grateful for having known them, having worked with them, and having been influenced by them.

We are grateful for the persons who labored on our behalf in the preparation and service of the meal we will enjoy. For these and all blessings, we give thanks. Amen

In Search of a Civil War Veteran

by Jim Bradley of Westmoreland, Kansas

The last of January 2012, we were contacted by the Rock Creek Valley Historical Society (RCVHS) about answering an email that they had received. In the email there was a request for help in finding a cemetery located in Pottawatomie County. The name of the Cemetery was “Rock Creek” and it was where a Civil War Veteran was buried. A search of known cemetery names did not turn up a cemetery with that name. A call to the county’s Register of Deeds brought an answer. They were going through a review of their files and had just come up on the plat of Rock Creek Cemetery. The present-day name for Rock Creek Cemetery is Moodyville Cemetery, it was right there at the top of the plat.

The veteran was a man by the name of John Woodrow Hays. He died in 1921 and his funeral was held in Fostoria, according to his obituary published in the Manhattan Mercury, and he was buried at Rock Creek Cemetery. Transcript of the Mercury’s Obituary follows:

“An Old Soldier Dies

John Hays, a veteran of the Civil War, died at the soldiers home, Leavenworth, Thursday night. He is survived by two sons, George of this city and H. C. of Hunter Island. Death was due from infirmities of age. George Hays was called out of town by the death of his father and will attend the funeral to be held at Fostoria at 2 o’clock Monday afternoon under the auspices of the G. A. R. Interment will be in the Rock Creek Cemetery. The deceased had a good war record as a gallant soldier and during his lifetime took great interest in matters affecting his old comrades and greatly enjoyed their companionship.”

One of the first searches we did was to use Google.com to see if we turned up a Cemetery with the name Rock Creek. This turned up nothing. However, we had done some searching for John W. Hays using Ancestry.com files of Civil War Veterans. What we found here was that John W. Hays served as an Ordinary Seaman in the U. S. Navy during the Civil War. John Enlisted on 25 August 1864 at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania and served aboard the USS Prairie Bird. He was Discharged on 16 June 1865 at Mound City, Illinois, at the Expiration of Service. John said that he contracted Rheumatism and Kidney Disease on 1 December 1864 at Skipper Landing, Mississippi.

The following is what was found on Google about the USS Prairie Bird.

USS Prairie Bird, a 171-ton stern-wheel "tinclad" river gunboat, was built in 1862 at Millersport, Ohio, as the civilian steamboat Mary Miller. Purchased by the Navy in December 1862, she was converted to a gunboat and commissioned in January 1863. Assigned to the Mississippi Squadron, Prairie Bird carried out patrol, escort and facilities protection duties on the Mississippi, White, Arkansas, Yazoo and other rivers. In April 1864, she took part in an expedition up the Yazoo River and in August she engaged Confederate batteries at Gaines Landing, Arkansas. USS Prairie Bird was ordered decommissioned in July 1865 and was sold the following month.

John W. Hays, the time of his death, was engaged in farming at Fostoria, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. He was married to Bathema Hays. Bathema was born in Pennsylvania. Bathema had an unusual name, Bassema Selene Theta (Vance) Hays.

The Vance family was enumerated in the 1865 Agricultural Census of Kansas that was taken in May of that year. It is undetermined whether the Hays family was in Kansas at that time. Vassema T. Vance was age 18 and a teacher in County School in this census. Note the different spellings of her first name—bad hearing I would say.

John W. Hays, age 26, was born in West Virginia and came to Kansas from Ohio. In the 1870 Federal Census John is married; his wife is Basima S. F., age 26, and they have a son, Willie V., age 1. Basima was born in Pennsylvania and came to Kansas from Pennsylvania. They reside in Pottawatomie Township with Post Office of Manhattan; their land was near present day Flush.

John Hays was age 32 and a farmer when the 1875 Agricultural Census of Kansas was accomplished. He was living in Pottawatomie Township with his wife, Betha Hays, age 28, and children: Willie, age 6; Herbert, age 4; and Clarence, age 2.

On the 11th day of June 1880, John W. Hays, age 37, was farming and still living in Pottawatomie Township. His family had grown. In his household besides John were his wife Best/Beth, age 38; William, age 11; Herbert, age 9; Clarence, age 7; Lettie J., age 3; and George, age 9 months. Also, an Uncle George W. Hays, age 29, was living with them.

The 1885 Agricultural Census of Kansas found John W. Hays, age 41, living, with his family, in Pottawatomie Township where he is farming. The family members in addition to John are: B. S. F., age 39; William V., age 16; Hurburt C., age 14; Carrl W., age 12; Lettie J., age 8; George T., age 6; and Montgomery A., age 2. This census asked about Military Service. John W. was Honorably Discharged from voluntary military service in the United States Navy. He volunteered for service in West Virginia and served as an Ordinary Seaman aboard the US Prairie Bird (see story above).

The 1890 Federal Census was lost due to a fire in the basement of the Commerce Building in Washington, D.C. in 1921. This led to a more permanent and safe storage for census data. There are partial records remaining for a few states; however, Kansas is not one of these.

In the 1895 Agricultural Census of Kansas, J. W. Hays, age 52, is shown living in Shannon Township where he is farming. Family members in addition to J. W. are: B. S. T., age 49; C. W., age 21; W. V., age 26; G. T., age 16; Albert, age 10; and Jessie, age 7.

By this time in his life, John W. is beginning to have medical problems as a result of his military service. On 13 September 1898 he was Admitted to the U. S. National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. His was discharged on 22 August 1901; Cause of Discharge is listed as "Dis. Disc. G. O. 44."

Bassima Hays, age 53, was living in Soldier Township, Jackson County, Kansas, on 4 June 1900 when the 1900 Federal Census was conducted. She said she was born in November 1846 and that she is a Widow. Listed in her household are her son, George T., age 21, born August 1879, a Barber; and her daughter, Jessie B., age 11, born January 1889.

The 1905 Agricultural Census for Kansas enumerated B. S. T. Hays, age (59); C. W., age 32; and Jessie, age 16; in Pottawatomie Township in the town of Westmoreland. Also, B. S. T. Hays was enumerated in Blue Rapids, Marshall County, Kansas, in the household of A. M. Hays. This would be her son Albert M., age 22; Lou, 25; B. S. T., age 54; and Bessie, age 15. It seems that the ages are off by a little bit.

At the time of the 1910 Federal Census, Bassemin O. T. Hays [Bassima S. T. Hays], age 63, was living in the household of her Son-In-Law, Lewis Pittenger [aka Henry L. Pittneger], age 24. He was engaged in General Farming in Shannon Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. Lewis' wife is Jessie, age 21; who is the daughter of Bessemin. Lewis and Jessie married on 20 November 1907. Their son, Albert V., age one month, was born on 16 April 1910.

Mrs. B. S. S Hays [Mrs. B. S. T. Hays], age 68, was living in Fostoria at the time of the 1915 Agricultural Census of Pottawatomie County, Kansas. Living in her household was W. G. Dunn, age 23, whose Occupation was Bank Employee. Henry L. Pittenger, age 28, and his wife, Jesse, age 27, were living at Neosho, Morris County, Kansas. Their children were Albert, age 4; Theta, age 2; and Helen, age 11 months. Henry's Occupation is listed as Plumber.

In the 1920 Federal Census, dated 13 January 1920, Bassima Hays, age 73, was enumerated living in Fostoria, Shannon Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. Living with her were her grandchildren: Albert, age 9; Theta, age 7; Helen, age 6; and Pearl, age 3. Jessie, age 31, Single/Married, (Bassima's daughter) is a Lodger in Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, where she is working as a Waitress in a Restaurant. On 5 January 1920, Henry L. Pittenger, age 33, is listed as Married and a Roomer in the house of Thomas F. Mann in the City of Clay Center, Clay County, Kansas. Henry lists his Occupation as Fireman on a Stationary Engine.

John W. Hays was Re-Admitted to the U. S. National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers on 25 August 1916. His Rate of Pension was \$22.00 on 22 April 1921. John W. Hays died in the Hospital at the Home for Disabled Soldiers on 6 May 1921. Cause of death was listed as "Cerebral Hemorrhage." On the record of his hospitalization, "Mrs. Bathema Hays; Fostoria, Kansas, was notified of his death and his body was shipped to her there." His Personal Effects shipped: "By R. Ex. Voucher #125, \$23.65 Labor Money, on June 7, 1921. By Express 1 paper box June 6, 1921. Sent to Bassima S. T. Hays, Fostoria, Kansas (wife)."

B. S. T. Hays, age 77, Widow, was enumerated in the 1925 Agricultural Census of Pottawatomie County, Kansas. She was living in Fostoria, Shannon Township, in the household of C. E. Dickinson and his wife, Cora. C. E. is an Operator, R. R. Agent.

The grandchildren of B. S. T. Hays [Albert, age 14; Theta, age 12; Helen, age 10; and Pearl, age 8] are living with Mrs. Jessie Hanson, age 38, Widow, housekeeper for Clarence Carr, age 49, Single. They were living in Fostoria, Shannon Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas.

In the Federal Census of 1930, Bassima S. T. Hays, age 83, Widow, is living in Fostoria, Shannon Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas. Bassima S. T. Hays died at Wakefield, Clay County, Kansas, 25 September 1931.

This started out to be a search for the burial location for John Woodrow Hays, Civil War Veteran. It ended up being much more than that. In the end, John's burial location was not determined, but his family was pretty well tracked until the census were exhausted. John's burial location is still a question. Some think his is buried one place while others have a different opinion. Since there is no stone marker, yet there are places where he might be buried, and in several locations there are indications, from dowsing, that someone is buried without a stone. The Obituaries for both John W. Hays and for his wife Bassima S. T. (Vance) Hays, that were both found in the Westmoreland Recorder, indicate that both John W. and Bassima S. T. Hays were buried in AdMatha Cemetery (a.k.a. Jenkins Cemetery) located approximately four miles southwest of Westmoreland. There is a HAYS Family plot located there.

So, the preponderance of the evidence indicates that this Civil War Veteran is buried at AdMatha Cemetery in Pottawatomie County, Kansas. This information was passed back to the family for their use and possibly securing a Civil War Grave Marker for John Woodrow Hays, Ordinary Seaman, USS Prairie Bird, United States Navy.

Fold3 Photographic Collections

Fold3 is known for its unique collections of military records and historical documents, yet there are a vast number of photographs on the site as well. They are filed within more than a dozen photographic collections, as well as within some of the document collections. The most recent updates to digitized photographs include those from the Civil War and others from within the WWII Navy Muster Rolls. <<http://survey.fold3.com>>

The Civil War Photos are separate from the Brady Civil War Photos, yet share a common bond through a renowned team of photographers. The main distinction on Fold3 is that they come from different sources. While both sets of photos—with thousands of images in each—were taken by the Mathew Brady team of photographers during the Civil War era, the “Brady Civil War Photos” are from National Archives publication T252, “Mathew Brady Photographs of Civil War-Era Personalities and Scenes,” while the similarly named “Civil War Photos” are from the Library of Congress collection of Civil War Glass Negatives and Related Prints. Although presented under two titles, they both support the rich Civil War Collection and are free to view on Fold3.

If you’re a fan of the WWII Navy Muster Rolls—a new title featured in last month’s content update email and Fold3 Blog post—you may have noticed photographs of ships and personnel distributed within these record images, as well. The photo categories are not included with every ship, so the easiest way to locate them is to type the word “photos” in the search box on the WWII Navy Muster Rolls title page and view the resulting matches. Using the filmstrip at the bottom of the Fold3 viewer, you can browse to see the wide range of offerings for each ship. Examples include a view of the USS Coral Sea underway in 1986, Doolittle raiders aboard the USS Hornet, and Rear Admiral Moffett on the USS Langley.

These photographs are rich in historical content and complement the document images on Fold3. Using them in tandem provides an enhanced perspective of U.S. military history.

The Great Molasses Flood of 1919

Genealogists normally like to study the current events of the times in which our ancestors lived. Wars are easy to study as they are well documented in history books. Yet other calamities of bygone times are often not so well known and documented.

One great disaster in the early twentieth century was the great Molasses Flood of January 15, 1919, in Boston, Massachusetts. This sounds humorous until one reads that 21 people died when an eight-foot high wall of molasses rolled down Commercial Street at a rather high speed. Two million gallons of crude molasses can move quickly when warmed by the sun. The result was an explosion heard many miles away. Half-inch steel plates of the huge molasses tank were torn apart. The plates were propelled in all directions, hard enough to cut the girders of the elevated railway.



You could say that these unfortunate people were molassessed to death. You can read an account of this bizarre accident at: <<http://www.mv.com/ipusers/arcade/molasses.htm>.>

Pocahontas and Her Descendants

Written by Wyndham Robertson, first published in 1887 in Virginia

This book was given to RCGS by Tom Branigar in 1983. It is available for check out at the library. The flowery embellished language in which it is written is apparent on every page.

Pocahontas was the daughter of Powhatan, Chief of the Werowance, the tribe that occupied Virginia from the seaboard to the falls of its rivers. She was born about 1595, married John Rolfe who was first Secretary and Recorder-General of Virginia. She left only one child, a son.

Matoaks was reported to have been her family name, Rebecca, as she was christened, died at Gravesend, in England in 1617. She was her father's dearest daughter, the idol of her tribe, the admiration of the English and the very pet, of Nature herself. We know her from history books as the girl who interceded in her father's intended execution of John Smith and also as an ambassador to the colonists on behalf of certain Indian tribesmen who had been made prisoner by them.

History also portrays her as having provisioned the starving colonists and perhaps saving them from annihilation through that first winter. She became the interpreter between the groups, and probably by warning Smith that her father was vowing destruction, saved the colony once again from decimation.

Next we read that she was captured and lived a year in the charge of Sir Thomas Dale and the Rev. Alexander Whitaker. Having been instructed and fashioned to piety, she confessed faith of Jesus Christ, was baptized and became the wife of John Rolfe, April 1614.

The author uses several pages refuting scurrilous materials that had been written in which the dear lady was cast as a kind of harlot and the credit for Smith's rescue remanded. He states that he believes the story in its whole and puts credence in Smith's subsequent letters to his Queen.

Then in the next pages he spends a lot of verbiage in disputing later accusations of her having been lascivious and wanton. He proves that she was married to John Rolfe and cites the record of the ceremony, on April 5, 1614.

In the subsequent pages the author defends the reputation of John Rolfe, as well as quoting his remarks about his love for Pocahontas and desire to take her as his wife. The pedigree of John Rolfe is given and shows that he was a twin, born in 1585 to John Rolfe and Dorothea Mason and baptized along with his brother Eustacius.

Finally, the text gets down to the son of Pocahontas and John Rolfe, Thomas Rolfe, who was born in 1615, married Jane Poythress and left only one daughter named Jane.

After the death of his mother Thomas Rolfe was taken charge of by his uncle, Henry Rolfe, of London. When he was grown, he returned to Virginia in 1640, and took up residence on his father's property sixteen miles below Richmond. He was granted possession of Fort James with 400 acres of land adjoining provided that he kept six men on the premises. For this effort he and those men were exempted from public taxes.

Next in line of descent was Jane Rolfe who married Col. Robert Bolling in 1675. Their issue was one child, a son. John Bolling.

John Bolling, third in descent was born in 1676 and died 1729. He married Mary Kennon, daughter of Dr. Kennon and left one son and five daughters.

Fourth in descent was John Bolling who married in 1728, Elizabeth Blair, niece of the founder of William and Mary College.

Fifth in line was Thomas Bolling B 1785, died 1804, Married Elizabeth Gay.

From then on the book lists the descendants down to Jane C. Coleman who married Charles E. Hamilton. Surnames include: Murray, Gordon, Knox,. Davies, Whittle, Walke, Robertson, Christian, Morris, Garrett, Archer, Scott, Payne, Wiggington, Cralle, Gray and many others.

There are pages of appendix explaining the various persons listed and their possible connections to the family. Alas, there is no index to facilitate the researching of individuals. The good news is that the book is not very long.

This is a little thin book rather difficult to read, but of certain interest to those who may be connected to the families or who are interested in the intricacies of the history of the early Virginia colony.

Reviewed by Janeice Crosson



John Rolfe



Pocahontas

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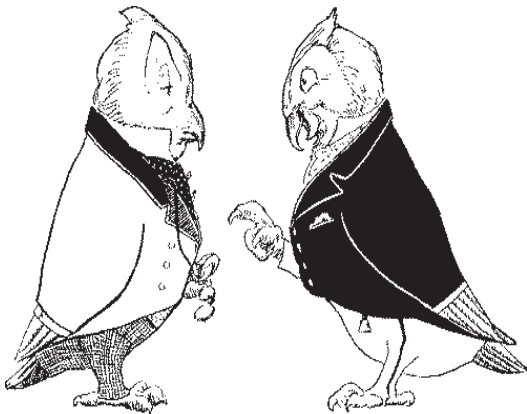
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#251, Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items printed in the Manhattan Mercury and Manhattan Daily Nationalist during the period of September 12, 1938 thru 25 November 25, 1939 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas



There is a rumor going 'round that some members have not yet paid their 2013 dues. But I hope you are not one of them. Remember, you won't get the May issue of the Kansas Kin unless your membership is up to date.

Kansas Kin

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Membership: Calendar year family dues are \$30.00. 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.

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RCGS Programs for 2013, Manhattan Public Library

June 23, 2:00 p.m.

**A Visit with K-Staters in Sunset Cemetery
 By Cheryl Collins, Director Riley Co. Historical
 Museum At Sunset Cemetery, Manhattan, Kansas**

Check the website for an updated list.

Nov - Annual Meeting at Zeandale,

The library will be closed

Independence Day July 4
 Thanksgiving, Nov 28
 Christmas, Dec 25
 New Years Day Jan 1, 2014

From the Editor

Most of us are spring cleaning again. As you weed out materials that are taking up space in your bookshelves and offices, and for which you have no more need, consider whether they might be of use to some other genealogical researcher. We have been receiving some very interesting materials in the library lately, see the book reviews in this issue. Maybe you have some like that.

It is not exactly timely, but who knows how much snow is still coming along? We could certainly use a good lighter weight snow shovel. We get our sidewalks cleaned for us, but still the librarians have to clear off the porches and the old shovel is not very good any more.

As always we could use some more librarians and computer assistants. You can get all the training you need so don't let lack of experience hold you back. from volunteering your time.

New Members

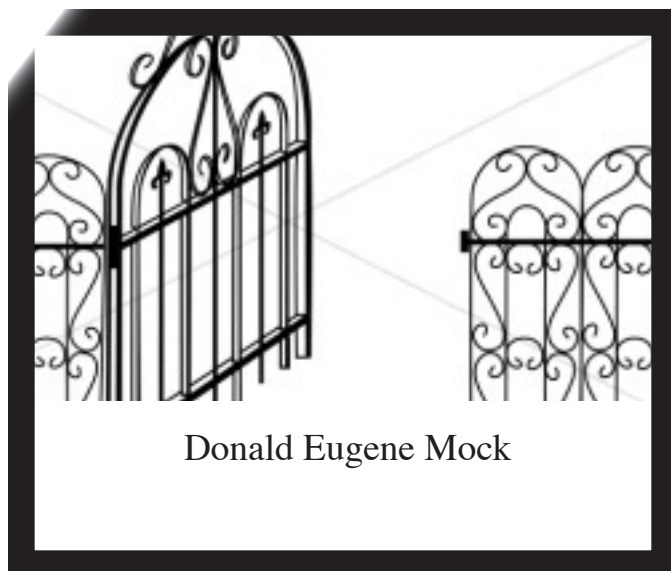
Robert Desanto, Manhattan
Moir Brooke Ukena, Wamego
Malissa M. Hunt, Wamego
Kay Stith, Manhattan

Save Those Best Choice Bar Codes

They are worth money to our society. Just remember to include the whole thing, especially the numbers below the lines. Bring or mail them to the library. Pauline will take it from there.



In Memorium



Donald Eugene Mock

Research on the Range

The 39th Annual Conference of the
Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies
co-hosted by
Harvey County Genealogical Society.

Dyck Arboretum of the Plains 177 W. Hickory St.
Hesston, Kansas

Saturday June 8, 2013

Speakers will include archivists, curators, and directors of Libraries, Museums, Archives, and Special Collections throughout Kansas.

These knowledgeable people will make us aware of the many resources they provide to help us with our family history research.

Don't miss this chance to learn of new sources that are nearby. Mail in your registrations by May 25 to insure your lunch and conference materials. You can download a form from the KCGS website
<<http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/kcgs>>

Some Old Settlers

The following article appeared in the Randolph Enterprise of 14 September 1925, copied by Sylvester C. Ekart

Our friend, S. C. Baker of Riley, one of the pioneers of Riley County, had been asked to make a talk about pioneer settlers and pioneer living at the Old Settlers Reunion at Green last week. He had prepared a part of what he expected to say but was unable to attend the reunion so he sent the manuscript to the editor of the Monitor and asked him to read it for him. In his letter to Mr. Moon, Mr. Baker said: "I can't think of another man who I would rather have represent me than you, for you know more about the early history of that section than any one I know. Tell them I send them my best wishes for the organization and hope to attend more regularly in the years to come." Following is Mr. Baker's address which was read by Isaac Moon at the Old Settler's Reunion at Green Friday afternoon.

Fellow citizens assembled here on this the 36th annual gathering known as the Old Settlers Reunion. While it has been held at Fancy Creek each year until late years, yet I always found more room was needed each year that could be secured on Fancy Creek. In looking over this gathering I fail to notice many symptoms of this being a real old settlers gathering. The few white head ones I see know well why there isn't more here in 1925. I think it very appropriate to keep this name just what you call it, partly in memory of the ones who organized and who enjoyed so much to look forward to the old settlers reunion. Your fathers and mothers and grandfathers and grandmothers know the names of the early settlers on Fancy Creek from Randolph up. I know a good many of them, such as Shellenbaum, the Fryhofers, Wisendanger, Ed Secrest, Sol Secrest, Heller, Polsom Gugenhan, Burk, August and Fred Winkler, Neihenke, Pickett, Reuben Norris, Reece Brethour, Moon, Spurrier, White, Dr. Randolph, J. J. Myers and Charley Caley. There are dozens of others who have lived in this portion of the state who have enjoyed these annual gatherings. I have lived in Riley County for sixty years and have tried hard to appreciate the wonderful changes that have taken place.

Those early settlers never dreamed that those great prairies from Fancy Creek south to the Fort Riley Reservation and from Fancy Creek north to the Nebraska

state line could ever be settled up like they are. They figured on it being a great grazing ground with plenty of water in the creeks. Everyone built their log house down by the stream. And there was room in any house to keep a traveler, as they all carried their bedding in their covered wagons. No such charges. Glad to get acquainted. Today they build up on the section line and that big house they will tell you, "We don't keep travelers, its only so far to town" Or if you get a chance to stay ten to one they charge you hotel prices. On account of the war of 1861-1865 many a man near here risked everything he had, including mother and babies in the log house, all over Kansas, in order that our flag, the states and stripes, might mean the same to the people of the Southern states as it does to the people of the North, East or West. Or when one of the great ships of the United States comes into port and where on earth hats off to the Stars and Stripes, the flag of the free and the home of the brave. And so my friends, its up to you to call this gathering just what you are the Old Settlers Reunion. It would take too long to mention one-fourth of the changes that have taken place since Shellenbaum, Ed Secrest, Sol Secrest and August and Fred Winkler and other started thing to going on Fancy Creek. The Dexters at Clay Center, G. W. Higinbotham, Bill Higinbotham and E. B. Purcell at Manhattan. The last name reminds me of my first winter's work in Kansas which was on the Blue River at Timber City, between Randolph and Cleburne. The city consisted of a log house and an addition, after ten or twelve of us men had got to work. This was the winter of 1865 and 1866. Purcell let a contract to get out the square timbers for the first dam built at Rocky Ford in 1866. Many of you know the dam was washed out. Another was built which went out and the one there now, which is wonderful piece of engineering was built later.

For may years I wondered if I could get a piece of one of those square timbers that I helped hew out at Timber City in 1865 and 1866. At last I got what I wanted and use it as a seat. While it would not compare to the modern office seat or any up to date sitting room seat I prize it the most of any seat we have and so have a copy of the following attached. "This seat is a part of one of the big square timbers which were framed into the first dam built at Rocky Ford in 1866 by E. R. Purcell. This piece of timber was gotten out

by the firm of Vanatwerp and Mossman at Timber City. S. C. Baker was one of the men on the job when a boy past seventeen. When the dam went out it left some lodged down the river. On August 27, 1925, myself at 78 past, my son Everett and a Grant Decker, helped put it here after 56 years since it was hewn out. "HAVE A SEAT."

Do you know that I would like to have that seat find its way into that big log cabin in Manhattan City Park where so many relics of the early settlers of Riley County are being preserved. Most of you older people know that the further we get from some thing we had to do with the more we like to talk about it. Just listen to the old people talk and laugh about the way we used to do. Not long ago I was talking with a minister who said he was 60 and was born in Kansas, well down toward the Missouri State line. Said when he was a boy he remembered that his father had stored in the safe of their log house plenty of dried buffalo beef killed west of the Blue River. Where are the buffalo now? Where is out West now? You think no more of going to Denver in 1925 than they used to think of going to some western country with their emigrant wagons. A good many times the government has sent long mule trains and soldiers from Fort Riley up the Republican, Smoky Hill, Solomon and Saline Rivers to protect against the Indians or so that emigrants could go through. An so it is plain to be seen that the early settlers in Kansas were instrumental in preserving the Union and thereby liberating the Cubans from the oppression of the Spanish government and on account of the Union victories raised up an army in the U. S. big enough to go over across the Atlantic to restore peace in the World War. Many of the men around us who give themselves credit for having helped to win the World War. They are entitled to credit. Their experiences in the cantonments being fitted for a soldier, the trip across the Atlantic, and the splendid assistance they gave while there, then the welcome home by all. The boys who never came home will never know it, but where the American soldiers are buried in France is to the American Citizens the most sacred and the dearest spot on the other side of the Atlantic. But the effects of that war on the world is what is racking the brains of the brainiest men in the world. You are willing to tax yourselves to the limit in educating your children. You are educating yourself every day by reading the big dailies, the news of the United States

and the world and our government brings that paper right to your homes.

Since the war conditions have brought about such changes that the average person hardly realizes where he is. There is a doubt about his keeping quite up with his neighbor, who is about to invest in an aeroplane instead of riding in an automobile, its going rather slow if you haven't a radio set in your homes and yet some contend that we are no happier and contented today than were the first settlers who looked to getting a home and what a home might mean to them. Those mothers in the early days in Kansas were just as loyal to their husbands to their neighbors and to their religion as you of today. Some of you can go into your homes and find articles that are bring kept just because of their age. Perhaps it was brought here from some other country and the older it gets the more it is prized. Yet the progress of the times has been mindful of mother and the girls.

Many of your homes are large enough to set the old log house up in your spare room. You are not obliged to saddle a horse to go visiting to you neighbors two or three miles away. Your daughter has grown up and never took a horseback ride, if the lover comes with anything but a first class automobile he will hardly get a chance to come in the future. If he was late it was because he stopped at the barber's and had a wait his won turn, there were so many ladies ahead of him.

The days have gone and been almost forgotten when father, mother and the children all went in the lumber wagon to church down at Winkler, and to Uncle Johns. Let father and mother have the spring seat. The boys put plenty of hay in the wagon. My! but weren't those prairie chickens cooked nice for dinner. Father drove so like fury across the prairie coming home that when he drove across an old road he came near throwing us all out. Don't' you remember mother said, "Look out pa, we've hit the Mormon trail." That trail was as wide in places as one of the streets of Green. That great Mormon trail that came up through this section of Kansas will come in for notoriety some time. There must be people here today who owned pasture in which that trail can yet be found. I followed it once from where it crossed Wildcat Creek to where it crossed Fancy Creek in the Moon and Spurrier farms and on to the northwest. You are careful to tell if you

were in the great Mormon tabernacle at Salt Lake City, Utah, but we are talking of when the Mormons were trying to find a country to develop. In 1845 or eighty years ago they crossed Fancy Creek.

See what followed the building of this line of railroad from the crossing of the Blue River over to the Republican, all these beautiful farms and homes and the thrifty towns of Leonardville, Lasita and Green. On July 28, I read in the Daily Capitol of the reunion of the survivors of the Moon family, who settle on Fancy Creek in the spring of 1858. The reunion held here in Green at the home of Earl Dugan. The original stock was Elihu and Mary Barr Moon. The account I read never spoke of there being a full Moon among the seventy guests. Their near neighbors, the Spurriers near the Mormons crossing Fancy Creek, ought to have been at that reunion. I don't suppose there are many, perhaps none here who would remember Aaron Silver, who used to preach in the school house and in homes of the early settlers. He lived near Riley Center in the early days. While not a speaker or a thinker who would compare with the ministers of today, he was probably as sincere as the ministers we hear in 1925.

That great champion of Christianity and Democracy, W. J. Bryan, who was laid to rest up at Washington in July who took such a part in the Tennessee evolution case, was the means perhaps of cementing together the people of the United States of America in the worship of the same God that was worshipped in the little log house by the earliest settlers in Kansas. Bryan was a great man, a great thinker and a great orator and as a politician and orator piled up a fortune while most politicians get busted. Leonardville Monitor.

Why Not Whitson?

The following article appeared in the Randolph Enterprise of 25 May 1925, copied by Sylvester C. Ekart

The streets in Randolph are named, for the most part, with names of trees. The exceptions are Main, North, South, Center, East and West. If there is to be any deviation from this, why not use "Whitson?" Why Whitson? "Listen, my children and you shall

hear" of the dashing ride of John Whitson that made of this territory in the early days free homes for free men.

Lardiner (Gardner) Randolph left his native state of North Carolina when a young man, settling in the woods of Tennessee. Neighbors soon crowded him there so he crossed the Ohio into Illinois and established a trading post and post office called Randolph Grove. Again civilization, crowded him so he shook the Illinois dust from his feet and turned his face westward, crossing the Mississippi and the Missouri and traveling on until he came to the junction of what is now Fancy Creek and the Blue River. With his numerous sons and sons-in-law he "landed here fully determined to add his mite in turning the new territory of Kansas into a slave state." One son-in-law settled on Baldwin Creek, which was named after him. Another son and son-in-law settled up Fancy Creek as far west as the Wiesendanger place where Court Haller now lives. They expected in this manner to hold all the territory between these points, keeping out homesteaders by blustering and bullying. This was in the year 1855.

The next year three young men came up the Blue Valley and liking the land they "Squatted" on some of the land claimed by the Randolphs along Fancy Creek. One of these was Uncle Ed Secrest who has chronicled these events for us. They tried to drive them out but the squatters had the law on their side. More people came so to hold the land they tried a scheme used in the early days to hold large bodies of land, they laid out a town or three of them. One, called Blue City, included the farms now occupied by Ray and Roy Bergsten. Another, Timber City, included Mariadahl and the timber north of it, called Timber City today. The third town was Randolph which included also farm land east and north of the present town site.

Along came two more young men who liked the looks of the country, J. K. Whitson and John Kress. They liked it so well that they jumped the town site of Randolph. They helped each other in cutting and placing four logs in a square, representing the first

round of a log cabin foundation, each of his chosen quarter section. Of course, there was a fuss which ended in a “claim contest,” a common occurrence then.

The U. S. Land Office at that time (1859) was located at Ogden. The free state settlers had a good reason to fear the prejudice and bias of the Buchanan officials. Both of the contesting parties were on hand in force with their friends as witnesses. The taking of testimony and trial lasted the greater part of two day. We had our teams and prairie schooner with camping outfits along and made ourselves at home in frontier style. The decision of the land office was to the effect that neither party had made a bona fida settlement and that the disputed tracts reverted back to the original status. “The claimant who first made a settlement would be recognized as victor.” There was a race between Britton Randolph and J. K. Whitson, whose claim had included the present town site of Randolph.

At that time the usual mode of travel was by a horseback and they were not hampered by fences but followed the path that was the shortest distance between the two points. Ogden was 27 miles from Randolph by this method of traveling and much depended on the speed and endurance of their horses. “Randolph” kept to the divide west of Mill Creek, Whitson crossed the breakers and stony bluffs of Wildcat and Mill Creek and turned out of his course to the home of his friend, Jonas Kress who lived one mile up the creek from what is now Stockdale. His object was to change horses. On a fresh charger and with renewed hopes he pressed on northward over bluff and through ravine toward his goal. “Leaping from his foam flecked horse and seizing an axe he plied it vigorously for a half hour in cutting down a tree for a house log, when on looking up he beheld his antagonist rushing along on his jaded nag, looking woe begone and crestfallen. The young abolitionist had won the race, the day and his home. Therefore, if there is to be a name chosen for an unnamed street in Randolph, why not choose Whitson? A reader.

The Top Ten Things You Don't Know About Women's Maiden Names.

These are taken from *The Hidden Half of the Family: A Sourcebook for Women's Genealogy* by Christina Kassabian Schaefer, published by the Genealogical Publishing Company.

1. French women often used their maiden names on official records and legal documents.
2. Married women from Scandinavian countries customarily kept their maiden names, but should also be looked for under their husband's surname.
3. In the American colonial period, Dutch marriage contracts allowed women to preserve their maiden names and their individual legal status. But, after 1690, the Dutch colonists began adopting the English tradition of using the husband's surname.
4. In Europe, German and Polish Catholic women's deaths were recorded using only their maiden names not their married names.
5. Spanish surnames are often dual names taken from the paternal name combined with the maternal name. Married Hispanic women always used their maiden names on legal documents. In other records, they should be searched for under both their maiden name and their husband's legal name. The word "de" (for "spouse of") may precede their husband's surname when added to their own.
6. Italian women used their maiden names on legal documents and in official records.
7. Jewish family names ending with -s or -es are matronymic-derived from the name of a mother or wife.
8. Quaker women often used their maiden name as a middle name after marriage
9. Scottish widows went back to using their maiden names after the death of their husbands.
10. In parts of Wales, up to present times, it was a custom for some women to retain their maiden names after marriage.

Settlement of the Blue Valley in the Vicinity of Randolph

These articles appeared in the *Randolph Enterprise* on 8, 11, 15, 18 and 29 June and 6 and 13 July 1925.

They were authored by C. V. Dahlberg, a son of Carl Johan (C. J.) Dahlberg whose history is recorded on pages 302-304 of "Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairies", Riley County Genealogical Society 1976.

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart

June 8, 1925, the following history of the early settlement of this vicinity was written by Mr. C. V. Dahlberg, who came to America in the spring of 1854, and was therefore a part of the history he writes. Written in sketches entirely for memory Mr. Dahlberg has wrote the particular information for his children and grandchildren, but we have prevailed upon him to let us print the story for the benefit of all the children whose parents settled here about that time, as well as for the information of all those who have, or may, come after. The sketches will be continued from time to time as space permits.-Editor.

Preface

In January, 1913, in the fifty-sixth year since my arrival in Kansas as boy of eight years of age. An attempt to chronicle some of the most important events which can yet be recalled to memory after so long a lapse of time, without the aid of notes, as I did not then, at an time, think of ever writing a history, will be an exceedingly difficult undertaking.

As I am entirely devoid of particulars and dates, my jottings will be scattered. However, in the course of my ramblings, I may be able to reproduce from memory some incidents that may throw some light upon the life of the early pioneers and first settlers in the first Swedish settlement in Riley and Pottawatomie Counties of the Big Blue Valley as it is called. But as I have already stated, from lack of facts, I shall be compelled to make my jottings about my own family and its career, and occasionally make mention of the rest of the early settlers whenever an opportunity affords, and if at the end

of my ramblings and my earthly and humble career, my simple efforts may have raised the curtain of time and in some measure thrown some rays of light upon the lives and privations of the early settlers of the Big Blue Valley, of which the present generation knows nothing, then my humble efforts shall nor have been in vain, and I shall consider myself amply rewarded, Yours very truly, C. V. Dahlberg, Lindsborg, Kansas. Started in the year 1913, to write the original, am rewriting it now in the years 1921, at the age of 72 years, C. V. D.

The Home in Sweden

Among the first things to mention in this narrative is the introduction of the principal subject of the sketch. Mr. C. J. Dahlberg was born on 17th day of July 1822, in Christdala, Soken, Kalmer Lan, Sweden. His young life was spent on the farm of his widowed mother his father having died when the son was ten years old. When fifteen years of age he assumed entire control of the estate together with his mother, whose death occurred in Sweden in 1874, at the advanced age of 95 years. In Sweden, on the fourteenth day of October, 1845, occurred the marriage of our subject to Johanna Gustava Gustafson of Vederhult Havena Socken Kalmer Lan, an adjoining socken to Christdala and near neighbors. He at once brought his young wife to his mother's home, called "Fagerback," where they at one went to housekeeping, and where he farmed until in the spring of 1854 when struck by America fever, he disposed of all his property, personal and real and with his family consisting of a wife and three children one son, the writer and two daughters emigrate to America, where it was said that the hogs wandered about already fried and with knife and fork sticking in their back ready for the passerby to cut and eat. But we must have landed on the wrong shore for we never found them. The route chosen for the trip was from Oscar Hamn by steamer on the Kalmer sound to Kalmer, then by steamer on the Baltic to Lubeck, Germany, thence by rail across Schleswig Holstein to Hamburg, Germany, then by towboat through the river Elbe to the North Sea and across it to Hull, England. Thence across England to Liverpool, where after a week's waiting a sailing

vessel was boarded on the Atlantic Ocean with New York, United States of North America, as its aim. The trip across the Atlantic was exceedingly difficult and slow, as most of the time the wind was against us, which left the ship drifting, thus losing in the night time what was gained in the day. The little craft pitched and tossed among the waves and it often seemed as though it would go under, and the passenger, numbering about 450, were always in a panic, but due to the heroic efforts of its splendid crew and its manly Captain, after a perilous voyage of nine weeks on the stormy Atlantic, we landed safely in the New York harbor, about the last days of August 1854.

To describe the feeling of the poor passengers when they could set foot on dry land is an utter impossibility and can be more easily be imagined than told. After a few days stop in Castle Garden, New York, the journey was continued by rail and canal boat as far west as they extended, that is, as far west as any railroad was built at that time and on the night of the fifth of September we reached the end of the track in the little town of Camden, now Midland, on the Rock River in Rock Island County, Illinois. Here the entire company and their luggage were dumped off on some piles of bridge timbers on the banks of the river where the track ended and where a bridge was being built. The remainder of the night was spent the best way possible and on the following morning the families scattered out in the little city to see about location. A two room cottage was rented and that had to suffice for two families of five persons each. Not long afterwards, on account of the exposure and change of climate, two members each family were taken sick and the two daughters in our family age seven and three years, and the husband and daughter in the other family died, and all three girls were buried at the same time side by side in a little graveyard on the island. Such were the initial steps of the early immigrants. Some over a year was spent at this place during which time our father was sick all the time with fever and ague, and could do little or no work. In the spring of 1856, he, with his family moved out closer to Andover, in Henry

County, Illinois, on a little farm of 80 acres which he farmed that summer, but on account of his poor health and being persuaded by a friend to accompany him to Kansas, he traded his farm for yoke of oxen and an old wooden axle wagon, and in the spring of 1857, about the second week of June, started overland for Kansas, the promised land of the west, with his ox team and all his belongings and his family, which was then only wife and son on the wagon and leading a pony and two yearling colts.

The Trip to Kansas

June 11, the route led west from Swedona to the Mississippi River, thence through southern Iowa through the cities of Mount Pleasant, Fairfield, Bloomfield others on into Missouri, over to St. Joseph, on to the western border where the Missouri River was crossed, this time again on a rickety steam ferry. How it could be possible to manage an ox team on ferries and such dangerous place is hard to understand by anyone who had not tried it, but it went and we got through alright. From St. Joseph we angled across the country, which was then said to be Kansas, in a southwesterly direction and struck the Kaw River at a little place called Indianola, now extinct, but then somewhere in the vicinity of where Topeka is now. From there we journeyed on up the Kaw Valley to Manhattan at the mouth of the Blue River which we crossed on a pontoon bridge on the evening of the 12th day of July 1857, and camped at night on the town site by the side of the beautiful Big Blue River. This, however, was not the end of our journey as our address tag read: "Randolph, Riley County, Kansas." We were then in Riley County but not a Randolph, as we were told that Randolph was about twenty-one miles up the Blue River, so after making some few purchases we started on toward our journey's end. We crossed the river again at Juniata, six miles up the river, on a pontoon bridge, as there was no road up the river on the west side. There was not much of a road on either side, for that matter, as there was nothing but a horseback trail where old Mr. Gardner Randolph carried the mail on horseback between Manhattan and Randolph twice a week.

I do not know but what we were the first to drive a team all the way between Manhattan and Randolph as we had to cut our way across the creeks and through the timber, as the road was too narrow for the wagon to go through between the trees. The first night we camped just after crossing the river at Juniata, and on the day following as we were toiling on in the hot July sun about 11:00 a. m. we met a man on horseback. We stopped him and asked how far it was to Randolph. He laughed and pointed at himself and said, "it is here, that's me," that was old Mr. Randolph on his way to Manhattan with the mail. We told him we were on our way there to settle. He became very much interested in us and talked a long time before he proceeded. This was somewhere close to the old Tom Pierce place below Garrison. Another night on the way and in the evening of the 15th day of July, we arrived safely at the house of the first Swedish settler, John A Johnson, a single man who had come with a Mr. Shannon from Galesburg, Illinois, in 1855 and settled where he then lived. His brother Nels Johnson, who had come in 1856, lived at his house then while he got a cabin built on his own place.

June 15, we stayed there overnight and felt very much relieved, having reached our very perilous journey's end. The next day father and the Johnson brothers started out afoot up the river to look at land with a view of getting a location. The land was then all open for settlement under the preemption law at \$1.25 an acre, but was not surveyed until that same fall when the government surveyors went through. They proceeded as far as to what was known to the early settlers as Timber City, which was noted for its big spring, which was indeed a marvel of its kind. It emptied out a foaming stream of ice cold crystal water, through a round opening in the clay bank under the hill and was about eight inches in diameter and came with such a force that it make a roar that could be hard a long way and make a creek from the spring to the river large enough to row a common boat in. To this remarkable place we moved on the seventeenth day of July and on father's birthday

when he was thirty-four years old. We camped there a few days with a view of taking it for a claim, but on further investigation found that it was claimed by the Randolphs, as they had made the first improvement on it by laying a foundation of four logs on the same and thus held it as their property.

In the meantime father kept looking around and one day wandered across the river and got up on a large smooth bottom where the bluestem stood higher than his head so he could not see the end of the land before him, but by breaking through this thick mass westward for a about 100 rods he came to a creek with lots of fine clear running water in it and an abundance of timber on its banks. The creek he followed upward for some distance until he came to a gentle bend where he halted and then and there decided to locate and marked the spot by blazing some of the trees on the bank of the creek, after which he wended his way back to the river and came back over into camp. The next day he hooked up and pulled down to the river to the place where he had crossed the day before. He had to cut his way through the timber to the river and drove in, but came near being stuck in quick sand, but finally got out on the other side on a fine smooth sandbar, out his way to the level bottom land, broke through the tall grass to the bend where he stopped and unloaded and said, "This is our home."

He at once set to work cutting tress for house logs and dragging them together with the oxen to the spot where the cabin was to be built, hewed them on two sides in nice straight logs eight inches thick and 16 to 22 feet long, building a house therewith 16x22 feet outside, one and one half stories high, covering it with clapboard which he made from large oak cut in blocks two feet long and split out with a flow. The floor was made by splitting nice, straight hickory logs into quarters on or halves and hewing them smooth on one side and the ends sized to about two inches to lay smooth on logs to serve as joists. Material was plentiful, but was on the stump and had to be used green and worked out by hand, a slow process for one man, but he was strong and eager and by the 10th of November the same year the house was

ready for occupancy, and it proved to be a remarkable day in the history of the pioneer family, as an incident occurred which was of an unusual nature.

The writer, then only a little over eight year old, was sent afoot in the middle of the night, three miles to a neighbor, the Randolph family, to call the good old lady to the Dahlberg home. The night was starlit and bright and still but frosty and cold, and the young messenger did not tarry long on each foot on the Indian trail which wound around along the hillside and over deep and gloomy gullies but ran all the way got there all right and succeed in arousing the kind lady from her midnight slumber. Without any further deliberations she got up and dressed went out somewhere and go a horse saddled and mounted it, after which she caught one hand of the messenger, swing him up on the horse behind herself and stated off. The object of the early morning horseback ride, in that crisp and frost November day was not for mere pleasure, not was it revealed to the messenger. We arrived somewhat overdue and was informed that a fine baby girl had come to stay at the settlers' cabin, a while ahead of our arrival. Thus was born the first white girl on the frontier, or west of the Big Blue River. A robust and healthy child she was and grew up in spite of the many privations of the early pioneers and at the age of 19 became the wife of A. G. Axelton, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Axelton also early settlers who came by horse team from Galesburg, Illinois in 1858, and settled in Pottawatomie County, just across the river from our place. Their only daughter Miss Sophia Axelton, became the wife of Edward Secrest, then a soldier of the Civil War and a pioneer of Fancy Creek in Riley County, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser having settled their in 1856. A family of seven children were born to them three sons and four daughters. One son died in infancy and two daughters at maturity, the rest grew up and were well educated. Mr. and Mrs. Axelton had been very fortunate in all their undertakings and acquire a lot of wealth, having raised a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, who have all grown up to become useful and respected men and women.

John Sanderson, also of Galesburg, Illinois came here at the same time the Axeltons did and settled

with his family consisting of wife and one daughter on Swede Creek, in Riley County, where he lived and farmed for a good many years and has long since passed beyond. Five more children were born to them, who all living, but one daughter who died after maturity.

June 18, Peter Carlson and family who came from Illinois the same year that we did and settled on Swede Creek, consisting of a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, also deserve mention. They had many hardships and privations in the beginning of their settlement. The wife and mother died the second year, or in 1858, and was the first Swede woman to be buried on Kansas soil on a little plateau close to the south bank of the beautiful Swede Creek, which name it got from the fact that Mr. Carlson, a Swede, was the first to explore its fertile valley and settle at its mouth. It was later settled clear to its head by Germans, namely Adolph Fred and Herman Toburen, Meismeyer, Klocke, Wohler, Sondker, Ever-smeyer, Kaump Richter, Oberhelman, Johnsmeyer and others whose names I can not now recall.

Nils Christensen, a single man from Denmark, came to the valley in 1858 and took a claim on the river two miles northeast of our place, where he lived the remainder of his life and acquired quite a bit of property. He used to freight across the plains between Leavenworth, Kansas and Denver, Colorado, with ox team during the sixties and had many a tussle with the Indian s on the pains, who came very near scalping him at times. He usually made two trips a year. June 2, 1864, he was married to Christine Johnson. Seven children were born to them, three sons and four daughters, who have all grown up and become useful and respected men and women.

Kars Pearson and wife came the same year and settled on the same bottom and neighbor to Mr. Christensen. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Pearson enlisted and served his country to the end of the war and came home but lost his eyesight in the service so was not capable of doing much thereafter, and died many years ago. They had two sons, Albert and Edwin, the former a

truck farmer in California the latter a merchant at Burdick, Kansas for many years, now dead. Their mother also is dead.

Samuel P. Rolander, a single man came in company with Peter Carlson in 1857 and settled in Pottawatomie County just south of us. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted and served in the cavalry to the end and came through without a scratch, but was killed in a runaway accident September 1, 1879. He was married to Lovisa Larson in Atchison, Kansas, while their on a furlough during the war. She at once moved with her parents to the farm and helped her father tend it until her husband came home from the war. To them were born five children, one son and four daughters. The son died in childhood but the girls are living three in California and one in Olsburg, the wife of his nephew, Evert L. Axelton.

An old couple from New York settled in 1855 in Pottawatomie County, east of us by the name of Jacob Van brunt. The lady, a former school teacher taught the first school in the settlement. She taught privately at her home, had two pupils, Miss Emma Johnson and your humble scribe. At recess we had to go with her into the corn field and pull week among the corn, carry them with us to the end of the row and throw them into the timber at the edge of the field. I attended this school only a few days, as it was too difficult for me to get across the river. They only there a few years when then sold out to a Mr. Frost of Arkansas, who afterward sold the place to a Mr. Peter Ipsen, a Dane from Manhattan.

June 22, a young Irish couple also settled on the same bottom in 1857 and built a small log cabin close to he river across from where we lived. He made only one opening in the cabin, which, of course, served as the door. It did all right as long as it was warm so they could have the door open, but when winter came and it got cold so they had to have it closed, they were in total darkness. This distressed the good lady so she told her husband, Mr. McGane was his name "Mac, you go over to Mr. Dahlberg and get him to come over and cut a hole in the wall for a window, so we can get some light in here." So he did, and father went over and

cut the hole in question. When it was finished Mrs. Mack was so elated over the result she said in a loud voice, "I wouldn't take five dollars for that hole." And she would have need to badly as she didn't have five dollars to her name. They lived there only two years when they sold out to Casper Siebert, a German who lived there near all his life or until he got too old to work, when they sold out and moved to St. Marys, Kansas. He was also one of our neighbors who served in the Civil War.

William and Charles Meyer and Fred Toburen took a claim on our bottom on the west side of the creek in 1857. Fred soon parted and went up on Swede Creek and got a claim of his own, and lived there until he died of old age. Charley was drowned in Fancy Creek in August 1863. William lived on a few years but finally sold out to his brother-in-law Mr. (Casper) Siebert and moved up toward May Day and later to Leonardville.

Our settlement grew a little slowly, one after another came and took up the land on the river, the bluff and high prairie no one would look at or have nothing in those days and it was not until 1866-70 that anyone began to settle the prairies, as they thought they were no good to grow any crops on, but they at last found out that the bluffs were valuable, if not indispensable for pasture and grazing as we could not let the cattle and horses run at large as heretofore, after all the good land had been taken for farming. Lucky then was he who had secured a "bluff" close to his home or he would go without or buy some at a distance. These lands are now worth hundreds of dollars an acre whereas they could be bought then for \$3.50 and up." The Johnsons, mother and three brothers and sisters, came to the valley in 1859, and settled. The mother, a quite old lady, not accustomed to our climate, coming direct from Sweden as they did, was taken sick and died in the fall of 1860, and was buried in Peter Johnson's meadow. Thus a thought of a burying place was started and with and in the spring a tract of 40 acres was bought and chartered as church property. In 1868 John Johnson a Swedish minister, came to the valley, stopping about two weeks preaching the Gospel and confirming a class, also organized the congregation which was called "Mariedahl" in

memory of the Johnson mother as her name was Marie.

In the fall of 1864, N. A. Peterson, a single man, came from Sweden and took a homestead up the creek adjoining our farm on the north. He was married the next fall to Miss Caroline Salberg, a young lady who came to this country from Sweden. They were very successful and acquired a good deal of property. To them were born twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, one son died in infancy, the rest all grew up and are respected men and women. The old people are long since dead.

John Ekblad and John A. Swenson, single also, came in Peterson's company and settled around here. Swenson is dead, but Ekblad is still living in his old home at Mariadahl, and he and his wife are both fairly spry for their age. He was married to Charlotta Johnson in the spring of 1866. To them were born eight children, five sons and three daughters, two daughters have since died. The sons are all living, one is a minister, two are medical doctors and two are farming. Ekblad was a stone mason from Sweden and in the spring of 1866 he got the contract to build the church at Maridahl which was built out of stone. He also built several other houses the next few years for the settlers who came to make their home in the valley. That spring his two brothers Frank and August Ekblad, came from Sweden. They were also stone masons and also worked on the church.

Miss Sophia Axelton was the first regular teacher, teaching a school in 1862 first in J. A Johnson's house and later in a little log school house by the roadside between Axleton's and J. A. Johnson in Pottawatomie County. I attended this school a few months that was principally all the schooling I had except two months in Manhattan in 1869-7. School was not considered so important then as it is now. The main thing then was work so I had to quit and go home and help as we were building a new house that year up by the hills along the main road. It was built of stone 25x36 feet, two stories and basement, and was quite a big job, and we did most of the work ourselves, father and I, except the masonry. It was finished by the 5th of October 1870, and we moved into it that day, on my baby sister's birthday when she was five years old.

My only brother, John Luther, born May 18, 1860, and a sister, Emily Susela, born October 11, 1862, died in the fall, the former November 15 (1885) and the later on November 12 (1885), from an epidemic of typhoid fever. They were aged 25 and 23 years respectively. These grown children taken from the home within a month was too much of a blow to my mother, so she broke down and was never well from then on. Her ailment finally developed into dropsy and she died after years of much suffering, December 7, 1893. She was a little over 65 years old, thus ended the early career of a true and noble mother who would always sacrifice for the sake of making other happy.

Father then lived on alone in the old home which was rented to different parties until 1895, when his son-in-law A. G Axelton, bought the farm and moved over after which he lived with them until his death which occurred on October 22, 1914 at the advanced age of 91 years. He sleeps in the Mariadahl Cemetery beside his wife and three children who had gone before.

Our settlement grew little by little as some came every year. S. P. Johnson and family and Samuel Anderson and family came in 1865 and settled close to Randolph. They are dead years ago but some of their children are still living around there. The Flobergs, Melgren brothers, Anders Quist and the Velens came in 1867.

The year 1857 was a very rainy one and before we had the house built we had a hard time to keep dry. And one night it just poured down and we all sought shelter under the table, it did not hold as the water stood on the ground several inches deep. Samuel Rolander was along; he was however, happy and sat there and sang. Kansas was in its primitive state then and it was hard for the early settlers to get along. Not much work to be done by which one could make any money, as money was scarce and one could not afford to hire. The settlers could hardly work away either, as he needed to work at home to get his own things in shape as everything had to be done by hand and it went slowly. Rails had to be split or cut from the growing trees in the timber, to fence the little patch that had been broken and planted to corn. However, father worked at picking corn for a neighbor three miles from home

in the winter, getting a bushel of corn for a days work and carried it home in the evening on his back, parching some of it the same evening in the oven and grinding it in the coffee mill for the next morning meal. Meat was plentiful as their was lot of game, such as wild turkey, prairie chicken and water fowl which we could shoot from the door or trap in the front yard, that made living possible.

I learned to swim in the river at an early age and often swam across the big stream when it was too high to cross any other way, carrying my clothes on my head; I skated on the ice in the winter and trapped and fished. Fish were plentiful then and of enormous size. I aw a cat fish at Manhattan that had been caught in the Big Blue River there that weighed 80 pounds and was over five feet long. We had a seine then and could catch them anytime we wanted or could fish any way we wanted for that matter not being restricted by any fish or game laws, but could fish and hunt to our heart's content. We did not however, exhaust the supply as we did not institute and great onslaught but only got what we needed for a living. However game became exhausted after a few years as it fled from civilization. The Indians were a great menace to fish and game as they would come to the valley and pitch their camp and hunted and fished and trapped all winter on a large scale.

The prairie fires also were a fearful destruction as the Indians would set the grass on fire in the fall and it would burn for days and weeks sweeping over the whole country consuming everything in its wake. The white settlers had a hard time to save themselves and their homes from being destroyed by the raging elements. The only thing to be done was to break a fireward around your home and burn out between it. Those neglecting in doing so often cost all they had and possibly their lives as it often came at night having traveled ten or fifteen miles since dark, when no fire was visible at the time of retiring. I know many times father had to get up several times at night and go out and look around to see of any fire was in sight. This however, was overcome as the years went by and got the land broke up and cultivated.

(Narrative continued in the August issue.)

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100 Years Ago, *The Wamego Reporter*

October 3, 1912

A post office inspector was here Tuesday making arrangements for the installation of free city delivery of mail. Service will be between Spruce Street on the west and Oak Street on the east. Two deliveries will be made each day. Jay Hill has been appointed as carrier. Wamego has been selected as the try-out town for Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska.

October 10, 1912

The marriage of Mary E. Weeks, daughter of R.N. Weeks, and Raymond L. Fulmer, both of Belvue, was solumnized at atehome of the bride's father at four o'clock Thursday afternoon., September 26, Rev. Montague, Pastor of the M.E. Church at Wamego, Officiating. The Bride...was given in marriage by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Leila Craig, a cousin of the Bride and Miss Lavina Weeks, a sister of the bride. The groom's attendents were Floyd Brock and Louis Fulmer, a brother of the groom.

October 17, 1912

Theodore Roosevelt was shot in the breast here (Milwaukee,) last night by John Schrank...With the bullet still in his body, Colonel Roosevelt went to the Auditorium to make his speech....The

would be assassin admitted firing the shot, and said that "Any man looking for a third term ought to be shot."

October 24, 1912

St. Bernard's Catholic Church was filled with a host of friends Tuesday morning to witness the nuptials of Miss Martina Christina Lichtenhan and Mr. Hugh Eugene Leonard. The marriage was celebrated at 8 o'clock, Rev. Father Hundt being the officiating priest. The bridal pair were attended by Miss Kate Lichtenhan, the bride's sister, and by Mr. Frank Ebenhoh as best man. Little Genevieve Leonard in a white frock, carried the ring on a silver plate.

October 31, 1912

Neil Balderson was a Wamego caller Tuesday. Neil reports the birth of a big boy at his home last Sunday. He stopped off in Wamego especially to tell B.A. Larson of the interesting event.

Commencing the first of the month there will be a new garage in town, the Golden Belt, Delver and Larson, proprietors.

W. H. Taft and the equal suffrage amendment fared badly in a straw vote taken here last night. Here's hoping both will do better when the men vote Tuesday.

November 7, 1912

The wedding of Mr. George Richards of Wamego, son of Mr. and Mrs. Z.T. Richards and Miss Agnes Lolly, of near Westmoreland, took place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Plummer, Monday at noon. Mr. and Mrs. Richards will make their home in Wamego.

November 28, 1912

An interesting event of Thanksgiving week was the marriage yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock of Miss Margaret Lonsinger and Mr. Arthur Burghart, which was celebrated in Wamego at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Lonsinger. The officiating minister was the Rev. Mueller of the Lutheran Church. The wedding guests were limited to the immediate relatives of the bridal couple. The pair were attended by Miss Della Kropf and Mr. Chas. Streiner.

December 12, 1912

Mr. and Mrs. J.E. Balderson this week sent out announcements of the marriage of the daughter,

Marion Emily, to Mr. Fernid F. Fortune. The wedding was quietly celebrated Tuesday at the home of the bride's brother, Neil Balderson, in Topeka.

December 19, 1912

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnstone, who arrived from Kansas City Thursday are at home on the Johnstone farm near St. Marys. Mrs. Johnstone was Miss Bess Grooms and the marriage took place in Kansas City on Wednesday.

February 13, 1913

Marriage only on presentation of health certificates will be possible in Kansas if a bill to be introduced in the legislature this week by A.B. Scott of Hodgeman County becomes a law. The Hodgeman County doctor and member of the lower house have prepared a new marriage bill which conforms in a general way with the new marriage law in Iowa and he proposes a shake-up in the state's matrimonial system. In his bill Scott will provide that before a marriage certificate that they must visit their family physician and secure a clean bill of health. On the presentation of such a certificate to the probate judge a marriage license be issued. This health certificate will then be made a part of the probate court records. Unless the physician's certificate shows that both the prospective bride and bridegroom are free from dread diseases, a marriage license shall be refused.

March 6, 1913

Mr. and Mrs. J.G. Lemon sent out invitations this week for the double wedding of their daughters, Edith and Opal, the former of whom will wed Mr. George Graham and the latter, Mr. Jas. McGuire at 12 o'clock, March 18, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lemon, north of Wamego.

March 13, 1913

J.C. Rogers died at his home in this city, Thursday evening, March 6, 1913, after but a few days of sickness. J.C. Rogers was born at Davenport, Iowa, in 1847, and married Mary E. Parkins in 1869. They came to Wamego in 1876, and this has been their home since that time. He leaves a wife, three sons, and two daughters to mourn his death. Funeral services were held at the home Sunday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Ruffle and Rev. Lewis. J.C. Rogers was one of the most widely known citizens of this county. He came to Wamego nearly forty years ago and for many years was engaged in the banking, hardware, and

lumber businesses. Probably no man in Pottawatomie County had more personal friends than J.C. Rogers. His happy, generous disposition long ago won for him a place in the affections of our people and few men who pass away are more missed from the community where they live than is J.C. Rogers.

Wamego seems to be on the line of march of the gypsy caravans. They are a blame nuisance, and a hint from the marshal to move out of town p.d.q. upon their arrival would doubtless be appreciated by business houses. Two gangs have been here the past week.

March 20, 1913

There has been some talk as to the cost of lighting by electricity. The average bill per month for the five heaviest consumers for the last eleven months is as follows: Rogers Bros., \$15.00; Bittmann Merc. Co., \$14.50; P.S. Galla-her, \$13.40; John Ames, \$13.20; R.C. Hulburn \$12.65.

April 3, 1913

Invitations have been received in the city this week to attend the marriage of Miss Estella Siebert and Mr. Raymond Unscheid, of Flush, Kansas, which will take place on April

2nd, at the Catholic Church at that place. These young people are known to many of our residents, the bride-to-be being a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Siebert, and a cousin to Mrs. John Heim and the Chas. Weibender family of this city--St Marys Star.

April 10, 1913

Miss Ethel M. Ratcliff and Mr. Lee D. Yoning, both of this place were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. George Domeny, Sunday at 9:30 o'clock. Judge D. A. Prunty officated and only relatives were present. They will make their home here.

75 Years Ago, The Wamego Reporter October 7, 1937

William Franklin Challis was born in Pontiac, Illinois, August 16, 1857. He passed away at this home in Wamego, Wednesday night, September 29, at the age of 80 years, 1 month, and 13 days. Mr. Challis came to Wamego with his father, H.G. Challis, in 1865, a lad of eight years, Wamego then being a village of less than 100 inhabitants. It was here that he received his education in the public schools. In 1878 he entered the law office of his uncle,

R.S. Hick, of Louisville, where he was admitted to the Bar in 1880. Mr. Challis was at the time of his death, President of the local bar association and the oldest practicing lawyer in the county, and one of, if not the oldest, in the state.

October 14, 1937

Mrs. Ed Lewis has the distinction of being the first female child born within the Wamego City limits. She is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Prunty, and was born on August 23, 1869, in the house now owned by Mrs. Charles Julien. Mrs. Lewis says she can tell some interesting experiences of her girlhood in Wamego, and about the progress that has taken place within the city.

May 13, 1937

Miss Bertha Lelievre and Orville Blanka were married last week. A crowd went to charivari the newly-weds Monday evening. They are making their home on the old Yantz place west of Greenswood.

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FamilySearch Adds to Collections from Australia, England, Italy, Philippines, Spain, and the United States

The following announcement was written by FamilySearch: April 23, 2013

FamilySearch has added more than half a million images this week from Australia, England, Italy, Philippines, Spain, and the United States. Notable collection updates include the 92,436 images from the new U.S., Ohio, Southern District Naturalization Index, 1852-1991, collection, and the 73,580 images from the new Australia, Tasmania, Civil Registration, 1803-1933, collection. See the table below for the full list of updates. Search these diverse collections and more than 3.5 billion other records for free at FamilySearch.org.

Searchable historic records are made available on FamilySearch.org through the help of thousands of volunteers from around the world. These volunteers transcribe (index) information from digital copies of handwritten records to make them easily searchable online. More volunteers are needed (particularly those who can read foreign languages) to keep pace with the large number of digital images being published online at FamilySearch.org.

Book Reviews from the New Book Shelf

Guion Miller Roll "Plus" of Eastern Cherokee East and West of Mississippi "1909"

by Bob Blankenship

For those whose interests lie in the direction of native Americans, this book might be a huge help. It is a listing of the Eastern Cherokee entitled to participate in the fund arising from the judgment of the Court of Claims of May 28, 1906, as reported by Gion Miller, Special Commissioner.

From the introduction: "In 1906 Mr Miller petitioned the US. Court of Claims to determine who was eligible for funds under the treaties of 1835-36 and 1845 between the United States and the Cherokee tribes. ...In 1905 the court decided in favor of the Eastern Cherokee and instructed the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and identify (those) who were eligible to participate in the distribution of more than \$1 million appropriated by Congress on June 30, 1906, for use in payment of the claims. ...As of May 28, 1909, Gion Miller stated that 45,847 separate applications had been filed, representing a total of about 90,000 individuals...."

The book consists of 275 pages of lists of these applicants along with information about them.

1898 Dawes Roll "Plus" of the Cherokee Nation...by Bob Blankenship

"For those who appear on both rolls one can see such things as surname changes brought about by marriage, divorce, or adoption. Also ages, addresses, relationships, roll Number, Miller Application Number, etc. All 36,714 Cherokee Nation Citizens of Cherokee Blood are included."

...This publication reproduces the enrollment cards prepared by the staff of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole) between 1898 and 1914...

Both of these books are currently located on the new book turn-around in the foyer.

Frontier Manhattan, Yankee Settlement to Kansas Town, 1854-1894, by Kevin C.W Olson

"...when Isaac Goodnow and five fellow New Englanders arrived at the junction of the Kansas and Big Blue Rivers in March of 1855, they pitched a tent and launched a town. Harassment and homesickness almost drove them back east, but they held their ground to establish an anti-slavery and educational stronghold: the town of Manhattan, Kansas...Kevin Olson recaptures those rough and tumble times and effectively describes the town's key social and economic transformations.

Chapters include titles such as "The People, the Place the Times," "1854, A Most Appropriate Town Site," "March 1855: Damned Yankees Come to Kansas" "Bleeding Kansas, Tyranny is Now in the Ascendant" "1857, A Town Built from Stone," "1870's, A Lively Town, Full of Business." It is indexed.

This book is also to be located with the other newly acquired materials in the library foyer by the easy chair and lamp.

Publications for Sale—All Publications are Kansas Related

Books

- 046 *Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie***, 1976, tells the stories of settlers in Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee & Washington Counties. Surname Index, Hard Bound.....\$70
- 141 *Pioneers of Riley Co. KS, 1853 to 1860***, 2005, covers the early settlers not included in *Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie*, #046. Full Name Index, Soft Bound \$26
- 136 *Manhattan Area Veterans of the Spanish-American War***, includes life stories & genealogical information on 142 veterans. Full Name Index.....\$16
- 145 *Located Portions of the Diary of William Mcmanaman Robinson, 1848, 1860-1862, 1869-1870***. Robinson enlisted in the Sturgis Rifle Corps, Chicago & served The majority of his military career in the Washington DC area. After leaving the Army he brought his family to Tescott.....\$11
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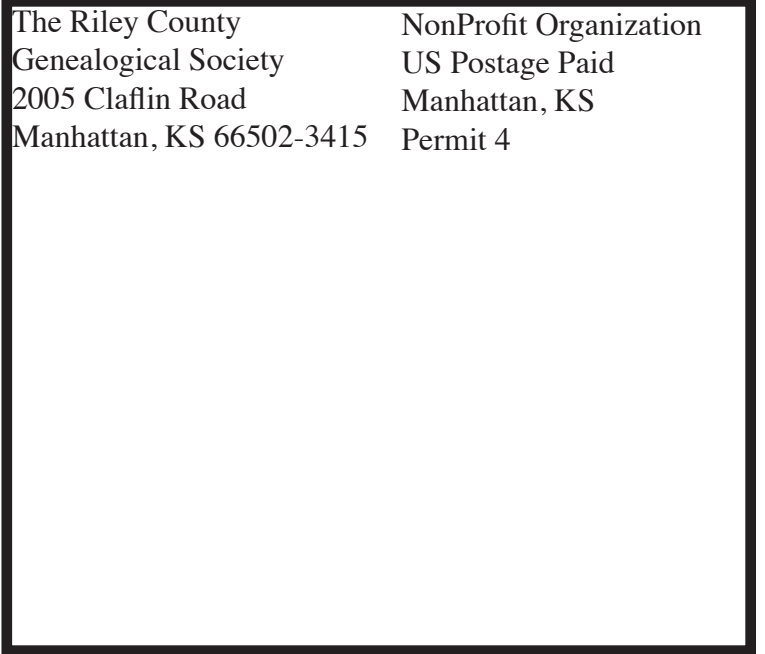
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K. Capone, claims that HE is Al Capone's grandson
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RCGS Programs for 2013, Manhattan Public Library

Check the website for an updated list.

Aug 18 2 P.M. An Introduction to Quaker Genealogy

Sept 18 2 P.M. Bulding the Legacy

Oct 13 2 P.M. Techniques for Obtaining Reliable Oral History

Nov - Annual Meeting at Zeandale

The library will be closed

Thanksgiving, Nov 28

Christmas, Dec 25

New Years Day Jan 1, 2014

From the President

Fifty Years ago Riley County Genealogical Society emerged out of the Manhattan Genealogical Society, which had officially been established two years before.

Teagardens, Woldt, Sitzes and others who shared their interest, shepherded a small core collection which would morph into a 6000 volume library and, presently, a membership of 140 plus. During this span of time the society has carried on development, organization, and assistance by a long list of volunteers whose vision presented to the public, a framework and tools to preserve family history. They left a legacy open to Riley County and beyond, for us to perpetuate.

While research methods have changed drastically in the last fifty years, RCGS has adapted and changed. Today we rely heavily on the computer to teach classes, access information and share it with relatives we have never seen. Things have accelerated, but we still use and add to our hardbound copies, many of which were laboriously compiled. Our indexing projects continue and to date we have for sale over 200 publications compiled by members

We continue to plan for the future, while being good stewards of the materials and the vision of the founders. Our methods may have evolved, but the purpose remains constant. Today RCGS offers a twelve week course in Beginning Genealogy and a twelve week course in advanced as well as a once a month discussion group and a computer interest group. We try not only to introduce and recruit family history researchers, but also to motivate and educate existing researchers in new developments and opportunities. Very often individual mentoring takes place.

We have an up- to- date web page, a presence on Facebook, and availability of research to those who live in other states and countries.

Presently volunteers are working on new web privileges for members and a more efficient card catalog.

Recently, we received a compliment worth passing on to the membership. A longtime member said of all the groups she had been involved in, RCGS was the one she found the most interesting, the most receptive to new learning, the most entrepreneurial and the warmest and most motivated. Everyone

may not concur with her assessment, but there is no doubt we are a very diverse, dedicated membership. If you have not been taken an active part, I hope you will take on a role and help us preserve and build the future of RCGS. Think of yourself as a link in the chain of volunteers carrying on a legacy for your progeny and your community.

Rebecca Rose

In Memorium



*Helen Long
Sharon Wells*

Save Those Best Choice Bar Codes

They are worth money to our society. Just remember to include the whole thing, especially the numbers below the lines. Bring or mail them to the library. Pauline will take it from there.



(Continued from May issue)

These articles appeared in the *Randolph Enterprise* on 8, 11, 15, 18 and 29 June and 6 and 13 July 1925.

They were authored by C. V. Dahlberg, a son of Carl Johan (C. J.) Dahlberg whose history is recorded on pages 302-304 of "Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairies", Riley County Genealogical Society 1976.

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart

Settlement of the Blue Valley in the Vicinity of Randolph

June 29, in 1860 we were doomed with a very severe drought, when no corn was raised in Kansas. So we came near starving, we and our animals, and many a frontier settler had to pull out and leave their homes and pull "back east" to Daddy or "wife's folks," to avoid starvation. The frontier had been extended as far west as the Republican and Solomon Rivers. Thus you see the pioneer life was not wholly play, nor the pioneer path a bed of roses, but was sometimes quite bitter and required quite a bit of endurance and self denial on the part of its members, but those who were able to pull through the hardships were amply rewarded.

Another time to mar the comfort of the settlers occurred in 1864 when the country was visited by a far more destructive calamity than the drought of 1860, and one that cast more gloom over the country at large than any previous one. It was the grasshoppers. To describe their coming properly would be another impossibility, unless it could be to some extent compared with a good sized snow storm, or a regular Kansas blizzard. We were on our way to Fort Riley each with a load of corn, father and I, and toward 10 a.m. it began to get quite dark, although it was clear and warm. We began to look around and happened to turn our faces skyward to study the upper air and lo and behold the sun was completely obscured by a rapidly moving mass not unlike snow indeed, was being driven straight toward the south. Whatever it was it was driving fiercely ahead as if impelled by a strong wind, though there was not a breath of air stirring below. Soon small objects began to detach themselves from the mass so that the eye could distinguish separate particles which looked not unlike scraps of silver driven with the terrific force from the tail end of some gigantic machine. Drawing our hats down tight over our faces for protection, we again looked up. The whole moving cloud had lowered to a distinguishable distance. "Why they are grasshopper," we exclaimed almost at the same time, and indeed, so true was our observation and so rapidly were the grasshoppers settling that we did not know which way to turn to shield our faces from the storm. Our horses also, annoyed by the myriads of insects settling upon them began to move restlessly, swinging their heads from side to side, while they whipped their flanks with their tails and were almost ungovernable and had it not been for the heavy loads they were pulling they would have gotten away. The ground and road and everywhere was soon covered several inches deep by the hoppers and on inclines where we would go a little faster they could not get away quick enough and were crushed by the wheel to such an extent that it made it muddy so the wheels slid sideways if it leaned over so little.

Terror stricken as we were we drove on to the Fort and unloaded and camped for the night. We started back some time the next day and found that every green thing along the road had been devoured by the pests. Numberless scissor like mouths were gnawing on stubs of corn stalks near the roadside, the tassel was gone, the edges of the leaves were eaten away and lines of hungry insects could be seen clinging to the center rib of the blades gnawing and cutting at every remaining inch of the stem. It was a desolate world to behold in mid summer. The trees no matter how large were stripped of their leaves and every vestige of trees was eaten to the ground, which in turn was covered with a mass of offensive smelling substances almost unendurable.

On reaching our home about 4 p. m. we would not have known our own place had it not been for mother coming to meet us, pale as a ghost and almost scared to death by that terrible pest that had invaded the place. By night they began to crawl up and so profusely did they cover every thing, trees, fences, houses, etc, no one could tell what it was but a brown mass of moving things. After they had eaten everything there was to eat, they began to mate, after which the female burrowed her rear end into the ground and deposited her eggs and died, in most cases remaining in the hole (she made) dead. Thus the ground was one large honey comb of holes so close together you could not put down the end of a finger between them. These eggs of course, hatched in the spring,

and the young ones ate all they could find until they grew wings, then they would rise and go somewhere else as soon as they got a favorable wind, which had to be from the north as they invariably go south. They stayed with us three years in succession destroying everything we tried to raise, and the grasshopper years in Kansas will always be remembered by the old settlers as long as they live. The years during and after the grasshoppers raid were hard ones for the settlers being, as it was, during and after the Civil War, when everything went high in price and were scarce what we had to buy. Not much transportation facilities as the country was new and we had to go to the "river" for what we had to buy and with what we had to sell. The only thing there was to sell at the time was corn, what little there was raised of that, as the grasshoppers did not all together destroy that every years. So, in order to put it into a more condensed form we got started raising hogs and fed the corn to them, butcher them and sold them in the form of bacon and lard, hauling it to the river points such as Leavenworth or Atchison, Kansas and traded it for goods of clothing or shoes. Each family usually went to Leavenworth once a year to buy the stuff for the year and the trip was made usually in the fall or early winter, and it took a week to make the trip. We made up a covered rig and camped by the roadside when night came on. The distance to Leavenworth is 112 miles, the way the crow flies, but the country over which we had to travel was unsettled so the road was bad and wound around on the divides and to where the creeks could be most conveniently crossed. We needed airplanes more then than now when the roads are graded and the creeks and rivers bridged.

As the years rolled on the country increased, highways were established, railroads built and little towns sprang up along the lines, so it became a little more convenient to do business. The Kansas Division of the U. P. Railway was built to Manhattan in August 1866, and after that it became a little more convenient. A mill was built there about the same time, so we could get our grist ground a little closer to home. Before that we had no mills close to home, but had to go to Marysville, Grasshopper Falls or Milford, Sometimes we had to lie there and wait our turn one or two days and nights. The mills were of the old type water mills where the grain was crushed between two burrs or millstones, the lower lying flat with the face up was stationary, the upper one going around with a terrific speed, crushing the grain that ran in between them through an opening in the center. We usually took 15 to 20 bushels of grain at a time to have made into breadstuffs so it would last a while and we would not have to go to mills so often. We would often take grist along for our neighbors also, and they would do the same in return.

Another marked co-operation was when the hogs were fat and ready to be butchered, which was generally in the fall when cold weather had set in. then it was a common thing to invite two or three neighbors and their wives for a day when there was regular wholesale slaughter. When trading work this way with each other, each one had a certain job assigned him. Some did the killing, that was usually the job of the writer, the "Pioneer Boy" with his rifle or six shooter, another had a horse to sang them to the scalding barrel, then some to scald and some to scrape clean, then hang them up, and someone to cut them open and take out the insides. Thus fifteen or twenty hogs were often killed in one day.

Coming to Kansas as I did at the age of eight, my first years were spent in helping father with what I could; in the winter usually in the timber making rails for fence around the place and in the summer driving a breaking team which consisted of two or three yoke of oxen which had to be driven along by walking by their side in the grass with a big whip lashing and cracking at first one yoke and then the other to make them go on and pull the big plow which cut the heavy prairie sod often eighteen and up to twenty inches wide. It was a wearying task, as one had to walk back and forth from the wheelers to the leaders then back and halloo and hit with all your might to make them go, and it is sure a good thing that it did not last forever, as it was indeed cruelty to animals to work the cattle that way, but we had no other power then and it had to be done.

To tell the different doings of the early settlers would be an endless task and would take too much writing, so I must hurry and tell the most important that I can now recall to memory as the time is short and the old ones are passing one by one and I know not when I may be called to my reward, maybe before I have been able to finish this narrative, if it will be any benefit to do so. When I look back on the past I can see it all at thought it were a moving picture passing before my vision. I can see how the neighbors used to visit each other, using the oxen and wagons as conveyance. How at Christmas time they used to gather at our house or some neigh-

bors, old and young, to have service, "Julotta" in the early morning. At one occasion, the Christmas of 1863, the neighbors across the river all came over to our house in the early morning, afoot, and carried an organ, they called it a "melodeon" to play the sacred old Christmas hymns. Crossing the river on the ice was two men, Sumner Rolander and Peter Johnson carried it between them suspended on a pole, the distance of a mile and half.

Nothing was too hard them. How we used to have skating parties on the ice up and down the river. We would build a fire on the ice and have a Flying Dutchman to take the boys and girls riding on. That consisted of a stout post set in a hole through the ice to the bottom and a pole about twenty feet long with a hole through it about four feet from the big end and an iron pin through it into the post which projected four feet above the ice. Then tie a small sled to the long end and two or three boys would walk around at the short end and push it around and send the sled flying around the circle with its precious load.

How we could go turkey hunting in the evenings after they had gone to roost, or in the early morning before they had flown down. How we would shoot them down from the tops of the big cottonwoods by the river so they would come down with a thud at our feet. Everything had a thrill then. How we would go deer hunting and follow their tracks for miles and crawl in the deep snow to some crest to try to get a view of the game. How we would trap beaver in the river and coons by the shore and hunt wildcats by following their tracks in the new fallen snow until we treed them, then shot them down. All this was great sport in those days, something we cannot indulge in now.

July 6, the Indians were plentiful in those days and were our daily neighbors. We often visited their camps, went into their tents and saw them cook their food and sat with them around the camp fire. Some of them would sometimes come to our house and mother would bake Johnny Cake for them as long as they could eat and they surely could eat a lot. They were not hostile at that time as that was before the Civil War. After that they got stirred up and gave the settlers quite a bit of trouble especially out west and on the plains, much augmented by bushwhackers, half-breed and Mexican cowboys. We would often see great band of Indians go through, dressed in war regalia and painted with war paint, to fight some other tribe. They did not molest any of the settlers, thought they would halt a while and sit on their ponies and look at us and sign to each other at thought they thought we were funny objects in their sight. We were in no way protected, so they could easily have taken our scalps, every one off us, but they did not, and went their way peaceably. This was in the latter fifties. After that the government took charge of them, the Indians, by establishing agencies at their reservations and in some cases buying them out and moving them to the Indian Territory, thus opening their reservations for settlement by the whites.

In 1873 we saw a tribe, the Pawnees moved from the reservation in Nebraska to the Territory. It consisted of about 800 Indians. They passed by our place and it was a constant stream that lasted a whole day from early morning until 10 o'clock at night. A government escort that had charge of the moving accompanied the caravan. About forty wagons carried the baggage and household effects and a bunch of fat cattle was driven along and a beef was killed in camp every day. Squaws and papooses rode their ponies and dragged their tent poles behind them, occasionally a bed was made on the poles where one or more youngsters would be ridding. The bucks and braves did not travel on the road, but would stay along the river and across the farm along the line to hunt and shoot what game they could find on the way, joining the camp at night. It was indeed a great sight to behold and we did not do anything that day but stay by the house and watch them pass.

The period we happen to live, that is, the years from 1860 up to the present time 1922, or especially the last twenty years, have been the most forward in advancement and improvements that the world has ever seen. When we first came to Kansas and began to raise corn we planted it with an axe by cutting a slit in the edge of the newly broken sod and dropped the seed kernels in the same and tramped on it to press it together. Some dropped the corn in the furrow when they were breaking, but that did not come up very good as it would come under the sod among the turned down grass where it was not able to get through the sod unless it was very thin but the other grew finely and raised good corn. Later we dropped by hand and covered with a hoe, then came the hand planter and later in 1866 we got the first horse planter along the river, here a man or boy would sit

and drop the corn by jerking a lever back and forth every time the pointer on the seed box cover passed over the marked out rows; as the field was first marked and we drove across these marks as we wanted. Could he put it straight in the cross? That we would find out when it came time to cultivate as we would cultivate both ways. Then some smart head bobbed up and invented what they called a "check rower," on attachment to put on the horse planter so that one, the driver, could do it all alone as it would take the place of the dropper boy and also you would not have to mark out the fields. It consisted of a wire chain 80 rods long, or long enough to reach across the field with balls on it the distance between the hills at about three feet and eight inches. This chain was staked down tight at each end and passed through a slot in the planter that would bring the dropper plate around and drop the corn. The chain had to be moved and stake down every time you turned around at each end, so you see this was better and we thought we sure had it then, but we were in the advancement and improvements stage, so here comes the lister, first the walking lister, an oh, my the man killer. Then the wise heads put it on wheel so we could ride and that was better so we had to have that also, and it is still with the farmers to this day.

Then we have seen the advancements of the reaper from the scythe, the cradle, the hand rake reaper, the Marsh harvester, when two men stood on the machine and bound the grain as fast as it was cut and elevated to them. We did not have any of these for our own, but I bound on one of them at a neighbor's to try it and you had to work fast if the grain was thick and heavy. Their life was short; they did not stay in use long. Then came the dropper that carried the grain till the driver, with his foot, dropped the amount of a bundle to be bound. Then the bale rake, with an arm moved by chain, swept off the grain in a pile to be bound. Then the self rake, something similar to the former, only improved. Then the self binder, and what a wonder! You would go almost any distance to see it. The first of them that came out bound with wire, very fine wire, but they were not satisfactory so their life was short. Then in their place came the twine binder. I do not know but the header was out before that time, but I did not see any until later. The twine binder was the most successful of them all, as it has gone on and been improved and is still the leading machine. They have, however, commenced to use the combined harvester and thresher in the wheat belt out west the past few years, and thus it has been going on from better to better all the time, until it has reached a stage of almost perfection. Formerly when we would thresh it was necessary to feed by hand and some had to stand up by the feeder at the mouth of the machine, in the dust, and cut the bands with a knife and run the risk of cutting yourself on the feeder unless it was an expert band cutter. Then the grain had to be measured with half bushel measures and put in sacks or dumped in to a wagon and keep tally with a pencil or dial board with hands to move for every half bushel and one for every ten, sometimes forgetting to move or not have time when the grain was going fast. Now you do not have to bunch it, the machine did it all automatically.

July 13, how about transportation? Have we not seen it all the way from the ox cart on up? How, when we could go anywhere it was to start out and walk or those that had them would take a horse and go horseback, or in a lumber wagon, on a board laid across the wagon box to ride on. Then about 1870 came the spring seat, and, how, my, we thought we had it when, and what a great honor it was if we got to ride and sit in the spring seat and those that could afford one were looked upon as high-toned. And it was not better when later the spring wagon came out. The first ones to get one of them were considered rich and aristocratic. And the same way with the buggy and carriage, which were used everywhere when the automobile came and crowded them out and pushed them in to the alley or junk pile, where they have been left to rust and decay. Thus it has gone step by step forward in all branches of industry, just in our time, till we have now the most complete commodities of all kinds, almost impossible to improve upon. We cannot here begin to enumerate all the different things that have been brought about for general use and mostly within the last twenty years, and it is remarkable when we stop to think of it, only shows we can stand in our own home and talk to anyone, all over the whole world, you might say, and besides that the wireless that is just now getting into use, and the rapid moving automobile and the flying machine. The latter has not become very common yet as most people prefer being on terra firma, but the auto has gone into general use both in the cities and in the country in a very short time until it is now used by everybody and every class. In 1901 while in Chicago for two months I saw my first automobile and

was offered a ride in one to them, but missed it because of wife being too fidgety and would not go as she was afraid of the thing and did not dare to get into it. It was nothing but a buggy wagon owned by Montgomery Ward and Company and was used to give their customers what they called a little spin over the city. There were only twenty-three machines in Chicago of that time and we saw them all at once on the thirteenth day of April 1901, making a run through the parks they were in their primitive stage then, only buggy types with a little noisy motor, buggy wheels and skeleton bodies one was a steamer with only three wheels. We happened to be in Lincoln Park when they came through and it was interesting to see them then and we thought it wonderful, but what shall we say now when we think of the advancement in construction that has taken place since then and the number there are now in use, and what a state of perfection they have attained both in the way of appearance, operation and endurance, as well as convenience. And what shall we say next. I so not think we can say anything but shut our eyes and wait for further developments as we are in an advancing stage and do not know what the next twenty or thirty years will bring. They are trying hard now to travel in the air and it would not be surprising if, by twenty years from now everybody would be driving an airplane as they now do the ever present automobile.

It probably is about time to draw these ramblings of mine to a close, but before so doing I do not know but what it would be just and fair to devote a separate chapter to my own self and family as there has been nothing said on that subject. My name is Carl Victor Dahlberg. I was born in Christdala Socken Kalmar län Sweden, July 14, 1849, in a little country home called "Fagerback," my father's old parental home. When nearly five years old my parents emigrated to America and I had my five year birthday on the Atlantic Ocean. We lived in Illinois for three years, and in the spring of 1857, as before stated, we went to the then wild and woolly Kansas. My life was spent on my father's farm until I was about thirty-one years old when on the first of November 1883 I was married to Hannah Andrea Peterson Deere of Moline, Illinois, a young widow with three little girls, thirteen, eight and two years respectively. We lived about two years on the old home place, but in 1886 we built a residence on our own place adjoining the old home. Our life was an eventful one. Although we did not suffer any great misfortunes, it seemed to be an uphill business to get along. The first misfortune that was of any consequence was when our first born son turned out to be a deaf mute. That gave us quite a bit of worry and we tried all we could to get him cured, but in vain. At ten years of age he was sent to the institution for the deaf at Olathe, Kansas, for a term of eight years and was educated in the deaf mute language. He grew up to be a healthy, strong and intelligent young man and is married to a deaf lady from Wheaton, Kansas.

Besides this boy, four girls and one boy more were born to us, all of whom grew up to become useful and respected men and women and are all married and are living around here, except Agnes, our oldest daughter, who died in 1911, after a married life, of three years. My wife was an ideal woman, a true and devoted wife, and a kind and loving mother, one that would sacrifice herself for the comfort of others, and we lived happily together. In 1909, we sold the farm and all our personal property on account of poor health and other misfortunes and moved to Lindsborg, Kansas. My wife's health however, was broken and she was never well from that time on, but had always to be doctoring, but she steadily grew worse until she finally died on July 1, 1921, at the age of 66 years, seven months and one day. Her mortal remains are resting in the Elmwood Cemetery at Lindsborg, Kansas.

And now at the present time when this was written, in March 1923, I am over 73 years old and I know not the hour when I may be called, so if I add nothing more to this narrative it will have to suffice, and I bid you all adieu.

Brick Wall Strategies

Do you have a Dead-end family Tree? Here are some tactics that might work.

1. Review What You Already Have. We have a tendency to tuck bits and pieces of information away, intending to come back and study them later. Organizing and reviewing what you have might yield a forgotten fact which will lead you over the brick wall.

2. Go Back to the Original Source Many genealogists have the bad habit of transcribing information and including only the facts we are thinking important at the time. If you go back to the original documents, you may see misread or misinterpreted names and relationships. There may be clues that you can understand better after having read lots more about the person whose record it is.

3. Broaden your Search If you haven't done so already, broadening your search to include neighbors and peripheral family members may provide just the desired data or clues as to where it may be located. If you cannot find an ancestor, try looking for siblings. Check dates and locations of events in these lives. Some light bulb may go bright.

4. Weigh your Evidence, Question and Verify. Your brick wall may have its foundation in incorrect data.

5. Check the Spelling of Names. Are there variations in spelling of the names? Don't forget possible initials, even nicknames.

6. Check the Jurisdiction of the Records you Used. Are you certain the jurisdiction you have searched is the one your ancestors used? Maybe they registered across the county boundary because they lived closer to that town. Burials usually were done within the shortest distance for the horses to travel, thus placing them in a different county, for example.

7. Seek Another Opinion. You might ask another genealogist to look over your work. A fresh perspective can't hurt.

Some Interesting Research Projects

By Jim Bradley

Mary Caviness; Morganton, North Carolina; sent a letter to the Rock Creek Valley Historical Society, which was forwarded to us (Jim and Marina Bradley) for research and answer. Our answer is provided here. We believe that Hiram Hawley Cobb is likely buried in an unmarked grave. We have an Index of Burials for the entire county that was initially done in about 1976 and is updated periodically. There are Cobbs listed, but there isn't a Hiram Hawley Cobb.

We did look at censuses on Ancestry.com for both the Federal and State of Kansas. The following was found.

- a. The 1875 Kansas State Census, for Pottawatomie County, shows the H. H. and Sarah G. Cobb family living in Rock Creek Township, on page 17, lines 21 through 30. It is interesting to note that they were living "just down the road" from the A. (Abe/Abraham) and Sidney, his wife, Siddens families.
- b. The 1880 United States Federal Census for Pottawatomie Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, shows the William and Sarah Finuf family on lines 10 through 16 on page 16. It is interesting to note that the children; William, Artie, Eva, Ida, and Harrison; are listed as Step-Son/Daughter of William Finuf. These are the names of the Cobb children.
- c. We also found where William Finuf and Sarah G. Cobb were married in Louisville, Pottawatomie County, on 22 January 1880. They were married by W. D. Jones, Justice of the Peace.

Judging from these two censuses and the Marriage Record, Hiram Hawley Cobb either died between 1875 and 1880 or he and Sarah divorced during that period.

Also, we checked the Births, Marriages, and Deaths records in the County Clerks Office. These records begin in 1885, so they are of no help in finding the death date of Hiram Cobb, if he died between 1875 and 1880. A check was made at the County's Register of Deeds Office for any record of Hiram H. Cobb's owning land. There was a record [Warranty Deed Book E, page 126] for Hiram H. Cobb showing that he purchased a parcel of land [NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 14, Township 7, Range 9] in October of 1866. There was a record [Warranty Deed Book L, page 597] where Hawley H. Cobb sold the same real estate in December 1875. He sold it to the same person, Archibald Richards, that he bought it from in 1866.

Also, found a record of him loaning money to a Charles Zabel in March 1875. This mortgage was released in November 1875.

We don't know what else to check for a death date.

In checking on Ancestry.com we found the following additional information, which you may or may not have. In the 1850 United States Census of Indiana, Sarah G. Siddens is a 17 year old sister of Joseph Siddens living in Monroe, Putnam, Indiana. Also, the Abraham and his wife, Sidney, Siddens listed in the 1875 Kansas Census is a brother (per the 1850 Indiana Census).

On August 18, 1853, Sarah G. Siddens married Hiram H. Cobb in Putnam County, Indiana. In the 1860 United States Census of Indiana, Hiram H. Cobb and his wife, Sarah G. Cobb, are living in Steuben, Warren, Indiana, with three children.

In the 1870 United States Census of Missouri, Hiram H. Cobb and his wife, Sarah G. Cobb, are living in Platte, Clay, Missouri, with seven children.

We also looked at the All Member Trees on Ancestry.com and found two of the ones that had an estimated Death Date for Hiram H. Cobb. This event took place prior to the time when Pottawatomie County had newspapers, so there aren't any Obituaries to help.

Research conducted at Riley County Genealogical Society for Mr. Eddie Olsen

By Linda Fetters and Marcia Schuley

On January 24, 2014, Eddie Olson, of Manhattan's Olson's Shoes, visited the Riley County Genealogical Society to learn if his great grandfather, Peter Olson, might have come to Manhattan before 1875. Olson knew from the **1875 Riley County Census**, that he had viewed at the Riley County Historical Society that Peter was living in Manhattan, KS in 1875. But were they here earlier than that?

Linda and I picked up the challenge. Our search would lead us to print and internet resources, as well as visits to other local genealogical resources. First, I went to **Ancestry** and the **U.S. Federal Census Collection**, while Linda reviewed *Sunset Cemetery Tombstone Inscriptions and Sexton Records 1860-2008*. Eddie had visited his great grandfather's grave in Sunset Cemetery. He also knew that his parents had come from Rockford, Illinois and were married in 1871.

The 1900 census yielded exactly the information we were seeking:

Peter Olson: Born Oct. 1836 in Sweden; emigrated 1857; married 29 years (1871)

Hannah Olson: Born Oct. 1847 in Sweden; emigrated 1870; married 20 years (1871) with 10 children, 6 living.

Ella (daughter): Born May 1872 in Illinois

Bertha (daughter): Born August 1875 in Kansas

Other children were born by 1900, but the first two births gave us clues as to the timing of the move to Kansas. It was feasible that the Olsons had left Illinois after May 1872.

The cemetery book recorded the death of Peter Olson on Jan 1, 1916 and had the notation:

II, CO H, LA on the tombstone. Peter Olson had been in the military. It would have been logical for a young emigrant, 21 in 1857, to have been drafted in the army. I returned to **Ancestry** to the **SEARCH** tab, Selected: **Military**, then on the Side Bar, under “More Help”, selected **CIVIL WAR**. On the new page, again on the Side Bar, are “Featured Collections”. Each has different bits of information.

U.S Civil War Soldiers and Records and Profiles

Name:	Peter Olson
Residence:	Rockford, Illinois
Enlistment Date:	13 Jan 1862
Rank at enlistment:	Sergeant
State Served:	Illinois
Survived the War?	Yes
Service Record:	Enlisted in Company Battery H, Illinois 1st LA Batty H Light Artillery Battery on 20 Feb 1862. Mustered out on 14 Jun 1865 at Washington, DC.
Sources:	Illinois: Roster of Officers and Enlisted Men

The hyperlink to the Service Record above told a fascinating story:

Battery H was recruited in and about Chicago during Jan. and Feb., 1862. In March, it was ordered to St. Louis, where it was equipped with 20-pounder Parrott's as a 4-gun battery and was immediately sent down the river to join Gen. Grant's command. It arrived at Pittsburg landing April 5, and participated in the battle of Shiloh the next day forming the center of that line of artillery which, with the gunboats on the Tennessee, repulsed the last charges of the Confederates on the first day of the battle. The battery participated in all of the battles in which the 15th corps was engaged and was one of the working companies of that famous corps at Vicksburg, Missionary ridge, the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, finally marching in review before the president at Washington and was mustered out with the rest of the 15th corps. The guns were captured on July 22, 1864, in front of Atlanta, but were soon recaptured and turned with good effect upon the retreating enemy.

Through a search on Google for “1st Illinois LA Battery H,” I retrieved more information, including a stone erected to the Battery and pictures of the various guns used at Shiloh

<http://static-71-126-182-50.washdc.fios.verizon.net/Marker.asp?Marker=21365>

Peter Olson had applied for a pension:

U.S., Civil War Pension Index: General Index to Pension Files, 1861-1934

Name: Peter Olson State Filed: Kansas Widow: Hannah Olson Roll Number: T288_355

The full image of this record shows that in July, 1890 he filed for Invalid and that in Jan 1916, Hannah filed as widow.

We now knew Peter Olson emigrated in 1857 at age 21, probably to Rockford, Illinois. He resided there when he enlisted as a Sergeant, in January of 1862, and mustered out June 14, 1865 in Washington, D.C. He marched before President Lincoln! Peter married in 1871, but his occupation and residence for five years before the army, and six years afterwards, is unknown. Eddie believes his great-grandfather learned the shoemaker trade in Sweden before he came.

A search on Google on “Rockford IL. genealogy” resulted in the following

The Illinois Ancestors...A Path Into the Past Presents Boone and Winnebago Counties Genealogy:

Rockford

<http://www.illinoisancestors.org/winnebago/rockfordswedes.htm>

The first train of Swedish immigrants arrived in Rockford in 1852. Reverend Erland Carlsson of Emmanuel Church met a band of Swedes at the Chicago train station. Chicago was experiencing a cholera epidemic and. Carlsson advised the new arrivals to take the railroad to the end of the line. At the end of the journey, the immigrants found themselves on a platform at Fourth Avenue and Kishwaukee Street in Rockford.

Many lived in tents. A few had enough money to rent a room or buy a house. In the summer of 1853, another cholera epidemic struck many of the first Swedish immigrants, of whom nearly half died.. The early immigrants wrote to their friends, family, and neighbors urging them to come to Rockford. This was true in many counties of Illinois also. Swedish immigrants streamed into the town and by 1854 a thousand Swedes lived in the city. By 1862 Rockford counted two thousand Swedes as residents. The greatest influx was between 1852-1856. The census of 1900 recorded that about 6,600 Rockford citizens were Swedish born. . As late as 1952, at least one third of Rockford's 100,000 citizens were of Swedish origin. Kishwaukee Street eventually grew with so many Swedes that a trunk from Sweden addressed only "Kishwaukee Street USA" would reach Rockford.

This site includes numerous links to additional genealogical information and promotes a library with many resources. There are possibilities for the Olsons to visit Rockford or to contact genealogists there.

Peter Olson might have had relatives and neighbors in Rockford. Perhaps he knew young Hannah who migrated in 1870 and became his wife in 1871. But when did they move to Kansas with daughter Ella, born in 1872?

Next, I made an appointment with Linda Glasgow of the Riley County Historical Society to review the Tax Ledgers of 1872 to 1875. Our finds:

1872: Peter Olson	Personal Property Tax of .22 cents. Comment: Sheriff could find no property
1873: Peter Olson	Personal Property Tax Owed .15 cents New: \$2.40 Total: \$2.55 Delinquent
1874: Peter Olson	Lot 75 in Ward 2 Value: \$25.00
1875: Peter Olson	Lot 124 in Ward 1 Value: \$400 Part of Commercial Building
	Lot 154 in Ward 4 Value \$15
	Lot 75 in Ward 2 Value \$25 Total Taxes \$435 (All Paid)

Could the personal property tax of 1872, of .22 cents, be on his shoemaker tools? Eddie thought that was probable. The 1874 lot, according to a 1909 City of Manhattan map, was on the SE corner of Laramie and 3rd Street. The 1875 commercial building is said to be on the South side of Poyntz, between 2nd and 3rd street, but this is disputed by a later advertisement. Lot 154 in Ward 4 is on the corner of Fremont and 8th Street on the north side of Fremont. In addition, The 1875 Riley County, Kansas Census, available at the Riley County Genealogical Society reports Value of Real Estate at \$1,000 and Value of Personal Property at \$500.

Three years after his first appearance in the Riley County Tax roles, Peter Olsen had acquired three properties and greatly increased his assets.

Finally, Linda and I visited the Manhattan Public Library to view microfilms in hope of finding more information. After three hours of review we were rewarded. The April 30th *Nationalist* newspaper advertised the opening of a new store on the NORTH side of Poyntz. Peter Olson had made great strides in three years. However, a mystery remains. The tax roles indicate his commercial property was on the South Side of Poyntz...not the North! Historical Society staff members could not help us reconcile the discrepancy. However, Director Cheryl Collins said without a doubt, Olson's Shoe Repair is the oldest ongoing business in Manhattan. And, Eddie Olson, an avid biker, may undertake a tour of his great-grandfather's Civil War battlegrounds. As always, genealogical research opens doors to new adventures.

No, Family Names Were Not Changed at Ellis Island

There is a family myth amongst tens of thousands of American families: "The name was changed at Ellis Island." The stories claim the immigrant arrived at Ellis Island and was unable to communicate with the officials. A record was then created by someone who assigns the immigrant a descriptive name.

This fairy tale refuses to die. Let's look at a few simple facts:

1. Passenger lists were not created at Ellis Island. They were created abroad, beginning close to the immigrant's home, when the immigrant purchased his ticket. In 99% of the cases, the clerk filling out the forms and creating the passenger list in "the old country" knew how to speak, read, and write your ancestor's language. That clerk filled in the proper name. In the case of Eastern European or Oriental languages, those forms even included the correct non-Roman characters. To be sure, spelling variations were common as the immigrants usually were illiterate and often didn't know their own alphabets or how to spell their own names. The clerks wrote what they heard, which may or may not be the same spelling used elsewhere. In fact, there might not be a "correct" spelling. However, what was recorded ALWAYS sounded correct, especially when pronounced in the immigrant's language.

It is unlikely that anyone at the local steamship office in "the old country" was unable to communicate with the immigrant or his/her family. Names were most likely recorded with a high degree of accuracy at that time. Those lists of names were later delivered to immigration officials at Ellis Island.

2. The idea that the immigrant was unable to communicate with officials at Ellis Island is ludicrous. In fact, one third of all immigrant inspectors at Ellis Island in the early twentieth century were themselves foreign-born, and all immigrant inspectors spoke at least three languages. In addition, Ellis Island and other ports of entry also hired an army of interpreters, most of them as part-time employees. These interpreters always (repeat: ALWAYS) could speak, read, and write the languages of other immigrants. If a new immigrant arrived and no interpreter was available for his or her particular language, that immigrant was detained at Ellis Island until a qualified interpreter was located and brought in for the interview. Most immigrants were processed through Ellis Island within a day or two but there were cases where immigrants were detained for several days until an interpreter became available and proper documentation could be completed. Nobody passed through the process without being interviewed by someone in a suitable language.

3. The passenger lists were always prepared in "the old country" by steamship company officials. If any immigrant arrived at Ellis Island and provided a different name to officials, he or she was always denied entry. If a brief investigation could not clear up the mystery, the immigrant was shipped back to the old country on the steamship's return trip.

NOTE: Many immigrants were refused entry for a variety of reasons and were returned. Estimates seem to vary from 12% to 18% of all would-be immigrants were denied entry into the United States and instead were sent back to their originating countries. The fates of most of these returnees has not been well documented.

4. Later immigrants had to verify their correct names every year. Starting in July of 1940, the Alien Registration Act required every alien resident in the United States to register at their local Post Office in January. As part of the registration process, the immigrant had to provide ALL names by which he or she had ever been known, including his or her full name as used in "the old country" as well as the name used currently. Alien Registration requirements applied to all aliens over the age of fourteen, regardless of nationality and regardless of immigration status.

Despite these facts, the Ellis Island name-change story (or Castle Garden, or earlier versions of the same story) is as American as apple pie. However, there is little to no truth to these stories.

When Did the Names Change?

After processing through Ellis Island and settling within the United States, many immigrants DID change their names. In numerous cases, the names were changed for them by public officials, schoolteachers, shopkeepers, and neighbors. Anyone from Eastern Europe, with a name LONG on consonants and short on vowels, learned that his name often got in the way of a job interview or became the subject of ridicule at his child's school. Any change that might smooth their way to the American dream was seen as a step in the right direction. In many

cases, these later name changes were made without court papers or any other official recognition. In any case, the records at Ellis Island and other ports of entry always contained the original names, although with frequent spelling variations.

Slave Records of Edgefield County, South Carolina

Black families with ancestors in Edgefield County, South Carolina, can now follow the lives of ancestors throughout the 19th century, thanks to a comprehensive collection of records from the Edgefield County Archives pertaining to the purchasing and selling of slaves. The award-winning work, *Slave Records of Edgefield County*, is Gloria Lucas' legacy, according to close friends and associates. Lucas died at age 84 last month.

The book, published by the Edgefield Historical Society, contains extractions from ledgers of estates, wills, inventories, appraisals, deed transfers, sheriff sales and other files that contain about 29,000 listings and more than 58,000 slave names. Many of the records provide gender, age, physical description, occupation and family relationships.

You can read the details in an article by Wesley Brown in *The Augusta Chronicle* at <http://goo.gl/HXW7u>. You may be able to find *Slave Records of Edgefield County* in a library near you by searching at <http://goo.gl/VYJaZ>.

The Industrial Revolution and Wealth

the Industrial Revolution brought the greatest explosion of increased wealth the world had ever seen, and yet this benefit was heavily skewed towards the elite. The poor, especially in the early years of this change, left farms to work in factories, and with that fell victim to poor nutrition that left them far shorter than their wealthy counterparts -- almost ten inches shorter at age fourteen. An official in Australia, upon receiving a group of child prisoners from England (almost all prisoners were poor, a surprisingly large number were children, and many were shipped to colonies like Australia and America as indentured servants to relieve overcrowded prisons), was stunned at how small and fragile the children were for their ages:

"Although agricultural output [in England] more than doubled between 1750 and 1850, population increased by 165 per cent. Imported commodities did little to compensate. ... There is general agreement that as urbanization progressed diet shifted from the home-made to the store-bought and ready-cooked, with an emphasis on the less nutritious commodities of white loaves, tea, and sugar. Nutritional quality was also lost as food adulteration became rife. Alum was added to flour, meat was poor quality and often near rotten, and beer was watered down. Even as wages rose later in the nineteenth century, people chose palatability and ease of effort over (little understood) nutritive content.

...

Author: Sarah Horrell and Deborah Oxley

Title: "Bringing home the bacon? Regional nutrition, stature, and gender in the industrial revolution;"

"In 1843 the Guardian of Juvenile Immigrants in Western Australia, on receiving his first group of boys from Parkhurst Prison, reported that:

'not a little delay arose from the willingness on the part of many potential employers who had no other objection to advance, and receive boys of so small a size and delicate in appearance; so small indeed as to create great doubt in my mind as to whether they could be really of the respective ages set down. In case of any future immigration I would most respectfully urge, that lads of a large growth, should be sent out.'

"As the Governor of Parkhurst Prison observed four years later, the age of the boys sent out tended to be understated -- they were in fact older than was recorded, and thus even more compromised in stature than they appeared. In his little-known work, *Gandevia*, a medical researcher, found that at the age of 14-16 years the next, native-born generation was on average 15 centimetres taller than the British born cohort.

"Poor environmental conditions bear very apparently on the human frame. In the nineteenth century, contemporaries could easily relate puny children to household poverty, and in a broader sense to the 'condition of England'. By the early twentieth century the satisfactory growth of children was seen as an indication of the health of the nation. Weighing and measuring of newborn babies and close monitoring of the weight

and length gain by the use of growth charts is still the prevailing way of measuring the well-being of babies and young children. The World Health Organization's decade-long global project to look at child stature confirms that growth rates are universal and that genetic or ethnic backgrounds do not influence average height.

Floud, [Wachter and Gregory's research] results, based on a comparison of poor boys recruited by the Marine Society and upper-class entrants to the elite military academy of Sandhurst, showed a slow upward trend for cohorts born between 1750 and 1825 but clearly demonstrate a large disparity in height between the two groups. At the age of 14, the Sandhurst recruits were almost 10 inches taller than their poor compatriots. ... While becoming less obvious over time, the difference in height certainly persisted for the whole of the nineteenth century and even longer. ... Convict heights ... suggest a more pessimistic picture than that found by Floud et al. for the late eighteenth century, with stunting evident for the working class in the early phase of intensive industrialization. ... Also, relative deprivation, such as fatherlessness, had a proven impact on height."

Author: Pamela Sharpe
Title: "Explaining the short stature of the poor: chronic childhood disease and growth in nineteenth century England;"

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New Books at the Library

Woolfolk, Julia
Manhattan Daily Nationalist during the period of September 12, 1938 thru 25 November 25, 1939 at Manhattan, Riley County,
_____ *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items* printed in the Signal Enterprise during the period of January 3, 1946 thru December 22, 1951 at Alma, Wabaunsee County, Kansas
_____ *Index to the Births, Marriages and Deaths, Alma Signal* 1/4/1902-9/26/1912
_____ *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items* printed in the Randolph Enterprise during the period of September 17, 1903 thru August 24, 1911 published in Riley County, Kansas
_____ *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and*

Margaret Sylvester and Joy Jahnke Family Tree

St. Thomas More Parish Directory 1985 Manhattan, KS
Ekart, Sylvester
_____ *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Weekly Manhattan Republic, Riley County, Kansas During the Period of 3 September 1925 through 30 June 1927*
_____ *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and other Items* Printed in the (1) Saint Marys Gazette 1888-1891, (2) Saint Marys Journal 1894-1902 and (3) Saint Marys College Hour Glass 1919-1931, Pottawatomie County, Kansas
_____ *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and other Items Printed in the Weekly Manhattan Republic, Riley County, Kansas during the Period of 6 July 1922 through 27 August 1925*
_____ *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items* printed in the Manhattan Mercury and the Manhattan Daily Nationalist, Riley County, Kansas during the period of November 27, 1939 thru June 25, 1941
_____ *The Derastus Torrey and Anna Moore Torrey Family, St. George, Kansas*
_____ *Index to Births, Marriages, Deaths & Other Items* printed in 6 Wabaunsee County Newspapers: Harveyville Herald 1886, Wab. County Sun 1888, Harveyville Monitor 1904-1918, Wab. County Tribune 1907-1909, Maple Hill News 1910-1911, Maple Hill Roundup 1953-1954
_____ *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items* printed in the Manhattan Mercury and *Other Items* printed in the Randolph Enterprise... August 31, 1911 thru March 21, 1921
_____ *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths, Alma Signal* 10/3/1912-9/29/1921 Wab. Co
_____ *Index to Births, Marriages, Deaths...* Alma Signal 10/6/1921 - 12/26/1929
_____ *Index To The Births, Marriages, Deaths And Other Items* Printed In The Randolph Enterprise 24 October 1889 Thru 10 September 1903 Published In Riley County, Kansas
_____ *List of Individuals Buried in St. Marys Cemetery, Junction City, Geary County, Kansas and An Index to the Births, Marriages and Deaths in Geary (Formerly Davis) County, Kansas 1860-1929 and a*

few mostly deaths 1930-1989

Socolofsky, H.E., Dr.

Our Wesleyan Heritage Booklet-Manhattan, KS
1934 Senior M Yearbook-Manhattan, Kansas

First United Methodist Church Directory Manhattan,
Kansas

Grinnell, IA- A Century of Progress 1854-1954

St. Thomas More Church Directory, Manhattan, KS
2002

1936 Senior M School Yearbook-Manhattan, KS
The Blue M- Class of 1936 -47 Years Later

Family Maps of Ford County, Kansas Deluxe Edition

2011 Obituaries Clipped from Local Newspapers

Compiled by Imogene Farley
2012 Obituaries Clipped from Manhattan Mercury,
Manhattan, Kansas, Wamego Smoke Signal, Wamego
Times, Wamego, Kansas Compiled by Imogene Farley
Indexed by Janeice Crosson

Morgenson, Velda

Promotion Exercises-Manhattan Jr. High School
1933
Ravenna (NE) Centennial 1886-1986 Ravenna Genea-
logical and Historical Society

F. Robert Henderson

Henderson Smokey Mt. Mystery

Bob Blankenship.

Cherokee roots -- v. 2. Western Cherokee rolls
Dawes Roll "Plus" of Cherokee Nation "1898"

Guion Miller Roll "Plus" of Eastern Cherokee, east
& west of Mississippi "1909" 2nd edition Well, Carol,
Abstractor

Edgefield County, South Carolina : deed books
23, 24, 25, 26

Mooney Thomas

Exploring Your Cherokee Ancestry: a Basic Ge-
nealogical Research Guide
Finders keepers (Johnson County, TX)

Kansas Kin

Genealogies of Virginia families : from the William
and Mary College quarterly historical magazine / with
an introduction by John Frederick Dorman. Vol. III
Heale-Muscoe Bentley, Elizabeth Petty, Indexer .

Hampshire County, WV Minute Book Abstracts 1788-
1802 Horton, Vicki Bidinger, Compiler

Hudson, Betty Jo and Phillip Wayne Rhodes
Hudson immigrants and the geography of early
settlement

Hudson Marriages in Virginia : a research for genealo-
gists Hudson, David, Indexer; Hudson,
Malcolm, Compiler.

Hart, Donald Claire

Hudson Records of North Carolina Vol 1, IV

Hudson-Hutson Marriages in Texas Hudson, A.D.
and Weldon, compilers

Montgomery Genealogical Society quarterly.(AL)
Vol 1, Numbers 1,2,3,4

Lassiter, John R. Editor

Muscogiana :Journal of the Muscogee Genealogi-
cal Society. (GA)1990 Vol.1, 3/1991 Vol. 2, 1&3,3&4/
1992 Vol. 3, 1&2, 3&4 /1993 Vol. 4,1&2, 3&4/
1994Vol. 5, 1&2, 3&4

Schrader-Muggenthaler , Cornelia

The Alsace Emigration Book, Vol 1, II

Olson, Kevin G. W.

Frontier Manhattan : Yankee settlement to Kansas
town, 1854-1894

Sanders, Joy

Diary in Gray

Prairie Pioneer Vol.32

The Louisiana Genealogical Register

Historical Society of Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biogra-
phy

Long, Virginia Lawson

Genealogical Inquiries Wright Co Roots (MO)

Millbrook, Millie Dubbs
Ness Western County Kansas

Growing Up on the Z Bar Ranch Unknown

Tepper, Michael, Ed.
Emigrants to PA 1641-1819

History of Lowndes County Georgia 1825-1941
Hodges, Mrs. Fred H., Sr, Compiler

Huxford Gen. Soc. Inc Magazine, Volume IV #1
Stallings, Roscoe A., Ed.
Index March 1977, Volume IV, #2 Index June 1977
Portrait and Biographical Album of Jackson, Jefferson and Pottawatomie Counties, Kansas
Huxford, Folks

The History of Brooks County Georgia
Summers, Elaine Farrell; Velma StraubKuhn; and
Lorene Straub Wille
Reibenspies

Anderson, Robt. Charles
The Great Migration Immigrants to New England 1634-1635 Vol. VI R-S, Vol VII T-Y
Senior M 1936
Who's Whoot
Alexander, John E.

A Record of Descendants of John Alexander
Hanks, Stephen
Akee Tree

Doughty, Richard H.
Chesterfield Co, VA Map Guide 1996
Greenville, TN One Hundred Year Portrait, 1775-1877
Madison Co, IL Rural Landowners 1892

Memorial Pamphlets H Yorgensen, Meloan, Londeen
Funeral Home

Obits..Marshall, Washington, & N.Riley County, KS
Old Settler Stories, Macoupin Co

Kilduff, Mary Dorrell
Old Settler Stories, Staunton, IL and Vicinity
Staunton in Illinois,

Weaver, Oliver C., Jr.
Short Bio Sketch/Rev Wm Clarke McCoy...with
Quantrill

Morrison, Leonard Allison
The History of the Alison or Allison Family in Eu
Kansas Kin

rope and America 1135 to 1893
The Junior High News Manhattan High School

Mitchell, Phyllis D.
Descendants of Elihu Brown 1798-1992
Mary Jane Brown...and Descendants...

Bromwell, Henrietta
The Bromwell Genealogy

Reintjes, Afton E.
Genealogical Research in Tennessee

Brummett, Katie
Henry Moehlman's Dream - Moehlman Bottoms, Riley Co, KS 1854-1951

Farman, Don Scott
Lafayette Lodge No 16 A.F. & A.M. Manhattan KS

Van Guider, Jeremiah T.
Little Town...Lasita. Riley Co, KS 1880-1935

Manhattan, Celebrating 150 Years Progress

Heisey, John W.
Military Genealogical Sources

Wellauer, Maralyn A.
Record Keeping & Archives in West Germany

Breit-Krentz, Sandra L. Ed
Saline Co Roots,...fr Crete News 1992-1993

Strong School District. # 1 Riley Co., KS 1921-1922

Walter, Dan
The Harrison Building Scrapbook, 1915-1998

Heisey, John
Virginia Genealogy Guide

Eakle, Arlene
Virginia I.

Publications for Sale—All Publications are Kansas Related

Books

- 046 *Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie***, 1976, tells the stories of settlers in Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee & Washington Counties. Surname Index, Hard Bound.....\$70
- 141 *Pioneers of Riley Co. KS, 1853 to 1860***, 2005, covers the early settlers not included in *Pionners of the Bluestem Prairie*, #046. Full Name Index, Soft Bound \$26
- 136 *Manhattan Area Veterans of the Spanish-American War***, includes life stories & genealogical information on 142 veterans. Full Name Index.....\$16
- 145 *Located Portions of the Diary of William Mcmanaman Robinson, 1848, 1860-1862, 1869-1870***. Robinson enlisted in the Sturgis Rifle Corps, Chicago & served The majority of his military career in the Washington DC area. After leaving the Army he brought his family to Tescott.....\$11
- Riley Co. Officials & Their Families 1855-1900***
- 047** Hard Bound. Surname Index in Biographies.....\$25
- 048** Soft Bound. Surname Index in Biographies.....\$17
- 156 *Zemun, Austria-Hungary Birth Records*** (Now Servia) 61 births recorded by mid-wife Maria Harjung in 1905, 1906, 1908; translated from original Croatian language, includes color photos & maps. Full Name Index.....\$24

Riley County

Census

- 022** 1855, 1857, & 1860 Territory.....\$13
- 023** 1865 State.....\$19
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- 026** 1880 Federal.....\$36
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- 032** 1915 State.....\$59
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Newspapers

Abstracts of News Items, Every Surname Index

- 049 *Manhattan Express*** Aug 20, 1859 - Oct 18, 1862...\$13
- 050 *Manhattan Independent*** Aug 10, 1863 - Sept 12, 1868...\$17
- 052 *Manhattan Standard*** Sept 19, 1868 - Dec 9 1870...\$18
- Manhattan Daily Nationalist***, Every Name Index
- 148** 1915 - 1920.....\$54
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- 151** Feb 1, 1909 - Dec 31, 1914.....New 2006.....\$49
- 153 *The Evening Republic***, Every Name Index
- Jan 4, 1904 - Dec 30, 1905.....New 2006.....\$21

- 155 *Manhattan Daily Republic***, Every Name Index
- Jul 8, 1887 - Jul 31, 1891.....New 2006.....\$21
- Index of Births, Deaths, Divorces, Marriages
- 053 *The Randolph Enterprise***, Feb 13, 1890 - Dec 3, 1897
- Cleburne News***, Nov 25, 1890.....\$12
- 054 *The Randolph Enterprise***, Dec 10, 1896 - Nov 28, 1901
- Olsburg Optic***, Nov 1897.....\$12
- Births, Marriages, Deaths & Other Items Printed in *Manhattan Nationalist***
- 051** Dec 23, 1870 - Dec 29, 1871..Every Surname Index..\$15
- 158** Jan 06, 1871 - Dec 29, 1881..Every Name Index
- New 2006.....\$24
- The Manhattan Mercury & Manhattan Daily Nationalist***
- Every Name Index
- 159** June 1, 1926 - Dec 31, 1928.....New 2006.....\$40
- 160** Jan 1, 1929 - June 31, 1931.....New 2006.....\$39
- 041 *Early Marriage Abstract***, 1855 - 1886,
- Indexes: Bride's Full Name, Partial Groom's Full Name...\$22
- Marriage License Indexes***, Bride & Groom
- 042** 1887- 1897.....\$17
- 043** Jan 1, 1898 - Aug 4, 1906.....\$13
- 044** Apr 14, 1907 - June 15, 1914.....\$14
- 045** June 17, 1914 - Dec 4, 1918.....\$15

Miscellany

- 079 *Every Name Index to Riley County "The Blue Ribbon County."*** Published by *Nationalist*, Manhattan, 1881 (unbound).....\$1
- 098 *Some Early Churches (24) Beginning to 1900*** pastors, members, some births, baptisms.....\$18
- 063 *Leonardville United Methodist Church Records, 1881 - 1999***. (Including Evangelical EUB & Methodist Church Records).....\$50
- 066 *Funeral Folders, Riley County Area***, Ed Nord, Soloist, from 1960's to 1990's.....\$12
- 135 *City of Manhattan, Supplemental Birth Reports***, Births Prior to 1911.....\$11
- 067 *Index & Vital statistics, Primary School Students, 1909 - 1910***.....\$40
- 081 *Early Wills & Administrations 1866 - 1893; Guardianships 1866-1878***, from Probate Records.....\$10
- 080 *City of Manhattan Street Names History***.....\$1

Individual Cemetery Books

- 101 *Ashland***.....\$10
- 102 *Bala***.....\$11
- 103 *Bellegarde Dial-Wilder***.....\$10
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- 105 *Czech Moravian***.....\$9
- 107 *Eureka Valley***.....\$9
- 110 *Fairview***.....\$10
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- 111 *Fancy Creek-Randolph***.....\$15
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- 115 *Lasita Maple Grove***.....\$9
- 116 *Leonardville***.....\$11
- 109 *Leonardville U. M. C.***.....\$10
- 117 *May***.....\$10
- 118 *Ogden***.....\$11
- 120 *Peach Grove***.....\$9
- 122 *Pleasant Hill***.....\$9
- 106 *Pleasant Valley***.....\$11
- 114 *Rebekah - I.O.O.F.***.....\$9
- 123 *Riley***.....\$15
- 124 *Rose Hill***.....\$9
- 125 *Sedalia***.....\$9
- 126 *Shenck***.....\$9
- 108 *St. John Winkler***.....\$9
- 119 *St. Patrick's Ogden***.....\$10
- 121 *St. Wenecesiaus***.....\$10
- 127 *Swede Creek***.....\$9
- 128 *Vinton***.....\$9
- 129 *Walsburg***.....\$11

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097 Cemeteries of Riley County Excluding Manhattan City cemeteries, (beginning to Year 2000 including all rural cemeteries listed below.....\$88

Pottawatomie County

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016 1860 Kansas Federal Territory	\$11
017 1865 State.....	\$11
018 1870 Federal.....	\$19
019 1880 Federal.....	\$46
143 1885 State.....	\$75
140 1895 States.....	\$107
020 1900 Federal Census Abstract.....	\$77
100 1910 Federal.....	\$79

Record From Register of Deeds Office

040 Marriages 1856 - 1886 Every Name Index.....\$24

Newspapers

Index to Births, Marriages, Deaths

055 *Kansas Agriculturist*, Wamego 1879 - 1909.....\$29

056 *St. George News* 1912 - 1942

Pottawatomie Gazette & Kansas Reporter 1867 - 1876

Kansas Valley & Weekly Kansas Valley 1870 - 1871.....\$24

Births, Marriages, Deaths

Chroniced in newspapers printed at Westmoreland.

057 1882 - 1918 Vol. 1 (6 newspapers).....\$66

058 *Westmoreland Recorder*

Jan 2, 1919 - Dec 29, 1949 Vol 2.....\$55

059 Index for "The Marriages & Deaths/Newspapers published at Wamego, 1867 - 1900" Vol. 1.....\$15

Index Births, Marriages & Deaths

Wamego Reporter

060 1910 - 1927 Vol. 1..\$22 **062** 1941 - 1949 Vol. 3..\$33

061 1928 - 1940 Vol. 2..\$34 **099** 1950 - 1958 Vol. 4..\$26

St Marys Star, St Marys

130 1884 - 1899 Vol. 1.....\$22 **133** 1920 - 1939 Vol. 3.....\$32

132 1900 - 1919 Vol. 2.....\$34 **134** 1940 - 1959 Vol. 4.....\$47

Births, Marriages, Deaths & Other Items of Interest

152 *Wamego Times* Jan 2, 1958 - Jan 25, 1962..New 2006.\$22

Riley & Pottawatomie Counties Newspapers

Manhattan Mercury, Wamego Smoke Signal, Wamego Times

149 2004 Obituaries.....\$45

069 *South of the Kaw* 1850 - 2000, *Manhattan Mercury*,

Wamego Reporter, & *Wamego Times* for descendants of early settlers who lived in Southern Riley & Northern Wabaunsee Counties. Full Name Index.....\$52

Riley, Pottawatomie &

Wabaunsee Counties

Newspapers

146 Collection of Selected Newspaper Clippings 1887 - 2004

Full Name Index.....\$37

144 *WWI Registrants* Riley & Pottawatomie Counties,

Draft Numbers & Names, Pottawatomie &

Wabaunsee Counties, Jul 1917.....\$14

Miscellany

082 Index for *Kansas Review*, Cumulative Table of Contents

Research Articles, Volumes 6 - 26.....\$10

Kansas Kin

086 *Kansas Kin* Quarterly Issues available for years 1963 to date, ...4 issues each year @ \$2 per issue

093 Complete set Quarterly Publications, 1963 to present,....\$150

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"Most folks are as happy as they make up their minds to be."

Abraham Lincoln

"My great concern is not whether you have failed, but whether you are content with your failure."

Abraham Lincoln

"Few men have virtue to withstand the highest bidder."

George Washington

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- 263 *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items* printed in the Weekly Manhattan Republic, Riley County, Kansas during the period of September 3, 1925 thru June 30, 1927 Ekart May 2013
- 264 *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items* printed in the (1)St Marys Gazette 1888-1891, (2)St Marys Journal 1894-1902 and (3)St Marys College Hour Glass 1919-1931, Pottawatomie County, Kansas Ekart June 2013
- 265 *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items* printed in the Manhattan Mercury and Manhattan Daily Nationalist, during the period of 26 June 1941 and 14 April 1942, at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas Ekart July 2013

Kansas Kin

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Kansas State Historical Society - 785-272-8681
Research Room Extensions - 116 & 117
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Mid-Continent Library ...Genealogy Center 816-252-7228

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Wednesday, Saturday 1:00-4:00
Sunday 2:00-5:00 (May-November Summer Hours) (December-April by appt. Winter Hours)

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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.

RCGS Programs for 2013, Manhattan Public Library

Check the website for an updated list.

50th anniversary observance

Nov - Annual Meeting at Zeandale

It is time to pay your dues for next year. If you have some extra time for volunteering that would be greatly appreciated also. Call the library and find out how you can help.

The library will be closed

Thanksgiving, Nov 28
Christmas, Dec 25
New Years Day Jan 1, 2014

From the Editor

It is the season for traditional family gatherings to occur. Genealogists should be looking forward to these opportunities with great enthusiasm. Now is your chance!

Folks may need to sit around and let that big meal they just had, digest. Some may want to watch sports on the television but for the others, why not make up a game or two of “twenty questions?” Split the group into teams and have them vie at answering a list of family history questions to which you would like answers. Or maybe split the group into two teams and let one challenge the other with a list of family questions. Queries as to when the first ancestor came to the US or to the area where they lived. What were birth, marriage, death dates for ancestors. What their reasons for emigrating were. what the most unusual given names had been. Other questions to which you need answers will occur to you. The team that comes up with the most correct answers wins. The family elders are likely to be present so let them be the judges. There are lots of other kinds of games you can adapt to genealogy. Learn and have fun at the same time.

Be sure you have paper and pencil, a video camera and a digital recorder at hand. You don't want to miss a thing.

New Members

Linda Schmidt
Helen Estes
John Garwick
Sharron Hobbs
Thomas Van Slyke

Save Those Best Choice Bar Codes

They are worth money to our society. Just remember to include the whole thing, especially the numbers below the lines. Bring or mail them to the library. Pauline will take it from there.



In Memorium



*Deloris Shehi,
charter member*

*Don Mock
Patsy Mock*



Clarence Swallow holding the box he made for storing the flags used to mark the graves of the veterans buried in Ashland Bottoms Cemetery

50 Years Serving Family Researchers in Manhattan

Since its beginnings, Riley County Genealogical Society has been housed in several different places in Manhattan. First, the group met in a home. A small group of people interested in genealogy met in the home of Mrs. Herbert W. Woldt (Grace Shaw Woldt) in the spring of 1961, and through her encouragement formed the Manhattan Genealogical Society. Mrs. Woldt graciously shared her home and library as a meeting place for the Society.

As interest in the organization grew and numbers attending increased, it soon became desirable to schedule regular meetings. Each new member placed a copy of his 'tree' in the library, and it was discovered that many were working on the same lines.

After a year and a half of meetings, the members decided that their material should be distributed in the form of a newsletter. It was then that the organization elected officers and established token dues. As a result, the Riley County Genealogical Society was born, and through it, "KANSAS KIN."

Some of the goals of the Society include: assisting those who are searching for data in genealogy, publishing the many bible records in the Society's possession, bringing to light many unpublished records of this area of the State. The Society hopes to achieve some of the goals in this, our first newsletter. We welcome comments, encourage suggestions, and hope we may be of service. (Quoted from Kansas Kin, Volume I, Number 1, January 1963.)

The second home for RCGS was a barn. This barn is located in Pioneer Park on Claflin Road near the Goodnow House and the Riley County Historical Museum. The group moved to Goodnow Barn in 1977. The society held a gala for the opening of the "barn." The members were generous in furnishing this library in a barn. They laid a carpet, added shelves, a cabinet, and a table for the refurbished microfilm reader. The volunteers moved all the books into the new space and recorded them. Books were arranged by state, but there were also books of general genealogical interest, surname indexes, "How-to" books, and exchange periodicals. (Kansas Kin, Volume 15, August, 1977, p. 39).

The third home for RCGS was the Platt House at 2005 Claflin Road in Manhattan, where the Library Kansas Kin

is currently housed. The move took place on April 8,



1981. Volunteers moved 2200 books, 295 periodicals, 18 heavy stacks, 6 tables, 4 microfilm readers, 2 file cabinets, 15 boxes of supplies and a big wardrobe from the old location. (From Kansas Kin, Volume 19, August, 1981, page 24.)



The dedication took place on May 28 of 1981. Joseph W. Snell, Executive Director of the Kansas State Historical Society, announced that the Platt House had been named to the National Register of Historic Places. Governor John Carlin also made remarks at the dedication ceremony. Esther Platt Bristol, the only living grandchild of the house's original owners, cut the ribbon to officially open the house to the public. (From Kansas Kin Volume 19, August 1981, p. 44)



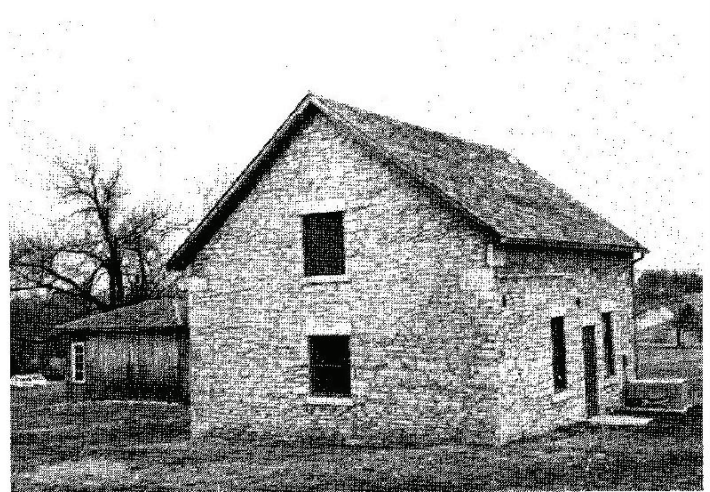
Esther Platt Bristol, only living grandchild of the house's original owners, brought greetings from Oregon Governor Victor Atiyeh and read them to Gov. Carlin at the dedication. She is a resident of Grant's Pass, Oregon and cut the ribbon to officially open the house to the public.

GOODNOW BARN

2224 STONE POST ROAD

The barn is part of the historical development of Pioneer Park on Claflin Road. Also included on the site are the Goodnow House Museum, Hartford House, and the Riley County Museum.

Goodnow House is registered as a National Historic Site, and is owned and operated by the Kansas State Historical Society. The Barn has been restored in the recent past as a visitors center and was partially funded by a grant from the National Park Service.



In 1998, the Eyestone Addition was added to the Platt House. The Eyestone Addition made it possible to house and organize the ever-expanding library holdings. The addition was dedicated September 20, 1998. Ramon Powers, Executive Director of the Kansas Historical Society spoke at the ceremony. Society members conducted tours of the Platt House and the new addition for dedication attendees

By Judy Regehr. Also researched by Evelyn Brown, Rebecca Rose and Jane Brown.

Local Activities in the 1911 *Randolph Enterprise*, from the Nov 11, 1946 *Enterprise*, Randolph, KS

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart, Bismarck, North Dakota.

1. Mrs. Charles Souterland died at her home in Marquette, Kansas, May 3, 1911. She was the daughter of Andrew Melgren of Olsburg.
2. Dr. Reitzel formerly of Cleburne and Wamego, and Mrs. Bertha Randell were married at Havensville, May 3, 1911. They will reside at Kanapolis, Kansas, Olsburg Gazette.
3. The tin wedding anniversary of Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Janssen took them by surprise when fifty members of the church surprised them. There were several cans presented to them containing "tin" money.
4. W. H. Secrest and Ernest Johnson went to Kansas City Thursday and drove out a Case automobile. They made the return trip of 155 miles at the running rate of 20 miles per hour.
5. Axel Floberg has sold his dray business to A. F. Ellis.
6. About the first of June 1911, Mrs. Orville Sweany, Miss Cora Finney and Miss Ina Pultz will be the day and night force at the telephone office.
7. The June 1, 1911 issue lists the following 8th grade graduates, Dorothis Brandenburg, Esther Beckman, Knute Broady, Mamie Brandenburg, Ray Bergsten, Milo Edgerton, Alice Goranson, Ernest Holmberg, Elsie Johnson, Helen Johnson, Ramond Johnson, Sam. Lilley and Zadie Pickett.
8. The wedding of Miss Helen Inskip and Mr. Ed Peter is announced in the issue of June 1, 1911, at the home of the bride's parents north of Manhattan, Rev. J. J. Janssen officiated.
10. The marriage of Miss Ruth Moon and Joseph T. McGuire took place May 31, 1911 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Moon.
11. Oswin Webber brought in 75 and ½ dozen eggs to the Riley County Cooperative Association and secured the prize, a U. S. Egg Tester. Mr. Webber received 11 cents per dozen for the eggs.
12. Raymond Blomgren has attended school six years and has not been tardy once and missed one half day to attend the funeral of his grandfather.
13. Miss Ida Maxell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Maxell and Elmer Holt were married, June 7, 1911 by Rev. C. J. E. Haterius of Kansas City.
14. The wedding of Miss Alma Eleanor Johnsmeyer and Reuben Oliver Axelton took place at the home of the bride's mother, Mr. Ana Johnsmeyer.
15. Born to Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Johnson, of Olsburg, June 20, 1911, a son.
16. The Fourth of July celebration prize of \$5 for the prettiest decorated automobile in the parade was awarded to Fred Peter. John Holmstrom and Homer Boles were winners in the croquet game.
17. The marriage of Lily Maud Kjellin and Emanuel E. Peterson was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Kjellin near Garrison, Tuesday, June 27, 1911.
18. On Sunday evening, July 9, 1911, Miss Gerva Evalene Barksdals of Sumner, Nebraska and Mr. Emanuel Godfrey Swanson of Randolph, Kansas were married in the M. E. Church at Sumner, Nebraska.
19. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Larson, Tuesday Mary 9, 1911 a daughter.
20. Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Harberts, Wednesday Mary 10, 1911, a daughter.
21. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lars Larson, Friday May 30, 1911, a daughter.
22. Born to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Johnson of Olsburg, June 21 a son.
23. A son, Clayton Leon, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Chapman in Clay Center, August 25, 1911.
24. Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rosencrants at Mulvane, Kansas, April 12, 1911, a daughter.

25. Charles Hughes who has taught school in Randolph several years set up a law office in Manhattan September 1911.
26. The friends of Mrs. Viola Rosencrants gathered at the Sol Secrest home to bid her good bye before she left for her home Mulvane, Kansas.
27. Misses Selma and Ellen Nelson went to Manhattan in September to attend college.
28. Rudolph Eversmeyer and Miss Hilda Lundberg were married, July 9, 1911 in Manhattan.
29. Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Oman, July 10, 1911, a son.
30. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walstrom, July 5, 1911, a son.
31. Alvin Singer and Miss Meta Dora Schaubel were married in Marysville.
32. Miss Tillie Brandenburg died July 29, 1911, at the home of the sister, Mrs. Floyd Sutherland in Topeka.
33. H. H. Oberhelman and Ben Polson and wife attended the Chautauqua at Blue Rapids Sunday going in the Polson car.
34. Axel Nordstrom has bought the harness stock and business from his father.
35. W. H. DeLong started for his claim in Colorado and expects to make the trip in about two weeks.
36. Marshall Fred Westbrook arrested Ray Felt of Blue Rapids who was bootlegging at the carnival grounds here and fined \$100 and given a 30 day sentence.
37. A band was organized in September 1911, with August R. Peterson, President; Fred Newman, Treasurer; Lewis Boles, Secretary and Fred Westbrook, Business Manager.
38. Owen Dicks and family moved from the farm into the Adam Schwein house vacated by Professor Mallory.

Research Done for Mary Caviness. by

James and Marian Bradley

Mary Caviness; Morganton, North Carolina; sent a letter to the Rock Creek Valley Historical Society, which was forwarded to us for research and answer. Our answer is provided for your use and Publication.

We believe that Hiram Hawley Cobb is likely buried in an unmarked grave. We have an Index of Burials for the entire county that was initially done in about 1976 and is updated periodically. There are Cobbs listed, but there isn't a Hiram Hawley Cobb.

In doing so we did look at censuses on Ancestry.com for both the Federal and State of Kansas. The following was found. Some of it you may already know.

a. The 1875 Kansas State Census, for Pottawatomie County, shows the H. H. and Sarah G. Cobb family living in Rock Creek Township, on page 17, lines 21 through 30. It is interesting to note that they were living "just down the road" from the A. (Abe/Abraham) and Sidney, his wife, Siddens families.

b. The 1880 United States Federal Census

for Pottawatomie Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, shows the William and Sarah Finuf family on lines 10 through 16 on page 16. It is interesting to note that the children; William, Artie, Eva, Ida, and Harrison; are listed as Step-Son/ Daughter of William Finuf. These are the names of the Cobb children.

c. We also found where William Finuf and Sarah G. Cobb were married in Louisville, Pottawatomie County, on 22 January 1880. They were married by W. D. Jones, Justice of the Peace. Judging from these two censuses and the Marriage Record, Hiram Hawley Cobb either died between 1875 and 1880 or he and Sarah divorced during that period.

Also, we checked the Births, Marriages, and Deaths records in the County Clerks Office. These records begin in 1885, so they are of no help in finding the death date of Hiram Cobb, if he died between 1875 and 1880.

A check was made at the County's Register of Deeds Office for any record of Hiram H. Cobb owning land. There was a record [Warranty Deed Book E, page 126] for Hiram H. Cobb showing that he purchased a parcel of land [NW ¼ of the SE ¼ of Section 14, Township 7, Range 9] in

October of 1866. There was a record [Warranty Deed Book L, page 597] where Hawley H. Cobb sold the same real estate in December 1875. He sold it to the same person, Archibald Richards, that he bought it from in 1866.

Also, found a record of him loaning money to a Charles Zabel in March 1875. This mortgage was released in November 1875.

We don't know what else to check for a death date.

In checking on Ancestry.com we found the following additional information, which you may or may not have.

In the 1850 United States Census of Indiana, Sarah G. Siddens is a 17 year old sister of Joseph Siddens living in Monroe, Putnam, Indiana. Also, the Abraham and his wife, Sidney, Siddens listed in the 1875 Kansas Census is a brother (per the 1850 Indiana Census).

On August 18, 1853, Sarah G. Siddens married Hiram H. Cobb in Putnam County, Indiana.

In the 1860 United States Census of Indiana, Hiram H. Cobb and his wife, Sarah G. Cobb, are living in Steuben, Warren, Indiana, with three children.

In the 1870 United States Census of Missouri, Hiram H. Cobb and his wife, Sarah G. Cobb, are living in Platte, Clay, Missouri, with seven children.

We also looked at the All Member Trees on Ancestry.com and found two of the ones that had an estimated Death Date for Hiram H. Cobb. This event took place prior to the time when Pottawatomie County had newspapers, so there aren't any Obituaries to help.

**Local Items from the 1912-1913 *Randolph Enterprise*
Printed in the May 5, 1947 *Enterprise of Randolph, Riley Co, KS***

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart

1. The following participated in the Rhetorical, Debate, Recitations and Story Telling event at the high school on November 29: Mayme Brandenburg, Helen Johnson, Knute Broady and Ellen Vogelsang, Ray Bergsten and Delph Borene, Oscar Berman and Stanley Carlson, Neil Pfu etze and Edgar Harrisberger.
2. O. A. Dick bought the livery and feed business from Harry Graham.
3. Mrs. J. F. Copeland entertained the Lutheran Cent Society.
4. Guy Harmon has commenced the publication of the Echo at Leonardville.
5. Mr. Walter M. Droll died, December 14, 1912 at Eagle Lake, Colorado County< Texas.
6. Mrs. Homer Boles and Mrs. Harrisberger entertained the Ladies Aid, Saturday evening at the Boles home. The orchestra under the leadership of Miss Emma Fryhofer entertained the large crowds with appropriate selections. Mr. Boles as usual was smiling and talking, trying to make it pleasant for everyone.
7. Miss Carrie Pultz and Mr. Carl J. Johnson, both of Randolph were married at the office of probate Judge, E.E. Morris, in Manhattan December 17, 1912.
8. Mrs. Edward Elias who has been with her sister, Mrs. Water Droll before her death, has been visiting in Randolph before returning to her home in Indianapolis, Indiana.
9. Oscar Flohr has received an appointment to the position of typewriter in the 3rd Assistant Postmaster General, Money Order Division, Washington, D. C.
10. L. W. Johnsmeyer has commenced excavating for a cellar for a residence in the northeast part of the city.
11. Homer Boles has bought eh John F. Beckman residence on the east side of the square and will convert in into a hotel in the early spring.
12. Miss Alice Ross and Dr. Harold W. Bales were married, December 25, 1912 at the home of the bride's parents. They will make their home in Cynthiana, Kentucky.
13. Grandma Blomgren celebrated her 74th birthday, January 1, 1913.

14. Edward Vawter, 14 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vawter was killed Friday night January 10, 1913 at Wetmore, Kansas by falling from a freight train in motion.
15. The new Evangelical Church at Peach Grove was dedicated Sunday, January 10, 1913. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. G. J. Schumaker, Presiding Elder.
16. Miss Mary G. Schreck and Gotfred O. Carlson were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Schreck, Rev. F. E. Harrell officiating.
17. Miss Lenora E. Friedrich and Dr. Harold Edwin Glander of Leonardville were married, January 13, 1913, at 8:13 at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Friedrich, Rev. Eldien of Walsburg performed the ceremony.
18. Miss Anna Blixt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Blixt, died at Manhattan, April 5, 1913 following an operation.
19. John Chelander and Son sold Sealy mattress for \$20.00.
20. Born a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Tryon on November 23, 1912.
21. Born a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Peterson, November 26, 1912.
22. Born a son to Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Cook, December 4, 1912.
23. Born to Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Toburen a son December 8, 1912.
24. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Emil Hagenmaier a son on December 5, 1912.
25. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Henry a son on December 11, 1912.
26. Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. h. Oberhelman a son on January 16, 1913.
27. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meyer a daughter on November 9, 1912.
28. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hughes a daughter on November 25, 1912.
29. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kaump a daughter on December 9, 1912.
30. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Potts a daughter on December 6.
31. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Wohler a daughter.
32. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson a daughter December 9, 1912.

Treasurers of the School District Boards Elected Last Month

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart, Bismarck, North Dakota from the Randolph Enterprise of 5 May 1947

Wilson, Byron, Keats Rural High School
 Sedivy, Adolph, Cleburne Rural High School
 Bergsten, R. E., Randolph Rural High School
 Dobson, Charles, Stockdale Rural High School
 Beckinhauer, George, Strong, District 1
 Blasing, Dean, Ogden Joint District 5
 Wendland, Alvin, College Hill District 7
 Moline, Lloyd, Randolph Joint District 82
 Harner, Donald, Riley District 81
 Hawkinson, P. A., Cleburne District 84
 Lagerquist, Roy, Leonardville District 83
 Gilman, D. J, Hunters Island Rural District 2
 Matthews, Leon, Moehlman Bottom Rural District 3
 Pishny, John F., Swede Creek Joint Rural District 7
 Steenbock, William, Ober Joint Rural District 9
 Toy, John, McDowell Rural District 12
 Hunt, W. O., Oak Grove Rural District 13
 Myers, Frank, Myersdale Joint Rural District 13
 Roepke, B. W, Columbus Joint Rural District 15

Goff, Marvin, Kimble Rural District 17
Kleiner, Caroline, Grant Rural District 19
Roy Clark, Grandview Rural District 20
Hafner, William, Bala Joint Rural District 22
Clifford, Hudson Mrs., Blue Valley Rural District 24
Pfaff, Herbert, Winkler Rural District 25
Pfaff, Donald, May Day Rural District 28
Weller, George, Stockdale Rural District 29
Ruthstrom, Carl, Walsburg Rural District 34
Henry, Walter, Peach Grove Rural District 36
Lund, Elmer, Alert Rural District 37
Hollen, Henry, Union Rural District 39
Barr, T. L., Deep Creek Rural District 41
Hoerman, A. W., Zeandale Rural District 42
Roepke, H. F, Sunflower Rural District 43
Rudolph, Frank, Tabor Valley Joint Rural District 44
Dow, Helen Mrs., Ashland Rural District 45
Olson, Clyde, Lasita Rural District 47
Steenbock, Walter, Laurel Hill Rural District 48
Wohler, Paul, Marine Joint Rural District 49
Richter, Elmer, Star Rural District 50
Wickstrum, Iver, Pleasant Hill District 52
Harris, W. H., Sedalia Rural District 53
Johnson, O. M., Center Hill Rural District 57
Holliday, Laurence, Rose Hill Rural District 58
Havenstein, Augusta, Mineral Springs Rural District 60
Stilly, J. H, Silver Creek Rural District 62
Cederberg, Floyd, Sunnyside Rural District 63
Moody, Orville, Magic Rural District 64
Lund, Ervin, Longview Rural District 67
Oberhelman, Harry, Oberhelman Rural District 69
Moody, Roy Mrs., Rocky Ford Rural District 10
Finney, Freda Mrs., Walnut Grove Rural District 74
Swanson, George E, Sherman Rural District 76
Howe, Fred, Eureka Lake Rural District 77.

The Obituary of John A. Amnell

Copied by Sylvester C. Ekart, from the Randolph Enterprise of 5 May 1947.

In Ostergotland, Sweden, Patrick and Hilda Amnell had established a home and had become the parents of six children, two sons and four daughters. In due time the insistent urge to come to America caused them to plan for their future in the land of promise across the Atlantic. One daughter had died in infancy and with the other five took the sea voyage and arrived in New York in November of the year 1881. Among those was a son John A. who was born, December 25, 1870.

They immediately proceeded westward and came to Olsburg, Kansas where relatives who had previously arrived, met them. After a few weeks this new immigrant family settled on a farm

about four miles north of Randolph which became the home during the balance of the lives of the two parents. Death again robbed them of another daughter after they had live in the neighborhood for a time. Having chosen farming as their life's vocation the children were reared in the environment to which all have more or less adhered throughout their active lives. John A. in whose memory this final tribute is written grew to maturity and secured his elementary education in the then newly established Rose Hill School and became its first graduate.

Anxious to further increase his knowledge, he finished a two year course at Kansas State at Manhattan. Having thus prepared himself he taught school in various districts in northern Riley County for several years. Meantime his acquaintance with a young lady of the same neighborhood resulted in his marriage to Miss Edla R. Larson, March 17, 1902. They immediately began farming on a farm near the groom's parental home known as the John Secrest place. Here good management and thrift began at once to bring tangible results. About five years later they removed to the former home of the bride's parents east of Center Hill where they successfully continued their farming endeavors until they retired from active farm life. A time was spent in California and they then moved to Kansas City where Mr. Amnell was connected with the U. S. Postal Department. Returning in 1920 he became the first manager of the Farmers Union Elevator in East Randolph, a position he credibly filled until his resignation in 1928.

The Amnells purchased the home in East Randolph where they have since continued to reside. Never fully forgetting his early love of agriculture he has in a limited way continued this on the fertile acres which formed a part of his East Randolph property.

On April 29, 1939, just eight years prior to his own death he was robbed of his companion and has s continued to reside in the home filling his time with his farm and business interests. A man interested in various phases of community activities he had always enjoyed exceptional health, in fact had rarely felt any evidence of illness. Honest in his dealings he commanded the respect of his neighbors and friends. He kept himself well informed on both local and national issues and found satisfaction in keeping busy and occupied with those things which interested him. A sudden and unexpected illness and a hospital experience in February and March of this year was the first warning that his heart might be affected. He apparently made a satisfactory recovery from this but on Monday, April 28, a more severe attack eliminated in his death at the age of 76 years, 4 months and 3 days. Thus the life of another fellow citizen comes to an abrupt close and his activities end.

He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Hilda Johnson and husband, another sister Mrs. Anna Carlson and husband and his close associate of late years, his brother Charles. Also a number of nieces and nephews and other relatives and personal friends. To this often recurring question that was propounded by Job of old when he asks "if a man die shall he live again?" Funeral services were held from the Methodist Church by the Pastor, Paul A Davis at 2 p. m. Friday May 2, 1947 and burial followed by the side of his companion in the Rose Hill Cemetery.

Charles Curtis and His Log Home, Remembered by Mrs. Andrew Pringle

Copied from the *Harveyville Monitor* of 21 June 1928, by Sylvester C. Ekart

"When we came to Kansas in 67 (1867), we rented the little log cabin in which Charlie Curtis was born and lived there for a time. He lived not far away with his Grandfather Curtis. Old Mr. and Mrs. Pappan lived there too. She was a fine, stately woman, every inch a chieftain's daughter, but Mr. Pappan seemed sort of shriveled up. I guess with age. He was a light complexioned Frenchman and they are scarce. Charlie was rather small for his age, a little brown boy. We picked the sand burrs out of his feet along with the rest. He never forgot us, would recognize us the minute he saw us in after years. His mother was dead before we came."

New Books on the Shelf

Central Kentucky Researcher-2003-2010, Tayor ICounty Historical Society

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and other Items Printed in the Manhattan Mercury and Manhattan Mercuty and Manhattan Daily Nationalist, During the Period of 26 June 1941 and 14 April 1942, at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas., Ekart, Sylvester
Riley County Genealogical Society

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Randolph Enterprise, During the Period of 1 April 1935 and 29 December 1941 at Randolph, Riley County, Kansas, Ekart, Sylvester
Riley County Genealogical Society

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Randolph Enterprise during the Period of January 1, 1942 thru 29 April 29, 1946 at Randolph, Riley County, Kansas
Ekart, Sylvester Riley County Genealogical Society

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Randolph Enterprise during the Period of 2 May 1946 thru 30 October 1950 at Randolph, Riley County, Kansas,
Ekart, Sylvester Riley County Genealogical Society

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Ashes to Ashes, Dust to Diamonds: Mourning Jewelry

- Interesting Stories
- Michael Leclerc

Mourning jewelry has been in use for a very long time. Memorial rings for deceased individuals date back to the Roman Empire. In modern times, evidence of mourning jewelry dates back to the fifteenth century. It reached its zenith in the 18th and 19th centuries.

In early times, people would often leave money in their wills to purchase mourning jewelry for family and/or friends. William Shakespeare left money in his will for his friends Hamnet Sadler, John Heminges, Richard Burbage, and Henry Cundell to purchase memorial rings.

For most people, the rings would be made of brass. These were more economical and affordable. For people who were more well-off, the rings might be made of silver or gold. For very wealthy people, the rings might be encrusted with jewels, such as rubies or diamonds.

Born in London in 1717, William Parsons matriculated from Eaton in 1735 and obtained a position as midshipman in the Royal Navy. He married in 1740, and shortly thereafter joined the British Army as an Ensign. He was addicted to gambling, which caused him to consistently lose his money. He ended up being arrested when he resorted to forgery. Although sentenced to death, his family and friends got the sentence reduced to transport. Arriving in Virginia in winter, he found conditions not to his liking and attempted to return home in summer. He continued his illegal ways, and was sentenced to Newgate, eventually being executed for his crimes in February 1750. A few days before his death, he ordered that a diamond mourning ring be made with the inscription "William Parsons, ob. 11 Feb. 1750-1. Æt. 33. When this you see Remember me." to be delivered to "a certain young Lady, as the last Token of his Affection for her." (His story was told in The New-York Gazette in the Weekly Post-Boy, August 26, 1751, No. 449, p. 1-2).

Originally, these rings were simple hoops. As time progressed, they were embellished with mottos, such as “Memento Mori” (Remember that you will die). Sometimes they would be adorned with the name of the deceased and his/her birth and death dates. More complex rings were engraved with symbols like those used on gravestones. Skulls, coffins, skeletons, urns, and more might be engraved on the rings.

While rings were most popular, many different types of jewelry could be made. Pendants, charms, bracelets, and more were also created as mourning jewelry.

As time marched on into the Victorian era, a new type of mourning jewelry became popular. This jewelry was made from the hair of the deceased. Rings, earrings, bracelets, pretty much all kinds of jewelry could be created by weaving the hair. Metals were often used for decoration or practical matters, such as clasps. (You can read more about this in *The Victorian Obsession with Hair, Result: Mourning Jewelry*)

Modern companies are putting a new twist on this. You can purchase jewelry of all sorts which can be filled with the ashes of a loved one. Modern technology even allows you to go one better. There are firms, such as LifeGem, which will take your cremains and turn them into diamonds, which can be incorporated into any type of jewelry you wish. The diamonds can be created in different sizes and cuts. Prices can range from \$2,000 to \$20,000, depending on the carats, cut, and color.

When looking through jewelry pieces you may have inherited, examine it carefully. You may be looking at a piece of mourning jewelry, created in memory of a treasured friend or family member.

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Edinburgh: 300,000+ Burial and Cremation Records Added to Deceased Online

The following announcement was written by **Deceased Online**:

Nearly 1 million Scottish burial and cremation records now available

- 313,000 records for Edinburgh’s Seafield Cemetery and Crematorium and for Warriston Crematorium are now on www.deceasedonline.com.
- Nearly 39,000 burial records dating from 1888 to the present day for Seafield Cemetery feature scans of mortality registers (with many of them including details of the type of hearse used!).
- Over 49,500 records from 1939 for Seafield Crematorium are available as scans of cremation register pages.
- Records for Warriston Crematorium, numbering nearly 225,000 and dating back to 1929, are available as scans of cremation registers. Please note: records up to 1991 are immediately available – records after this date are still being uploaded but will be available shortly.
- The combined Edinburgh dataset of 313,000 means that the total Deceased Online database for Scotland now numbers just under 1 million burial and cremation records.

The Deceased Online team will be in Edinburgh on Saturday 25th June meeting delegates at the Scottish Association of Family Histories (SAFHS) national conference. They will be demonstrating the wide range of records that Deceased Online has for areas throughout Scotland including register scans, grave details, photographs of memorials with searchable inscriptions, and cemetery maps. Conference details are at: <http://www.safhs.org.uk/conference.asp>

Some Quick Tips on Using Mocavo

- Search Tips

Searching on Mocavo is designed to be easy and fast. However, there are many things our search engine can do so here are a few tips to keep in mind:

- Just like other major search engines, capitalization doesn't matter.
- Put names in quotes for best results. If you search for "John Smith", Mocavo knows to also try "Smith John" so there's no need to run two searches. This is critical as many sites put the last name first.
- Mocavo knows how to jump over middle names and initials. If you search for "Mary Carter", you will also get results for Mary A. Carter and Mary Lynn Carter.
- You can use the OR operator with the pipe (|) symbol. If you want to search for Amos Shaw in Georgia, you might run a search like this: "amos shaw" georgia | ga. That says: Show me all results of "amos shaw" with the word georgia or the state's abbreviation ga. In the future, we'll automatically detect your use of a specific geographic location. For now, enjoy experimenting!
- If you're getting a lot of results back that you definitely do not want, you can also use the exclusion operator (the dash or minus sign). To search for Amos Shaw who definitely wasn't married to Sarah Maxey, you might try this search: "amos shaw" -maxey. That search says: Find all Amos Shaw's but only if Maxey isn't mentioned anywhere on the page.

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Book Reviews

That Splendid Little Steamer Hartford

by Sonie Liebler 1989, Manhattan, Kansas

When the Kansas Territory was opened to settlement in 1854 thousands of emigrants came west. Travel from St Louis could be managed up the Missouri River and on toward Ft Riley to the headwaters of the Kaw River, via steamboat.

The first sternwheeler to land at the Fort was the Excel in 1854. The Hartford carried founders of the town of Manhattan from Cincinnati, Ohio in 1855. The ship became grounded on a sandbar near the new town site. She was a ship with one deck, no mast, was 146 feet long 25 ft wide and had a depth of 4 feet 2 inches. She was about 143 tons and was a steamer, with wheel stern and cabin on deck. She drew no more than 3 feet. Probably a small upper cabin for crew quarters was added after this description was written.

The Cincinnati and Kansas Land Company purchased the Hartford for \$7,000 on April 24th 1855, and she was scheduled to depart three days later.

Part of the ship's cargo included pre-fab Cincinnati houses. Along with the passengers there was a printing press, a steam engine, a saw mill, a grist mill, agricultural implements, seed, cooking stoves, four months' supply of provisions, groceries, and the personal belongings of the passengers on board.

She carried a consignment of goods for St Louis merchants as well as cargo for Manhattan. There was no passenger list or at least none was found. However it would have named only those who

had stateroom and cabin reservations. The majority of the passengers took the cheaper deck passage and their names were not recorded. The Cincinnati papers reported about 100-150 folks bound for Kansas on board. These included all" anti-slavery temperance men, mechanics, farmers and a pleasant sprinkling of women and children."

This book includes maps, photos, and drawings.

The author has drawn from a "steamboat log" which she compiled from newspaper columns. The actual log of the Hartford has not been found. Beginning on April 26 and sporadically on a daily basis she records incidents of the travels of the Hartford up the river.

They ran aground on June 1 south of the small settlement of Boston. And again on June 3 one mile beyond the Blue River mouth. On June 4 the officers of the Cincinnati and Kansas Land Company made the decision to accept the offer of the Boston town to join their settlement, provided the town's name be changed to Manhattan. Finally on July 1 the river rose enough to move the ship to the mouth of the Blue River so the heavy cargo might be unloaded.

Buffalo, Breweries, Bullwhackers, & Boomtown,

Ogden PRIDE committee, published by Ag Press, Manhattan, Kansas

This is a history of Ogden and Ogden Township, compiled from records and recollections of the older citizens of the area.

Ogden was once a rough tough boomtown equal in wildness of not in size to Abilene and Dodge City. Now it is only a small country village with many stone houses. The first cabin was erected in 1854 by Thomas Reynolds the first settler.

It was the "end of steel" for the Union Pacific Railroad. Eleven saloons were open day and night. Hard drinking and fighting men and soldiers often engaged in celebrating before going on long trips to the west.

After the first seat of Kansas government at Pawnee was declared invalid the Territorial Legislature was moved to Ogden.,

The book of 112 pages contains lots of interesting history of the little town. There is a listing of burials in the cemeteries at the back.

It is indexed in a separate book located nearby on the shelves in the Kansas Room.

Items of Genealogical Interest From the Early Wamego Papers

100 Years Ago, the Wamego Reporter

August 14, 1913

At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the Congregational Church at Overbrook the marriage of Miss Ora Grisson of Overbrook, and Arthur Pitney of Wamego, took place. Among the Topekans who attended the wedding there were Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Shortt and Miss Jessica Shortt, who sang Cadman's "I Love Thee" immediately before the ceremony. The wedding march was played by Miss Myrtle Radcliffe. Mr. and Mrs. Pitney have gone east for a wedding trip and on their return will make their home at Wamego. Mr. Pitney, together with his brother, has large interests in this county, especially the ranch near Laclede. Mr. Pitney is having built a fine modern residence on the ranch and will make his home there in the future.

August 21, 1913

Miss Amy M. Hohensee and Mr. T.B. Stewart were united in marriage on Tuesday, August 12,

1913, at the home of the bride's sister Mrs. J.S. Smith, 119 Walnut St. Herington, Kansas. On their return home Wednesday morning they went to house-keeping on the M.D. Smith farm northeast of Wamego. The same evening they were pleasantly serenaded by their friends, who presented them with many beautiful and valuable presents. The groom is a trustworthy young man highly esteemed by all who know him. Although the bride has only lived in this vicinity a few months she has become very popular and we congratulate Mr. Stewart on having won such a charming young lady.

September 11, 1913

Albert Holmes, who has charge of the U.P. Pumping station at Wamego and Rossville, was probably fatally injured yesterday shortly after noon. He was pumping water at the Wamego station and was in the pump house doing something with the machinery when he was caught in the cogs and shafting. His wife, who was waiting outside, heard his call for help and stopped the engine and secured help from the depot. He was taken home and later taken to a Topeka hospital. Last reports were that he had a slight chance for recovery.

75 Years Ago the Wamego Reporter

August 25, 1938

Who knows the exact date the famous wooden bath tub was installed in the Old Ames House? The old bath tub will find a final resting place in the rooms of the Kansas Historical Society at Topeka. Kirk Mechem, secretary will provide the place. In days gone by the Ames was a great place for traveling men. They could stop at the Ames and get wet all over when they took a bath, instead of one foot at a time in a dish pan. Later on there was the Wamego Gesang Verein Harmonit open Sunday and the Cooks put out some real food. Our recollection is that the tub was built in Cincinnati and was the first one in Kansas.

September 22, 1938

L.O. Dugan, 60, a farmer near St. George, was fatally injured in an automobile wreck, Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock. The accident occurred just east of Wamego on Highway 40 near the Carl Hupe home. Mr. Dugan was driving a Plymouth car and evidently a wheel came off the car causing it to crash into a car driven by Kenneth and Harold Heseltine of Springfield, Mo. Mr. Dugan died shortly after being brought to Genn Hospital. Kenneth and Harold Heseltine both sustained scalp wounds and cuts and were cared for at the hospital. The wheel that came off the car was found in the wheat field east of the Hupe home. Mr. Dugan survived by his wife and a grandson, Lester Tyron.

October 6, 1938

The community was shocked last Saturday to learn of the accidental death of George Gareis, well-known farmer at Flush. His body was found in the creek close to home, after it was learned that he had not arrived at a neighbor's home where he had intended to go. He had been in ill health for sometime and it is supposed that he accidentally fell when he crossed the creek to go to the neighbor's home.

September 29, 1938

A highway tragedy that took the lives of two Wamegoans, occurred last Thursday morning near Herington. Louis Robinson and Frederick Hall were driving an oil transport truck for the Gorges Co., and the supposition is that they missed seeing a turn in the road and applied the brakes so quickly that the transport was overturned. There is a "Y" corner just after coming over a hill from the south, and it appeared that they started to make a right hand turn and then swung quickly in the other direction. Both men were thrown clear of the transport which burst into flames and the oil ran to where they were and their bodies were badly burned. Mr. Robinson leaves a wife and Frederick Hall leaves his mother.

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