

Kansas Kin

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Other Numbers

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

Library Hours:

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)

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.

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 2014

Feb 9 - Miller House, Ron Wells, MPL 2 P.M.

Mar 16 -Travel For Genealogy Research, Vickie Holverson, MPL 2 P.M.

Apr 13 - DNA & Genealogy, Carol Regehr, Manhattan Fire Station, 2 P.M.

May 18 - Rock Island Railroad, M J. Morgan Chapman Center for Rural Studies KSU Man Fire Station 2P.M.

June 29 - Bala & Welsh History for Genealogy, Jane Roth, Phill Perry, Sedalia Community Church, 2 P.M.

August - Basic Genealogy & searching the internet., Vicki Holverson & Marcia Schuley, Man Fire Station, 2 P.M.

Sept - Kimble Homes & Genealogy, Charlene Brownson, Man Fire Station, 2 P.M.

Oct - Harvest Home, The Role of Women in the KS Harvest, Roy Bird, Man Fire Station, 2 P.M.

The library will be closed

On all National Holidays and during inclement weather.

From the President

From the President

As the new President of Riley Co. Genealogical Society, there are several things I would like to complement our Board members on as we start the new year of 2014:

- Marcia Schuley and Vickie Holverson have offered to mentor people new to genealogy who have taken Jill Frese's introductory genealogy class. These two experienced genealogists are helping people learn how to research their family history. What an opportunity for people new to the field!
 - Charlotte Shawver and Joan Smith have joined the RCGS Board as Vice Presidents in charge of Education. They have already lined up a wonderful slate of programs for the coming year.
 - Fred Delano and Richard Phillips, co-treasurers for the RCGS Board, will be working to convert our books from Microsoft Money to Quicken. This is a much-needed update since Money is no longer supported by Microsoft.
 - Shirley Delano and Judy Regehr have some experience with the Greater Manhattan Community Foundation and plan to work with the RCGS Board to better understand our investments and how we can grow them and also benefit from them.
 - Wann Towers is leading the huge effort to re-catalog our library. This is in preparation of putting our card catalog online.
 - The entire Board has agreed to try to increase revenues for the RCGS. With so many new activities going on, we would like to raise the money to implement them.
 - And, of course, we owe our thanks to Janeice Crossan for editing Kansas Kin and providing leadership in Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies.
- Judy Regehr

New Members

John & Michelle Long

Linda Morse

Joan Smith

Virginia Beddow

Julie A. Hockensmith

Robert E. King

A.G. Assoc Wholesale

Groc.

Kansas Kin

Charlene Brownson

Membership Dues --

We send good wishes for a healthy and rewarding 2014. As membership secretaries we encourage members to use this time of new beginnings to renew membership dues. Members may send a check made payable to Riley County Genealogical Society in the amount of \$30.00 to Riley County Genealogical Society Library, 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, KS 66502. Alternatively, members may bring a check to the library or pay on-line at our website: www.rileycgs.com. We look forward to hearing from you and assisting you in your family history search.

Ted Hopkins and Joyce Marr

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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A Legacy Rich in Education

by Marcia Schuley

What is the value of a college education? Today's media features articles almost weekly equating the cost of college to the student's financial return. In the midst of the Depression, one farm couple decided education was the most important legacy they could give their six children and made the investment. Richard Franklin King and his wife Bessie, left their farm in Glasco, Kansas, moved to Manhattan and enrolled their six children in Manhattan High School and Kansas State.

November 4, 2013, Robert (Bob) King of Center Point, Iowa, used the RCGS web site "Research Request Form" to ask help in reconstructing the years his father, father's siblings, and grandparents spent in Manhattan. He knew his father graduated from K-State and believed perhaps others had as well. He thought they had come in the mid-30s; he remembered his father driving him on a country road, past a stone house on a hillside, and saying the family had lived there. His father also talked of working for a coal company and living in the College Greenhouse.

Jane Brown, RCGS researcher, invited me to join into the search for information. King planned to come to Manhattan for a family reunion, on his mother's side, in two weeks and time was short. He authorized us ten hours, at our research rate of \$15.00 an hour, and asked we if could color in the background of those years. We had dates and names for the grandparents and children, and the internet provided an excellent starting place. Jane tackled the requested obituaries and cemetery records, while I sought to recreate the life of the family in Manhattan.



I went first to the Public Tree search on Ancestry. Com and retrieved a Tree that contained the obituary of the Kings. It noted that "In 1931 Mr. King, his wife and family, moved to Manhattan, Kansas, to facilitate the education of the children." (Glasco Sun, March 26, 1953, page 1). Mrs. King's obituary (Wamego Times, Wamego, Kansas, June 9, 1963) said "in the fall of 1932" they moved. Now we had a time-frame in which to work. I also learned that Mrs. King 'graduated from Concordia Normal and Business College with the class of 1907...and taught school two terms in Cloud County.' And that after graduation from Glasco high school, Richard taught school for a few years." According to Bob's notes, the four girls and two boys were born between 1910 and 1920, so would have ranged in age from twelve to twenty-three at the time of the move.

Ancestry.com, under "Schools & Directories": "Yearbooks", now provides users the *Kansas State Royal Purple Yearbook*. I found Ronald B. King in the Class of 1940, graduating in Agricultural Administration. As I was searching for Ronald, the other King children's records appeared as well.

The RCGS library holds many of the Kansas State College Directories, tiny little 4x6 books with the names, academic majors, permanent, and temporary addresses for enrolled students. They also list faculty, organizations and officers, and the traditions of the university. By going through 1933 to 1939, I learned that Cornie (Cornelia) King, in 1933-1934, lived on R.R. 2. But by 1935, she, Ruth, Clara, Richard, and Ronald all listed Manhattan Route 1 as their only home and are all enrolled in college. No record existed before 1933.

This would support the family's having arrived in the fall of 1932. Cornie, born 1912, would have been 21 when she enrolled. In 1937-1938, King, Ronald, Ag2 reports: Manhattan, College Greenhouse. In 1938-1939, King, Reva A, HE & D, has a permanent address of Council Grove but lives at 1814 Humboldt and Ronald, Ag3 is still in the College Greenhouse.

Initial inquiries as to the location of R.R.1 brought no results. It took a trip to the Post Office to learn that there are no longer maps of the Rural Routes, but staff readily said R.R.1 was Anderson Avenue, going west toward Keats, Kansas, and encompassed over 500 addresses on both sides of the road. This route has had considerable development since 1935, but still has several stone houses on the north hillside of the road. The Kings are likely to have rented or worked a farm in this area. The 1937 Manhattan Telephone Directory lists Cornie L King living at RFD 1, Ph: 116-59F31. By 1939, it appears the King parents have moved to Morris County and they are found there in the 1940 census. By this time only Reva is still enrolled in college...

Bob King thought that Reva, the youngest daughter, and his father, Ronald, graduated from Manhattan High School. We did not have all available years of the *Senior M* yearbook but we found Reva King, a sophomore, in the 1936 with a class picture.

King also remembered that his father delivered coal to families. The City Directory of 1939 showed three possibilities: Central Kansas Coal at 220 Leavenworth; Jayhawk Coal-Griffith EE Coal and Lumber Co at 515 S. 3rd, and Ramey Bros Lumber & Coal at 131 Houston. Through a Google search, I retrieved an article written by the Local 2275.com Manhattan Kansas Firefighters. The Griffith Lumber at 300 Humboldt burned in 1958; the Ramey Brothers at 2nd and Houston burned in 1980. All of these firms would have been within walking distance for an industrious student.

What of the College Greenhouse? I reached out to Tim Lindemuth, former editor of the *K-Stater Magazine* to see where I might find more information. Tim told me the College of Agriculture and Applied Science had had a publication called *The Kansas Agricultural Student* which was held in the K-State's Hale library archives. Staff readily provided me volumes of the publication issued 1936-1940. Ronald and his older brother Richard were often featured in articles citing their achievements and activities. It was the October 1937 issue that reported on the New Greenhouse. The "laboratory building or head house, constructed of native stone, with modern finishing throughout"

was a source of pride to the College. And, "provision has been made for an attendant to live in the laboratory building. His duty will be to maintain proper and even temperature and ventilation at all times." Ronald B. King, father of Bob King was the FIRST attendant to live in the Greenhouse. I asked if there might be pictures of the greenhouse and was given a folder showing the newly built building.(See pg 8) In the background is Dickens Hall, and in between a greenhouse that I remember existing into the 1980's. The rose gardens, and later Justin Hall, would have been to the east. The May, 1940 issue, in "Where They're Going and What They're Going to Do" reports Ronald King, Ag Ec, in Council Grove and teaching vocational agriculture. Not all in that class of 1940 had secured positions!

All the King children achieved academic success. Reva, Clara, Cornie and Ronald were in Phil Kappa Phi Scholastic Honorary for the top 10% of classes. Richard appears on the College of Agriculture High Honor Lists and Ruth in the Home Economics Honorary. Almost all the Kings joined collegiate 4-H, the YMCA or YWCA, as well as Literary Societies and Student Church Associations. Richard was crowned King of Collegiate 4-H dance and Reva was a Pianist.

I found myself intrigued at how Richard and Bess King's investment in education had influenced their children's lives. By using Ancestry.com's Social Security Index, City and School Directories, 1940 Census, Public Trees; Find a Grave records, Google searches and Bob King's previous work on the family, I learned more.



Clara Bess King: B: 5 June 1910-D: 2 Dec. 2006, in Wamego, Kansas. Clara King graduated in 1937 in Home Economics. She taught school until her marriage to Albert Charles Kientz on 16 June 1938, and was in the family produce business in

Wamego. Bob King remembers her saying "I was given the choice of getting married or teaching, but was not allowed (in that era) to do both. I think I made the right choice." Kientz was "the first farmer in Kansas to produce soybeans in 1939, and later sold certified seed" according to his obituary. Their son Jim Kientz, who still lives in Wamego, was a missionary to Brazil,

married a Brazilian woman and together they helped found an orphanage which they still support.



Cornelia Louise King: B: 24 Jan 1912--D: 20 July 1969 in Compton, Los Angeles, California
Cornelia also graduated in 1937 in Home Economics. She married Albert Siler, identified in the 1940 Census as an Electrical Engineer, born in Kansas, and working at an airplane factory in Inglewood, Los Angeles, CA. Perhaps they met at K-State? They are in the Wichita City Directory earlier in 1940, where he worked as an engineer at SAD of BA Co. Bob King said Cornelia became a nurse and worked in the army during the war. Their oldest son Gerald, married a woman from Norway, moved there and worked as an internationally recognized sculptor.



Richard Franklin King: 2 March 1914--D: 27 Sept 1988, in Manhattan, Kansas
Richard (Dick) graduated in 1938 in Agricultural Administration. He obtained a Masters in agricultural education in Wisconsin and married Maxine E. Shaffer on Oct. 12, 1941. He held positions as a 4H agent, County Agent, Extension Dairy Specialist, Area Extension Director and retired an associate professor of dairy science at Kansas State. He was a national judge of Ayrshire, Jersey, and Miling Shorthorn dairy cattle.



Ruth May King: B: 30 Dec 1915--D: 31 Oct 1987 Seal Beach, Orange County (Los Angeles) California

Ruth is pictured in the *Royal Purple* Class of 1940 in a nurse's uniform. She was a major in Home Economics and Nursing. The 1940 Census shows her at the University of Kansas Hospital and Nurses' Training Home in Kansas City, Kansas, in her 5th year of school. She also has wages or salary in private work. She taught in the College at Columbus, Ohio, until she joined the U.S. Army as a nurse, May 31, 1941. *The Glasco Sun*, June 7, 1945, page 1, (found in a Public Tree), said Capt. Ross Rogers "writes home to his parents of a three day pass when he enjoyed seeing Paris. He telephoned his cousin, Lt. Ruth King, who is a nurse in a hospital near, and she joined him for an afternoon and evening of sight-seeing". Her obituary notes she served in Europe until Jan. 23, 1946, after which she worked as a nurse until she married James, L. Irwin, July 8, 1950.



Ronald Bishop King B: 26 Jan 1918--D: Dec 1978, in Glasco, Kansas

Ronald King graduated in the Class of 1940 in Agricultural Education. He married Helen Elizabeth (Betty) Berlin of Wakefield, Kansas, on Aug. 18, 1940. He taught vocational agriculture in Girard and Colby, Kansas, and worked as field man for the Pet Milk Company of Fremont, Ohio. The family moved to Glasco in 1954, where in addition to farming and teaching in the high school, he worked for Plush Mills Ronald was active in the 4-H Club and a 1962 recipient of the Cloud County Soil Conservation Award. His four sons all finished degrees from Kansas colleges. Two also acquired degrees from Harvard University.



Reva Alma King: B: 17 June 1920--D: 26 Feb 1993 in New York, New York

Reva King has a story of her own. According to Reva's obituary on Find A Grave, "she was born nearly blind, but with a tremendous memory and empathetic capacity. She graduated from Kansas State College during the depression (1941) and earned her living as a social worker in New York City." Bob King shared that she walked with a cane from her apartment on Humboldt to the campus, and her roommates read texts to her. Her sister, Clara, who graduated in 1937, is shown in composite pictures in the Browning Literary picture so perhaps she accompanied her. Bob said she chose New York City to work because she could use mass transit. A Google search on her name recovered Issue 26, 1994 of *Servas International News*, the publication of an organization that exists to work towards peace. Two pages are dedicated to Reva King-a long-time Servas activ-

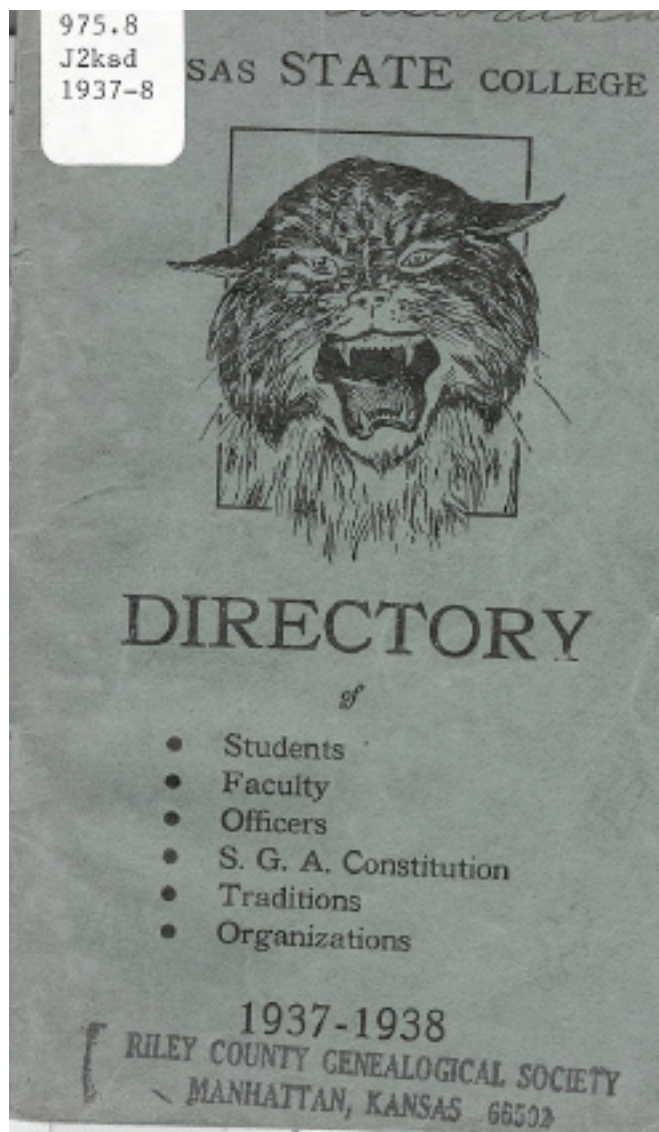
ist, “a dreamer of a rare kind.” who dedicated thirty-five years of her life to Servas. Reva served as International President from 1972-1978, and involved Servas in a broad range of peace organizations. When Servas gained NGO status at the United Nations, it was Reva who worked with the UN herself. In the last year of her life, with failing eyesight and hearing, she hosted 69 international travelers in her small Greenwich Village apartment.

The end of the article announces:

“The Anand Niketan Ashram Trust-India has passed a resolution, in memory of late Ms. Reva King who dedicated her whole life-time to spread the Servas message of peace, love and better understanding, to create a seat for a genuine volunteer, man or woman, who wants to study peace and development issues.”

On November 8, 2013, Jane and I met with Bob King for a sharing of information. Jane found even more articles when she learned of the Cloud County connection. We were eager to listen to his memories of visits to Reva and to Manhattan, as the Kings by now felt like family to us as well. Bob King retired as Curriculum and Assessment Director/Assistant Superintendent for Centerville, Iowa, schools. He holds an Ed.D from the University of Kansas and Masters from Harvard University. The King’s daughter Stephanie King Rose was appointed U.S. District Judge, for Iowa’s Southern District. She is the first female and currently the youngest Federal Judge.

The legacy of education continues in the King family and the world is the richer for it.



Phone	K. S. C.
2-4457	Kerley, Homer, C 3, Lawrence.....513 N. 16th
3-1176	Kern, Charles, Ag 3, South Center.....353 N. 15th
3-571	Kern, William, C 3, Kansas City.....628 Leavenworth
3-8373	Kerr, Glenn, JC 3, Rossville.....1104 Blumensat
2-4360	Kerriser, Osborn, ME 1, Paola.....1112 Blumensat
2-19	Kessler, Frank, Ag 4, Newton.....1469 Fairchild
2-11	Kessler, Jean, HE&D 2, Excelsior Springs, Mo. 1217 Kearney
2-6290	Koy, Joseph, VM 3, Kansas City.....Stafer Apt. 2
3-8128	Koy, Ruth, HE 1, Winchester.....711 N. 12th
2-603	Krader, Lewis, AH&VM 3, Pittsburg.....1512 Peoria
3-6463	Kiefer, Melvin, ME 1, Russell.....240 Humboldt
3-8223	Kiefer, Raymond, AR 1, Independence, Mo. 1126 Blumensat
2-4440	Kiene, Gracilen, GS 3, Topeka.....1814 Humboldt
3-8357	Kieritz, Emile, Ag 3, Manhattan.....Route 1
3-8456	Kilian, Fred, AA 3, Detroit.....1208 Vattler
2-440	Kilian, George, EE 2, Detroit.....1204 Vattler
2-440	Kilian, James, ME 1, Chapman.....Route 1
2-440	Kilian, Richard, ME 1, Detroit.....Route 1
2-440	Kilmer, Kent, LA 2, Belle Plaine.....1110 Bertrand
2-440	Kimball, Alice, Grad, Manhattan.....Route 1
2-440	Kimball, P. Everett, VM 2, Eskridge.....1311 Laramie
2-440	Kirman, Anthony, ME 3, Eweret.....1026 Laramie
2-440	Kimsey, Lyle, GS 1, South Center.....1611 Humboldt
2-440	Kirchald, Lillian, HE 1, Atchison.....Van Zile Hall
2-440	Kirked, Ruth, C 1, Bonner Springs.....1725 Laramie
2-440	King, Beatrice, PE 1, Manhattan.....1001 Vattler
2-440	King, Bob, C Spec, Hutchinson.....1006 Fairchild
2-440	King, Dora, HE 3, Manhattan.....1818 Leavenworth
2-440	King, Edward, Ag 2, Potwin.....1721 Laramie
2-440	King, Les, CE 1, Lewis.....1626 Laramie
2-440	King, Mildred, GS 2, Hinesville.....1626 Blumensat
2-440	King, Muriel, HE&A 2, Ottawa.....1728 Laramie
2-440	King, Roy, JF 3, Osburg.....1159 Vattler
2-440	King, Richard, AA 4, Manhattan.....Route 1
2-440	King, Retard, Ag 2, Manhattan.....College Greenhouse
2-440	King, Ruth, HE&N 3, Manhattan.....Route 1
2-440	King, Theron, CA&A 1, Manhattan.....1401 Vattler
2-440	King, Virginia, HE&D 2, Kansas City, Mo. 1834 Laramie
2-440	King, Virginia Lee, HE&D 1, Manhattan.....909 Humboldt
2-440	King, William, CE 1, Ft. Dodge.....1231 Vattler
2-440	Kingsley, Harry, Ag 1, Hays.....1031 Blumensat
2-440	Kinmonth, Arthur, C 1, Winfield.....1404 Fairchild
2-440	Kinmonth, Jane, AM 1, Winfield.....517 N. Delaware
2-440	Kirkald, Donald, AA 2, Medicine Lodge.....1501 Fairchild
2-440	Kisney, Alan, CE 1, Hainesburg, N. J. 1005 Anderson
2-440	Kipp, Dean, GS 3, Manhattan.....1714 Houston
2-440	Kirk, Arthur, Ag 1, Scott City.....251 N. Delaware
2-440	Kirk, Helen, HE&D 1, Wellington.....1834 Laramie
2-440	Kirkbride, John, Ag 2, Medicine Lodge.....1469 Fairchild
2-440	Kirschner, Walter, AA 2, Humboldt.....421 N. 16th
2-440	Kiser, Roy, Ag 2, Manhattan.....414 Colorado
2-440	Kisick, Luther, Ag 1, Mt. Hope.....910 N. Manhattan
2-440	Kislinger, James, ME 1, Bernington.....1317 Anderson
2-440	Kistler, Marianna, JJ 1, Manhattan.....814 Houston
2-440	Kitch, Robert, Ag 4, Winfield.....1221 Thurston
2-440	Kittell, Doris, PE 1, Topeka.....Van Zile Hall
2-440	Kittell, Isobel, GS 4, McPherson.....Van Zile Hall
2-440	Kjellin, Wilma, HE 1, Garrison.....918 Bertrand
2-440	Klahr, Arnold, CA&A 1, Netawaka.....931 Vattler
2-440	Klahr, Edward, CA&A 4, Topeka.....831 Vattler

DIRECTORY 101
ORGANIZATIONS AT K. S. C., 1937-1938
 (Presidents, Faculty Sponsors, and
 type of organization)

Agricultural Association.....	Elmer A. Dawdy
Faculty Sponsor.....	C. W. Mullen
Organization for students in agricultural division.	
Agricultural Economics Club.....	A. Eugene Harris
Faculty Sponsor.....	Dr. W. E. Grimes
Social and professional club.	
Alpha Kappa Psi.....	Clarence M. Skaggs
Faculty Sponsor.....	C. R. Thompson
Professional commerce club.	
Alpha Phi Omega.....	Lee Ward
Faculty Sponsors.....	C. V. Williams, R. O. Pence, B. A. Rogers, L. P. Washburn
Fraternity for leadership training in scouting.	
Alpha Zeta.....	Elmer Dawdy
Faculty Sponsor.....	W. H. Metzger
Honorary agricultural fraternity.	
American Institute Electrical Engrs.....	Clifford Morton
Faculty Sponsor.....	R. C. Kleeffler
Professional society.	
American Society of Agricultural Engrs.....	Jay Payne
Faculty Sponsor.....	F. C. Fenton
American Institute of Chem. Engrs., Arthur H. Costain	
Faculty Sponsor.....	W. L. Faith
Professional society.	
American Society of Civil Engrs.....	John H. Bateman
Faculty Sponsor.....	M. W. Furr
National professional technical society.	
American Society of Mechanical Engrs., Clayton Matney	
Faculty Sponsor.....	Prof. Linn Helander
Professional society.	
Athenian.....	Dewey Axtell
Faculty Sponsor.....	Dr. W. E. Grimes
Literary society for men.	
Blue Key.....	Charles M. Platt
Faculty Sponsor.....	Prof. Ralph Lashbrook
Senior men's honorary society.	
Block and Tackle.....	W. R. Wenrich
Faculty Sponsor.....	Prof. D. L. Mackintosh
Departmental club in Animal Husbandry Dept.	
Browning.....	Ruth King
Faculty Sponsor.....	Helen Elcock
Literary society for girls.	
Cosmopolitan Club.....	Hyman J. Harkavy
Faculty Sponsor.....	Dr. Fritz Moore
Club for students and faculty of all nationalities.	
Collegiate I-H Club.....	Francis L. Hines
Faculty Sponsor.....	M. H. Coe
Collegiate organization for students interested in I-H Club work.	
Dynamos Society.....	Howard Liebengood
Faculty Sponsor.....	Prof. Eric Lyon
All-school honorary society.	
Erechthidas.....	Gertrude Tobias
Faculty Sponsor.....	Florence E. James
Women's club for social dancing.	

In these pages of the Kansas State Directory of 1937-38 are listed some of the King siblings. At this time Ruth was listed as the president of the organization.

On the preceding page Richard, Ronald and Ruth are listed as students.

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Rules for Teachers 1872

1. Teachers each day will fill lamps and clean chimneys.
2. Each teacher will bring a bucket of water and a scuttle of coal for the day's session.
3. Make your pens carefully. You may whittle nibs to the individual taste of the pupils.
4. Men teachers may take one evening each week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if they go to church regularly.
5. After ten hours in school the teachers may spend the remaining time reading the Bible or other good books.
6. Women teachers who marry or engage in unseemly conduct will be dismissed.
7. Every teacher should lay aside from each pay a goodly sum of his earnings for his benefit during his declining years so that he will not become a burden on society.
8. Any teacher who smokes, uses liquor in any form, frequents pool or public halls, or gets shaved in a barbershop will give
9. The teacher who performs his labor faithfully and without fault for five years will be given an increase of twenty-five cents per week in his pay, providing the Board of Education approves.

Wichita Genealogical Society Invites you to join us for 2014 Topeka State Archives Trip April 11, 2014

The State Archives, a division of the Kansas Historical Society, has the most comprehensive collection of historical documents in the state.

Since its founding by newspaper editors and publishers in 1875, the Kansas Historical Society has actively collected and made available the photographs, letters and diaries, books and periodicals, maps, newspapers, videos, and government records that tell the story of Kansas.

Originally housed in the Kansas State Capitol, the Archives collections were moved in 1914 to the newly constructed Memorial Building in downtown Topeka. Over time, the Historical Society expanded to include the Kansas Museum of History and divisions dedicated to cultural resources, education, and historic sites.

In 1984 the Kansas Museum of History relocated to a new facility in west Topeka near the site of the historic Potawatomi Mission. The State Archives and other divisions of the Historical Society remained downtown until 1995, when the west Topeka complex was more than doubled in size to accommodate staff and collections for all divisions.

Since 1875 we have preserved the rich heritage of Kansas--its people and their stories. We invite you to take advantage of our resources, whether you're a researcher, teacher, student, genealogist, or someone interested in Kansas history.

January 1839 Daguerreotype. Announced in Paris

One hundred seventy-five years ago, in January 1839, members of the Academy of Sciences in Paris were shown a unique photographic process that literally changed the world as we see it. The inventor, Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre, called his discovery the “daguerreotype.” It was the first commercially successful form of photography. Later that year, a British inventor, William Henry Fox Talbot, announced his calotype process, making 1839 the year photography was popularized. Some controversies regarding who was first ensued. Daguerre did not claim a patent in France but gave the French government the rights to the process as a gift “free to the world,” although an agent later filed a patent in England on Daguerre’s behalf. As can be imagined, the early history of photography was rife with similar designs, claims to fame and compensation, and many other related intrigues that go hand-in-hand with an invention of such universal significance.

Today, most of us recognize daguerreotypes and may be fortunate to own such historic likenesses of our ancestors. As early as the 1840s, there were daguerreotype studios in the United States. Many early photographs using the daguerreotype process can be viewed online at the Library of Congress and in images like these of Maria Weston Chapman and Daniel Webster in the Boston Public Library Collections on Fold3.

According to the Library of Congress, there were over seventy daguerreotype studios in New York City by 1850. One of those studios was owned by Mathew B. Brady, one of the most notable photographers of the 19th century. By the 1860s, daguerreotypes had been replaced by processes that would allow Brady and his team of photographers to go out into the field where they took remarkable and haunting battlefield images during the U.S. Civil War. The results are available in the Civil War Collection on Fold3

The Storming of Fort Niagara -

19 December 1813

Fort Niagara, located on the eastern bank of the Niagara River at Lake Ontario, was an early French fortress captured by the British in July 1759. It became a Loyalist base during the American Revolution, but was ceded to the United States at the end of the war, although not completely controlled by American troops until 1796.

At about the midpoint of the War of 1812, the fort once again became a British stronghold. After only seventeen years under American control, Fort Niagara was re-captured by the British two hundred years ago this month, on December 19, 1813. As a strategically important U.S. garrison on the Canadian border, anyone commanding the fort controlled river and portage access between two Great Lakes—Ontario and Erie. It was a critical portal to Ohio, Michigan, and the American Midwest.

During the War of 1812, the British were garrisoned across the river at Canada’s Fort George. Tensions were obviously high between the two forts, occupied by opposing armies, and they frequently exchanged artillery fire. The Americans succeeded in capturing Fort George in May 1813 yet abandoned it in early December, burning the fortress and the surrounding town. Although in ruins, Fort George was quickly reoccupied by British forces, giving them a prime position to attack the American garrison across the river. Late on the night of December 18, five hundred British troops crossed the river south of Fort Niagara, marched north, raiding and burning villages en route, surprising the American defenders, and easily taking the fortress before dawn on the 19th. They held it for the duration of the war.

The Treaty of Ghent, signed to end the War of 1812, declared that captured territory be returned “status quo ante bellum,” meaning that anything captured by the British during the war was returned to the United States, including Fort Niagara. Although it has not been an active military post since 1940, the site is still in use today. The “French Castle,” built by France in 1726 still stands and “Old Fort Niagara” is now an historic site. Its importance in several wars over three centuries is revealed through reenactments, exhibits, tours, and events.

Explore the War of 1812 Collection on Fold3.

Nineteen Kinds of Death Records and Their Uses

by David Rodeback

There are still several excellent places to find death records, and some of them have a wealth of other information.

Examples of death certificates and obituary

Death Certificates

The official record in modern times is a death certificate. Depending on the time and place, it may be issued by a doctor or other medical practitioner who attended the deceased, or by an official registrar of vital records. Besides providing the name of the deceased and the time and place of death, it may include various details. In fact, death certificates can be interesting reading. (Sorry, is that too grim?) You may find:

- cause of death (sometimes in grisly detail)
- last place of residence
- age at death
- birth information
- marriage data, including marital status and spouse's name
- burial information
- parents of the deceased and their birthplaces

As with birth certificates, every jurisdiction has its own rules about when death certificates become publicly available, who can obtain them in the meantime, and the processes for obtaining them. The Internet is your best friend, when you need to find where and how to obtain an official copy of a death certificate. For example, if I were searching for my brother's death certificate, I'd start with this search term: "Kansas death certificate."

For genealogical purposes, WorldVitalRecords itself could prove to be your best friend. We have indexed hundreds of millions of death records from around the world, and many of our one billion family tree records also contain death information.

Most US states began recording deaths in the early decades of the 20th century. Many US counties started decades earlier. In New England, towns began recording deaths as soon as they began to be towns.

There is similar variation from nation to nation, and often within nations. In the United States, for most deaths since the 1930s, the Social Security Death Index (SSDI) is useful and could be considered an official source. It is available at WorldVitalRecords. Other Sources

Church records often include deaths and burials.

Example of newspaper obituaries

Obituaries are fairly reliable sources of death information, because they tend to be written within a few days of a death. They are rich, but less reliable, sources of other information, which is less proximate. They may contain birth and marriage data, as well as the names of family members who preceded the deceased in death, and surviving family members and their spouses. It's common to find information about education, military service, and professional activities, among other biographical information. However, bear in mind that obituaries tend to be written on short notice, with short deadlines, and at a time of emotional stress. Writers usually are relying mostly on memory, with a minimum of documentation and little time to remember, research, and write. Moreover, the emotion of the moment and a reasonable desire not to offend family members may color both the selection and wording of biographical detail. If you can't find an obituary at WorldVitalRecords (often you can) or elsewhere on the Internet, check the library for local newspapers. The funeral home involved, if you can identify it, may keep a file of obituaries, too.

Funeral programs tucked away in drawers, boxes, and files can be good sources of death information. News articles and death notices in newspapers are reasonably reliable, contemporaneous sources. (Of course, obituaries often run in newspapers, too.) Family histories, family Bibles, and family member journals can be good sources of information as to the timing and circumstances of someone's death. Siblings, children, other close relatives, neighbors, and close friends may be good sources of clues, at least, and a general sense of when and how someone died, even if they don't remember precise dates. Cemetery records may even include obituaries. And by all means don't forget tombstones, where death information is literally carved in stone. (You can search millions of tombstones at WorldVitalRecords.)

Death dates listed in Roll of Honor, Nos. VII-X. U.S. Quartermaster's Dept. (1866).

Military records may have death information, if the individual died in military services. Military pension records generally include death information, regardless of the time and circumstances of death. In fact, a spouse's military pension records may include an individual's death information, too.

Probate records often have death information. That box in the attic probably won't be as fruitful a source of death information as it is of birth information, but it may still be useful. Letters, bills, and other documents may have actual data or at least offer clues.

Census records can offer circumstantial evidence of the year — perhaps I should say the decade — of someone's death. If the 1930 census lists great-grandpa but the 1940 census doesn't, this may suggest that he passed away between those two censuses. Tax records, city and phone directories, and land records can narrow the time down further.

Duplicate!

As always, when your search leads you to a record, don't just record the information in your tree. Record the source, too. And if you find an actual document, upload it to your tree, share it with family members, and put it in a file folder — all of which will help others to find it.

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**Riverside club 1912
Riley Co Democrat
April 26, 1912**

Riverside Cub met with Mrs. Helen Van Pelt April 18. The president being absent, Mrs. Shumway 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 Millicent Savage thanked the club for favors received during sickness. After singing, "Loving Words," the club adjourned to meet with Hazel Woods ,May 2 and 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.

Riverside Club 1915-1916
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 Inskeep

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

Since the last issue of KS Kin, we have been fortunate to borrow earlier Riverside Club booklets from the Riley County Historical Society, and this 1915 booklet seems to be the earliest in existence. We are appreciative of the loan of these early issues.

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.

Riverside Club

For the year 1916-1917, the new officers were: Mrs Melicent Savage, President, Mrs. Blanche Inskeep as Vice President, Miss Helen Collister as Secretary, Mrs. Hattie Foltz as Treasurer, and Mrs. Lillie Jolley became Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Hays and Mrs. Currie were listed as Organists.

New Members listed were: Mrs. Ella Carroll, Mrs. Blanche Inskeep and Mrs. Lydia Miller. Mrs. Sadie Tague was added as a new Honorary Member. Patriotism seemed to be at the forefront of the programs for the coming year, as well as subjects important in maintaining a happy home.

Roll of Members Since Previous Year

Mrs. Katherine Currie
Mrs. Ida Criswell
Mrs. Nancy Dix
Mrs. Eunice Gillilan
Mrs. Leah Holt
Mrs. Lulu York

Associate Members

Mrs. Elizabeth Noll
Mrs. Flora Brown

Roll of Members Since Previous Year

Mrs. Katherine Currie
Mrs. Ida Criswell
Mrs. Nancy Dix
Mrs. Eunice Gillilan
Mrs. Leah Holt
Mrs. Lulu York

Associate Members

Mrs. Elizabeth Noll
Mrs. Flora Brown

Officers

President – Mrs. Carrie Smith
Vice President – Mrs. Mary Richards
Secretary – Mrs. Gertrude Failyer
Treasurer – Mrs. Blanche Inskeep
Corr Secretary – Mrs. Lillie Jolley
Organists – Mrs. Currie & Mrs. Goheen

Flower Committee

Mrs. Myra Hays
Miss Helen Collister
Mrs. Myra Currie
Mrs. Carrie Shumway

Program Committee

Mrs. Ella Carroll
Mrs. Myra Currie
Mrs. Anna Nixon

New Honorary Member

Riverside Club 1918-1919

Officers

President – Miss Helen Collister
Vice President – Mrs. Melicent Savage
Secretary – Mrs. Gertrude Failyer
Treasurer – Mrs. Blanche Inskeep
Corr Secretary – Mrs. Lillie Jolley
Organists – Mrs. Currie & Mrs. Goheen

Flower Committee

Mrs. Packard
Mrs. Smith
Mrs. Nixon

Program Committee

Mrs. Gertrude Failyer
Mrs. Melicent Savage
Miss Helen Collister

New Members since previous year

Mrs. Myra Currie
Mrs. Mayme Long
Mrs. Olive Goheen
Mrs. Edna Vielle

With the country still in the midst of the war as their year's programs began, topics ranged from organizations helping the cause, food conservation, substitute recipes, and women's rights.

Riverside club 1919-1920

Officers

President – Mrs. Anna Nixon
Vice President – Mrs. Olive Goheen
Secretary – Mrs. Melicent Savage
Treasurer – Mrs. Susie Packard
Corr Secretary – Mrs. Myra Currie
Organists – Mrs. Currie & Mrs. Goheen

Flower Committee

Mrs. Arnold
Mrs. Ingraham
Mrs. Knox

Program Committee

Mrs. Carroll
Mrs. Currie
Mrs. Frey
Mrs. Inskeep
Mrs. Savage

New Honorary Members

Mrs. Mary Richards
Mrs. Helen Collister Currie
Mrs. Carrie Shumway

New Members since previous year

Mrs. Emma Arnold
Mrs. Eliza Frey
Mrs. Lois Jordan
Mrs. Ettie Jordan

Memorial

Mrs. Clara Young, Mar 1919

Two changes noted in this year's booklet were the All Day Meeting held in October, with a basket dinner, and in December, a Guest Day was held.

Riverside club 1921

Officers

President – Mrs. Olive Goheen
Vice President – Mrs. Eliza Frey
Secretary – Mrs. Ivy Allen
Treasurer – Mrs. Melicent Savage
Corr Secretary – Mrs. Helen Currie
Pianist – Mrs. Susan Collister

Flower Committee

Mrs. Currie
Mrs. Pfuetze
Mrs. Knox

Program Committee

Mrs. Collister
Mrs. Goheen
Mrs. Failyer
Mrs. Knox

New Honorary Members

Mrs. Ella Carrol
Mrs. Lois Jordan
Mrs. Lucy Lowe
Mrs. Carrie Smith

New Members since previous year

Mrs. Ivy Allen
Mrs. Susan Collister
Mrs. Ida Criswell
Mrs. Myra Currie
Mrs. Maggie Fleming
Mrs. Mabel Handlin
Mrs. Mabel Hoerner

The booklets appear now to only bear the ending year, thus we have no booklet with 1920-1921. This is one and the same.

Publications for Sale—All Publications are Kansas Related

Prices good through February, 2014

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 \$25
- 136 *Manhattan Area Veterans of the Spanish-American War***, includes life stories & genealogical information on 142 veterans. Full Name Index.....\$15
- 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.....\$10
- 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.....\$23

Riley County

Census

- 022** 1855, 1857, & 1860 Territory.....\$12
- 023** 1865 State.....\$18
- 024** 1870 Federal.....\$21
- 025** 1875 State.....\$25
- 026** 1880 Federal.....\$35
- 027** 1885 State.....\$38
- 028** 1895 State.....\$27
- 029** 1900 Federal Census Index.....\$17
- 030** 1905 State.....\$28
- 031** 1910 Federal Census Head of Households Index.....\$17
- 032** 1915 State.....\$59
- 096** 1925 State.....\$71

Newspapers

Abstracts of News Items, Every Surname Index

- 049 *Manhattan Express*** Aug 20, 1859 - Oct 18, 1862...\$12
- 050 *Manhattan Independent*** Aug 10, 1863 - Sept 12, 1868.\$15
- 052 *Manhattan Standard*** Sept 19, 1868 - Dec 9 1870...\$17
- Manhattan Daily Nationalist***, Every Name Index
- 148** 1915 - 1920.....\$53
- 150** Jan 1, 1921 - Mar, 13 1926.....\$46
- 151** Feb 1, 1909 - Dec 31, 1914.....New 2006.....\$48
- 153 *The Evening Republic***, Every Name Index
- Jan 4, 1904 - Dec 30, 1905.....New 2006.....\$19

- 155 *Manhattan Daily Republic***, Every Name Index
- Jul 8, 1887 - Jul 31, 1891.....New 2006.....\$20
- Index of Births, Deaths, Divorces, Marriages**
- 053 *The Randolph Enterprise***, Feb 13, 1890 - Dec 3, 1897
- Cleburne News***, Nov 25, 1890.....\$11
- 054 *The Randolph Enterprise***, Dec 10, 1896 - Nov 28, 1901
- Olsburg Optic***, Nov 1897.....\$11
- Births, Marriages, Deaths & Other Items Printed in**
- Manhattan Nationalist***
- 051** Dec 23, 1870 - Dec 29, 1871..Every Surname Index.\$14
- 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***.....\$8
- 102 *Bala***.....\$10
- 103 *Bellegarde Dial-Wilder***.....\$9
- 104 *Crooked Creek***.....\$8
- 105 *Czech Moravian***.....\$8
- 107 *Eureka Valley***.....\$8
- 110 *Fairview***.....\$9
- 131 *Family***.....\$8
- 111 *Fancy Creek-Randolph***.....\$14
- 112 *Fancy Creek-Zion***.....\$8
- 113 *Grandview-Mill***.....\$11
- 115 *Lasita Maple Grove***.....\$8
- 116 *Leonardville***.....\$10
- 109 *Leonardville U. M. C.***.....\$9
- 117 *May***.....\$9
- 118 *Ogden***.....\$10
- 120 *Peach Grove***.....\$8
- 122 *Pleasant Hill***.....\$8
- 106 *Pleasant Valley***.....\$10
- 114 *Rebekah - I.O.O.F.***.....\$8
- 123 *Riley***.....\$14
- 124 *Rose Hill***.....\$8
- 125 *Sedalia***.....\$8
- 126 *Shenck***.....\$8
- 108 *St. John Winkler***.....\$8
- 119 *St. Patrick's Ogden***.....\$9
- 121 *St. Wenceslaus***.....\$8
- 127 *Swede Creek***.....\$8
- 128 *Vinton***.....\$8
- 129 *Walsburg***.....\$10

More Riley County

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059 Index for "The Marriages & Deaths/Newspapers published at
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060 1910 - 1927 Vol. 1..\$21 **062** 1941 - 1949 Vol. 3..\$32

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130 1884 - 1899 Vol. 1.....\$21 **133** 1920 - 1939 Vol. 3.....\$31

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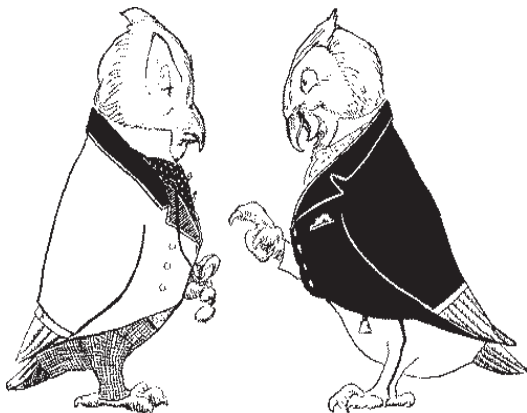
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There is a rumor going 'round that some members have not yet paid their 2014 dues. But I hope you are not one of them. Remember, you won't get the May issue of the Kansas Kin unless your membership is up to date.

Kansas Kin

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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 2014

**May 18 - Rock Island Railroad, M J. Morgan
Chapman Center for Rural Studies KSU
Man Fire Station 2P.M.**

**June 29 - Bala & Welsh History for Genealogy,
Jane Roth, Phill Perry, Sedalia Community
Church, 2 P.M.**

**August - Basic Genealogy & searching the inter
net., Vicki Holverson & Marcia Schuley,
Man Fire Station, 2 P.M.**

**Sept - Kimble Homes & Genealogy, Charlene
Brownson, Man Fire Station, 2 P.M.**

**Oct - Harvest Home, The Role of Women in the
KS Harvest, Roy Bird, Man Fire Station, 2
P.M.**

**Nov_ November 3 - Annual Meeting and Dinner,
Program Dixie Lee Jackson
Zeandale Church**

The library will be closed

On all National Holidays and during inclement weather.

From the President

RCGS is planning a new website to give family researchers more information online. The Platt House Genealogy library catalog will be on the new website allowing people to search from home. We will add more surname resources to our list. People will be able to search for a greater number of surnames and see what information we have available on them. There will be a special "members-only" section with useful information for genealogists who join our society.

On April 13, a group of RCGS Board members and others attended the Greater Manhattan Community Foundation CFA night at the Hilton Garden Inn. This spectacular event, attended by over 400 people, honored volunteers in our community who have donated time and money to non-profit agencies. I would like to thank all the volunteers that keep RCGS going – from the computer assistants and librarians to the Board members, the online catalog digitizing project, and those who help maintain the historic Platt House.

Judy Regehr

New Members

Steven Lyall Stansbury, Jacksonville, FL
H. E. Betty Chatham, Manhattan, KS

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.



Kansas Kin

Digging Deeper

40th Annual Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies

Genealogy Conference

featuring

Valerie Eichler Lair Sessions:

Genealogical Proof Standard, Our GPS

Probate: Where There's a Will There's a Way

Finding Females

Church Denomination Archives

Plan Now to Join us

June 14, 2014

McPherson, Kansas

Co-hosted by McPherson County Genealogical Society

Registration is Now Open

<www.KCGS.us>

The Wichita Genealogical Society Invites You to Join Us On Our 2014 Research Trip to Salt Lake City - Family History Library September 20 - 28, 2014

Total Trip Cost

	Members	Non-members
Double Occupancy	\$750 per person	add \$250.00
Single Occupancy	\$975 per person	add \$250.00

This includes all transportation and all accommodations.
Flies: Detroit, Kansas, and a last breakfast at the halfway point.
Lunches - Group fare.

Seating is Limited! There is a maximum number of travelers and is subject to the order of the date of your registration. As soon as a Waiting List will be made in case of timely accommodations.

We do package follow travelers on Dallas, Kansas
(No package is for leaving accommodations can be made
at the package price)

Bonus Added Attraction

For those that are interested:
On Wednesday, September 24, 2014,
we will be making a trip to tour the facilities of
AMERICAN MUSEUM
at their headquarters in Denver, CO.
There is no extra cost for this attraction.

Complete information, registration forms, and payment schedule can be
downloaded from the WGS website:

www.wichitagenealogical.org

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Copyright Free Maps from the New York Public Library

- Michael J. Leclerc's Genealogy News

The New York Public Library is filled with so many treasures for researchers. Every visit I find new materials to work with. But not everyone is lucky enough to be able to get to Manhattan to research on a regular basis. The NYPL has been working to digitize some of their collections to make it easier for people to access materials.

A couple of weeks ago, the Lionel Pincus and Princess Firyal Map Division made a huge announcement. The division announced the release of “more than 20,000 cartographic works as high-resolution downloads.” But the best part of the announcement was what came next: “We believe these maps to have no known US copyright restrictions.” That’s right, these maps are copyright-free. The division has been scanning maps for 15 years. Much of this digitizing was done through grants from organizations like the National Endowment for the Humanities. Among these maps are:

- 10,300 property, topographic, zoning, and insurance maps for New York City from 1852 to 1922
- 2,800 maps from state, county, and city atlases (mostly New York and New Jersey)
- 1,100 maps of the Mid-Atlantic cities and states from the 16th to the 19th centuries
- more than 1,000 maps of New York City boroughs and neighborhoods from 1660 to 1922
- more than 700 topographic maps of the Austro-Hungarian Empire created between 1877 and 1914

While many of the images are black and white or gray-scale, a very large number of them are full-color. Even some of the oldest maps are in color. You can browse through or search for maps on keywords. You can send a url to share with friends, or you can purchase a high-resolution digital image. You can also purchase high-resolution prints of the maps. You can also print out a copy directly from your browser.

When you look at an image, not only will you see the map, but you will see other information as well:

- Names (of cartographers, etc.)
- Name of the collection it comes from
- Date of publication and publisher
- Library Location where you will find the original

- Subject classifications (called Topics)
- Notes about the map/image
- Identifiers, including the NYPL Catalog number and the RLIN/OCLC number

You can check out the maps by visiting the NYPL’s Digital Collections area. You can use these maps under a Creative Commons license from the NYPL, but as they warn you, you must be careful about any maps that are restricted because of a right of privacy or other restrictions.

Why We Want to Publicize the Social Security Numbers of the Deceased

It has been suggested that publishing the social security numbers of deceased person will increase identity theft. However, experience shows the exact opposite to be true. Publishing Social security numbers of the deceased actually DECREASES identity theft.

One of the major purposes of the Social Security Death Index (SSDI) is to prevent fraud so that no one can steal the identity of a dead person, and take out a credit card or a bank loan in a dead person's name.

All credit agencies and most all banks, credit unions, and others in the financial industry who make loans or issue credit cards subscribe to the SSDI. As soon as the Social Security Administration releases an update, these subscribers immediately load the Social Security Numbers of deceased individuals into their databases. As a result, anyone who applies for a loan or a credit card by using that number is IMMEDIATELY flagged as POSSIBLE FRAUD and the application is kicked out for a human to review.

If these agencies didn't have often-updated lists of now defunct Social Security Numbers, the amount of fraud would skyrocket immediately.

Information is power. The more information available to the public, the harder it is for rip-off artists to perform their scams.

Advice from An Old Farmer

- Your fences need to be horse-high, pig-tight and bull-strong.
- Keep skunks and bankers at a distance.
- Life is simpler when you plow around the stump.
- A bumble bee is considerably faster than a John Deere tractor.
- Words that soak into your ears are whispered. not yelled.
- Meanness don't jes' happen overnight.
- Forgive your enemies; it messes up their heads.
- Do not corner something that you know is meaner than you.
- It don't take a very big person to carry a grudge.
- You cannot unsay a cruel word.
- Every path has a few puddles.
- When you wallow with pigs, expect to get dirty.
- The best sermons are lived, not preached.
- Most of the stuff people worry about ain't never gonna happen anyway.
- Don't judge folks by their relatives.
- Remember that silence is sometimes the best answer. Live a good, honorable life. Then when you get older and think back, you'll enjoy it a second time.

- Don 't interfere with somethin' that ain't bothering you none.
- Timing has a lot to do with the outcome of a Rain dance.
- If you find yourself in a hole, the first thing to do is stop diggin'.
- Sometimes you get, and sometimes you get got.
- The biggest troublemaker you'll probably ever have to deal with, watches you from the mirror every mornin'. Always drink upstream from the herd.
- Good judgment comes from experience, and a lotta that comes from bad judgment.
- Lettin' the cat outta the bag is a whole lot easier than puttin' it back in.
- If you get to thinkin' you're a person of some influence, try orderin' somebody else's dog around..
- Live simply. Love generously. Care deeply. Speak kindly. Leave the rest to God.
- Don't pick a fight with an old man. If he is too old to fight, he'll just kill you.
- Most times, it just gets down to common sense.

Online Searchable Death Indexes and Records

Joe Beine maintains an online site that is simple in design but valuable to genealogists. The Online Searchable Death Indexes and Records web site is a directory of links to other web sites containing online death indexes, listed by state and county. Included are death records, death certificate indexes, death notices and registers, obituaries, probate indexes, and cemetery and burial records. You can also find information about searching the Social Security Death Index online.

The site also provides links to death records in several large cities, including: Chicago & Cook County Death Records, Cincinnati Death Records, Cleveland Death Records, Detroit Death Records,

Los Angeles Death Records, New York City Death Records and St. Louis Death Records.

The Online Searchable Death Indexes and Records may be found at <<http://www.deathindexes.com>>

Eight Important Clues to Follow Up in Land Deeds

By Kimberly Powell

Land records are an important part of building any family tree. Outside of telling you what land your ancestors may have owned, and where it was located, deeds and other land records are also a potential source of information on family members, family relationships, and other locations in which your ancestor lived. Each time you read a deed record for your ancestor, ask yourself the following questions.

1. Is your ancestor selling property?

If so, how did he acquire it? Trace your way back through the grantee deed indexes to learn when and from whom your ancestor first acquired or purchased the land that he's selling. If you are unable to find an official record of land transfer in the deed indexes, search land grants and warrants at the colony, state, or federal level to see if he was perhaps the original owner? If that also fails, follow the property instead of the owner; use the legal land description to try to identify the property through tax rolls and other land records. Ownership of land without a record of purchase or transfer from the prior owner may provide evidence of inheritance.

2. Where is the property located?

Get a good topographic map covering the area where your ancestor lived and locate your ancestor's property on the map. In the United States you'll need a map that shows watercourses for the State Land States and Range/Township lines in the Public Land States - USGS topographic maps are generally excellent for this purpose. Platting the deed can help you to place it on a map with precision, and explore its relationship to the surrounding community. Identifying your ancestor with a particular tract or parcel of land may also provide necessary evidence for distinguishing him from contemporaries with the same name.

Once you've pinpointed the location of your ancestor's property, explore the neighborhood. Identify the nearest town, as well as the local churches, schools and cemeteries. Some may be marked on the map, while others may take some research to identify and locate on the map. With this information you can better understand the daily life of your ancestor, and

possibly locate additional records.

3. What is the date?

The date a deed was written is not always the date it was recorded at the courthouse. It's actually not that unusual to find a deed recorded many years or even decades after it was written, and the delay between the two dates may indicate a change in the family such as the coming of age of a minor child or the death or remarriage of a surviving parent. It can also indicate land that passed down directly through generations of a family, since in some states and time periods a recorded deed was not required unless/until the land was actually sold. In certain situations old deeds may have been brought into the courthouse for re-recording following destruction of local records by fire or flood.

4. What was the purchase price?

Is the purchase price of the land in line with the amount of acreage and location? Compare the transaction details with those of other land sales in the area and time period. Land granted "for love and affection" or for a token purchase price such as \$1 or \$25 may sometimes, but not always, indicate a family relationship. Land sold for other amounts significantly less than the going rate may also bear further investigation for a possible family relationship or additional financial dealings between the two parties. These associates, even if ultimately unrelated, may turn out to provide clues to family migration or additional records.

5. Are there multiple grantors (sellers)?

Multiple grantors, other than husband and wife, may be "estate sales." This is especially likely when many of the grantors share the same surname. Not all sales of land by "heirs" will necessarily indicate that the individuals are related, or even that they are heirs to the estate, however. Look for related probate records, and also follow up each of the individuals in census and other records to determine their relationship, if any.

Many deed indexes name only a single grantor and a single grantee, even when multiple parties were involved in the transaction. Sometimes the index may identify that there are others involved with a notation such as et al (and others), et ux (and wife) and, occasionally, et vir (and husband), but this is not always the case.

6. Are adjacent landowners mentioned by name?

Neighbors of your ancestors can often be found mentioned in deed records. Some of these adjacent landowners may just be the typical neighbor next door. But it's also possible that some could be parents, cousins, children or family friends. Whether or not these adjacent landowners are related, it's always worth investigating their deeds for further clues. Their land deeds may name your ancestor, or may provide a relationship or other additional detail that isn't found in your ancestor's own deeds. Even the landless (renters, squatters, etc.) are sometimes identified in deeds as neighbors, making land deeds a potential resource even for individuals who never owned land.

7. Who else is named?

All associates, whether the grantor or grantee, witnesses, etc. are a potential source of genealogical clues. Do any of these associates or even people with the same surnames as the associates, appear in other records with your ancestor? If so, they should be further researched for a possible connection. They may just hold the clue to your ancestor's place of origin, religious affiliation, or wife's maiden name. Associates such as the local storekeeper, doctor, or minister may also have left records that name your ancestor. You can also take this a step further by reading all deeds recorded on the same day, or for several pages both before and after, looking for other transactions in which any of the same associates are named, or for land located in the same general area.

8. Is there a release of dower rights?

If the grantor (seller) is a married man, did his wife also sign the deed or execute a separate release of her dower rights? Dower refers to a widow's right to a lifetime interest in one-third of her husband's lands. If the husband sold any land during their marriage, the deed usually included the wife's relinquishment of this dower interest so the individual purchasing the land was guaranteed that she wouldn't sue after her husband's death to reclaim her dower interest. If nothing else, this provides evidence of a wife's name, along with a time and place in which she was living.

In the United States, dower is found in areas where law was derived from the common law of England, particularly the eastern, southeastern (with the exception of Louisiana), and midwestern states. A separate

release of dower is not ordinarily found in most public domain states; instead, the wife commonly signs the deed of sale. The way in which dower operated and was enforced varied by time period and locality, so don't read anything into the absence of a wife's signature or dower release without first checking the statutes in effect at the time.

Different Dates on the Same Day.

There are different calendars in use throughout the world today which result in different dates and years being ascribed to the same day. In 1616, the situation was significantly more diverse:

“On April 23, 1616, two literary giants, William Shakespeare and Miguel de Cervantes, accomplished the feat of dying on the same date but different days. Mainly for the reason of their shared date of death, the United Nations named April 23 the International Day of the Book.

“Shakespeare, seven years the younger, went first, on Tuesday. Miguel de Cervantes, despite a life of hardship, held on another week and a half, until Saturday. This was possible because Spain had adopted the Gregorian calendar proposed in 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII. Britain, however, recoiling at any whiff of papism, did not adopt the new calendar until 1752, and it lagged, in 1616, ten days behind. Although Shakespeare's death date is traditionally given as April 23, according to the new calendar he would have died on May 3.

“At that time there was as little agreement about when the year began as about what day it was. In many parts of Europe it had been traditional to consider a date such as Annunciation Day-the day nine months before Christmas when it was revealed to Mary that she would bear a child-as the beginning of the year; standardizing on January 1 was a newfangled notion based on an ancient tradition, the Roman consular year. The European states adopted the new date for the new year each in its time: Venice in 1512, Spain in 1556, France in 1564, Scotland in 1600, Rus-

sia in 1700, and so on. ...

Matters become even more confounding when considering non-Western cultures. Some, like the Persians, who thought of the period we call 1616 as made up of parts of the years 994 and 995, celebrated the new year around the spring equinox. Others related the new year not just to the solar cycle but also to the phases of the moon: lunar new years were celebrated in East Asia, the Himalayas, and many parts of Southeast Asia. Some calendars reflected ancient histories: in China the year was 4252-4153; in the Maya long count it was probably 4730; in the Hebrew reckoning in which the new year began in the fall-it was 5376-5377.

“All of which makes the study of a single calendar year an arbitrary and confused construct. It is not always certain which system a recorded date belongs to - historical documents give the impression that William III of England set sail from the Netherlands on November 11 and arrived in England on November 5. In some cases, more than one system was used at any given time: for many years both ‘old style’ (stilo vetere) and ‘new style’ (stilo novo) dates were in use in England. In East Asia, a year might be designated by a reign date or identified only by its associated zodiac animal, so that a reference to an event in the year of the dragon might point to 1616, or 1628, or some other year.”

Author: Thomas Christensen

Title: **1616: The World in Motion**

Nodding Disease

Two hundred Ugandan children, dead. Roughly 4,000 more harmed, many rendered incapable of living full lives as adults. All since 2009 -- and with no end in sight.

The killer here is a sinister illness called *Nodding Disease*, and the problem is getting worse.

Nodding Disease first appeared in Tanzania in 1962, but was limited to some secluded areas and did not spread much, if at all. At the time, the disease's unique symptom -- uncontrollable nodding -- was more a curiosity than anything else, and given the generally poor health of people in the mountainous areas it struck, the disease was not necessarily thought to be anything distinct. But in around 2003, the nodding symptoms re-appeared in South Sudan and, by 2009, had spread to northern Uganda.

The disease strikes children, affecting those typically between the ages of five and fifteen. When children with Nodding Disease feels cold or, worse, eat, they have a seizure, causing some to enter into an uncontrolled, persistent nod. When the child warms up or when he or she stops eating, the seizures -- and therefore the nodding -- stop. And strangely, unfamiliar food does not seem to cause the seizures, as noted by a World Health Organization alert from June 2011 which observed that candy bars and non-traditional foods did not spur any sort of reaction.

As one would expect, children victimized by Nodding Disease find it difficult to eat, and therefore, suffer from malnourishment. Unfortunately, it seems likely that the seizures themselves also cause damage to the children in other ways, stunting their growth and leading to mental retardation. (Whether the syndrome is the cause of these problems is unknown, but the problems tend to correlate strongly with having the disease.) Even those for whom the seizure themselves cause little permanent damage are harmed significantly, as the seizures occur so often that going to school is simply not an option.

The cause of Nodding Disease is unknown. There are many theories: severe deficiencies of vitamin B6; exposure to toxic chemicals from wars waged long ago; a parasite in the region; or even tainted monkey meat. According to Reuters, there are 600 diseases which the Centers for Disease Control investigates, and the causes of only six -- Nodding Disease being one of them -- are unknown. In any event, the syndrome is, currently, seen as incurable -- and spreading, at least locally to Uganda. Most northern Ugandan communities have at least one child afflicted with the syndrome. Some communities have been hit incredibly hard -- as the Global Post recently noted, one particular Ugandan school district has 250 students and an incomprehensible 59 of them have contracted Nodding Disease.

From the Archives: *Laughing to Death: Another strange disease with an unexpected symptom.*

Numbering Your Family Tree Common Numbering Systems Used in Genealogy

By Kimberly Powell, *About.com Guide*

Have you ever been elated at the discovery of a compiled family history for your ancestors, only to find yourself confused by all of the numbers and what they mean? Family lineages presented in text, rather than graphical, format require an organizational system to allow the user to easily follow lines down through descendants or back toward the original ancestors. These standard numbering systems are used to show relationships between generations in a family tree.

When numbering your genealogy, it is best to adopt a well-established system that is easily interpreted. Even if you're using a genealogy software program to compile your family history, it is still important to understand the differences and formats of the most widely-used numbering systems. If you plan to publish your family history, genealogical quarterlies, magazines and other publications may require a specific format. Or a friend may send you a pedigree chart which uses one of these numbering systems. It isn't necessarily important to learn the ins and outs of every numbering system, but every family historian should have at least a general understanding.

What Do Those Numbers Mean?

While genealogy numbering systems vary in their organization, they all have in common the practice of identifying individuals and their relationships

through a specific numbering sequence. Most numbering systems are used to display descendants of a given ancestor, while one, the ahnentafel, is used to display the ancestors of an individual.

- **Ahnentafel** - From a German word meaning "ancestor table," an ahnentafel is an ancestor based numbering system. Good for presenting a lot of information in a compact format, and the most popular numbering system for ascending genealogies.

- **Register Numbering System** - Based on the numbering system used by the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, the register system is one of several options for numbering descendant reports.

- **NGSQ Numbering System** - Sometimes referred to as the Modified Register System from which it was adapted and modernized, this popular descendant numbering system is used in the National Genealogical Society Quarterly and in many other family history publications.

- **Henry Numbering System** - Yet another descendancy numbering system, the Henry System is named after Reginald Buchanan Henry, who used it in his "Genealogies of the Families of the Presidents." published in 1935. This system is less often used than the Register and NGSQ systems, and is not accepted for certification projects or by most genealogical publications.

Woman Claims She's the Virgin Mary's Cousin 65 Times Removed

eogn · April 18, 2014 ·

A Pennsylvania woman claims she is the 64th great-granddaughter of Saint Joseph Ben Matthat Arimathaea, who was the paternal uncle to the Virgin Mary. Ashlie Hardway of WTAE Television reports that Mary Beth Webb, of Murrysville, Pennsylvania, said she began searching her ancestry in 2010 after

years of "communicating" with her deceased mother, father and brother. While doing the research on ancestry.com over a two-year period, Webb discovered the connection to Saint Joseph.

- You can decide for yourself after reading the article and watching the video at <http://goo.gl/rXQbdr>.

Have You Written Your Obituary Yet?

Michael J. Leclerc's Genealogy News

Frm Mocavo

Last week Walter George Bruhl, Jr., of Newark and Dewey Beach, Delaware, passed away. What is so interesting about that? Well, apparently, a lot. After his death, Walter's family discovered an obituary he had written for himself, which they had published as his formal obituary.

Clearly Walter had a wonderful sense of humor. The obituary starts by saying that "Walter George Jr of Newark and Dewey Beach DE is a dead person, he is no more, he is bereft of life, he is deceased, he has wrung down the curtain and gone to join the choir invisible, he has expired and gone to meet his maker. . . Walt was preceded in death by his tonsils and adenoids in 1935, a spinal disc in 1974, a large piece of his thyroid gland in 1988, and his prostate on March 27th 2000."

"There will be no viewing since his wife refuses to honor his request to have him standing in the corner of the room with a glass of Jack Daniels in his hand so that he would appear natural to visitors."

Clearly this man enjoyed life, and will be missed terribly. But the important thing is that he took control. He didn't wait and let someone else sum up his life. He let us know what was important to him, and communicated it quite effectively.

As genealogists we deal with obituaries all the time. From simple death notices to lengthy paragraphs, obituaries are extremely helpful to the family historian. They can confirm dates of death as well as dates and places of burial. But most importantly, they are a way of getting a glimpse into our ancestors' lives. It is the information in obituaries that can help us understand more about our ancestors beyond the day they were born, married, or died. We can learn about their leisure activities, family members, residences, schooling, and more.

We should all take a lesson from Walt. Take the time to write your own obituary. Having something written in your own voice will speak volumes to your descendants. It will also show them which of your many activities in life are the ones that you consider to be most important.

When making our preparations for our end of life, including place of burial, funeral home, etc., all too often we don't think about our own obituaries — even we genealogists. So, sometime soon, sit yourself down and write yourself an obituary. Write about what means the most to you. And what you want to be remembered for. Don't let others make those decisions for you. And don't wait until you are sick to do it. By then, you may not want to think about it much. And once you have written it, be certain to put it with other important information for your family so they know it is there before it is needed.

Walt's grandson is on Reddit and he posted the obituary there for all to enjoy. It was a sad thing, but brings healing to his family to see how it is being enjoyed. Viralnova did a story on it where you can also read the entire obituary, and see some pictures of Walt and his family. Walt ended his obituary in a great way, and I leave you with his words:

"Everyone who remembers him is asked to celebrate Walt's life in their own way, raising a glass of their favorite drink in his memory would be quite appropriate. Instead of flowers, Walt would hope that you will do an unexpected and unsolicited act of kindness for some poor unfortunate soul in his name."

The Death of Expertise

Michael J. Leclerc's Genealogy News

Social science and public policy expert Tom Nichols published an interesting piece in the Federalist a couple of months ago called "The Death of Expertise." Although talking generally about society, I think that much of what he said is applicable to what we've been experiencing in genealogy over the last few years. Nichols writes:

"Today, any assertion of expertise produces an explosion of anger from certain quarters of the American public, who immediately complain that such claims are nothing more than fallacious 'appeals to authority,' sure signs of dreadful 'elitism,' and an obvious effort to use credentials to stifle the dialogue required by a 'real' democracy."

He goes on to say that:

“I fear we are witnessing the ‘death of expertise:’ a Google-fueled, Wikipedia-based, blog-sodden collapse of any division between professionals and laymen, students and teachers, knowers and wonderers — in other words, between those of any achievement in an area and those with none at all. By this, I do not mean the death of actual expertise. . . Rather, what I fear has died is any acknowledgement of expertise as anything that should alter our thoughts or change the way we live. This is a very bad thing. Yes, it’s true that experts can make mistakes . . . But mostly, experts have a pretty good batting average compared to laymen. . .”

The Internet age has brought us many benefits. Our access to images of original records has never been greater. And we have many more ways to share information than we ever have before. But in many ways, we have taken steps backwards.

Throughout the twentieth century, genealogists worked to move away from the unstructured and undocumented compiled genealogies that had been published with little to no documentation, and many made up out of whole cloth. They worked to educate people to understand how easy it is to make mistakes and link individuals into families incorrectly. We developed peer-reviewed journals like the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, the National Genealogical Society Quarterly, The American Genealogist, and many others, to provide high-quality documented genealogies. This was not only to make such work available, but to show others how to properly research.

For all they have done to help us, computers have also worked against us. In some ways, the ability of computers to process large amounts of information quickly has become a problem. Instead of trying to find out ancestors, many people are in a competition to build the largest database of names. Little attention is paid to things like proof and documentation. We’re also losing the ability to understand the basics of research and how to really find our ancestors. One of my colleagues recently had a conversation in an online forum with individuals who didn’t understand the difference between an index and an original record. One individual was quite adamant that my colleague was simply being too difficult and elitist

because the colleague tried to explain the importance of examining original records.

The major issue, though, is that folks like that now have a public forum for their views. They can create a website or a blog and get followers who are even less experienced than they are, and mislead these beginners. And anyone who dares to speak against them is simply elitist.

This is not to say that all bloggers are inexperienced or uninformed. To the contrary, many are quite knowledgeable and experienced. And having these folks share their experience and knowledge is quite helpful. But newer and less experienced genealogists would have no basis to be able to determine the difference between those with true expertise and those promoting inferior “knowledge.”

Worse still is that many of these individuals are actively working against the promotion of quality research. They attack anyone who would dare to question inferior research techniques as “elitist.” By the same token, many experts are too quick to denigrate anyone who questions anything new and different. We must find a balance, and do our best to promote quality research techniques so that even beginners can understand how to be confident in their research findings.

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Facts You Should Know About the Early Census Records -

All census records [1790 - 1840] prior to the 1850 census ONLY listed the head of household; whether male or female.

NO specific age was stated for any family member
NO place of birth was stated - city, state, or country
NO city, town, or village is stated - only the county; however some census takers listed the township

NO street address was stated

NO marital status was stated - single, married, widowed, or divorced

NO family relationship was stated - brother, sister, cousin, son, daughter, wife, inlaw, etc.

NO occupation was stated

NO parental birthplaces are stated

NO race was stated [but assume “white”]

1850, 1860 & 1870 census records do not show family relationships, marital status or parental birthplaces.

Step children are not enumerated as “step” children

Adopted children are not enumerated as “adopted”

Grand children are not enumerated as “grand children”

Orphaned children were not enumerated as “orphan”

Immigration date is not recorded

1850 is the 1st census that shows all family members with their birthplaces

1880 is the 1st census that shows parental birthplaces and family relationships

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The Gunfighters of the American West

neither dressed, fought nor behaved as they were depicted in Hollywood movies and pulp novels:

“As a class, gunfighters did not conform to the stereotyped image of the motion pictures. Generations of Western fans have seen them portrayed as cowboys, gamblers and occasionally in the guise of a frontier scout complete with buckskins. But the cowboy image dominates. From the earliest appearance of the Western film in 1903, the dress and manner of the gunfighter has been reflected in the image of the cowboy. The huge sombrero, neckerchief, double or single gunbelt, knee high boots (worn with pants tucked in or pulled down over them), and jingling spurs, all served to create a false image of the man behind the gun. In reality, most gunfighters dressed normally according to the current fashions of the time, and would probably be missed in a crowd. Only when they openly carried pistols would they command much attention. In fact, the editor of the Kansas City, Mo. Journal on 15 November 1881 made a point of describing the ‘man-killer’ or ‘civilizer’ that today we call the gunfighter:

The gentleman who has ‘killed his man’ is by no

means a rara avis ... He is met daily on Main street, and is the busiest of the busy throng. He may be seen on change, and in the congregations of the most aristocratic churches. He resides on ‘Quality hill’, or perhaps on the East Side ... This ubiquitous individual may be seen almost anywhere. He may be found behind the bar in a Main street saloon; he may be seen by an admiring audience doing the pedestal clog at a variety theatre; his special forte may be driving a cab, or he may be behind the rosewood counters of a bank ... He is usually quiet in demeanor, sober ... [and] ... he may take a drink occasionally, but seldom gets drunk ... He is quiet -- fatally quiet.. . Your gentleman who has dropped his man is, therefore, no uncommon individual. . .

“The editor’s graphic portrait of the typical gunfighter refutes the loud-mouthed, trouble-making ‘shoot at anything that moves’ Texas cowboy of the 1860s and early 1870s. Nevertheless, there were cowboy-gunfighters but they were the exception. ...

“The gunfighters, or perhaps their gunfights, loom large in America’s folklore and remain the subject of debate a century or more since they last squeezed a trigger. Some died with their boots on and others in bed, but so fascinating is the subject that it has inspired a modern six-shooter cult that dwells primarily upon how fast on the draw certain individuals might have been rather than their accuracy and what first provoked them to kill.

“The gunfighter arose out of the turbulent conditions that existed in the frontier West, when a man’s best friend and hope of salvation was a gun, for there were many remote parts of states or territories where law and order was either overextended or unheard of. The classic gunfight of fact, fiction and the silver screen, which depicts two or more individuals facing each other down in a high noon duel, is now an accepted part of Western folklore. In reality, the gunfight was loosely based upon the old-time code duello, but it lacked the rules of the original and instead relied on the cold-blooded science of getting the drop on an opponent. The importance of the ‘drop’ was paramount. ‘One must always have the drop on an antagonist,’ noted the Topeka Daily Commonwealth, on 23 September 1871, ‘or nothing more than an exercise of the vocal muscles ensues. The code of chivalry seems to be to fight only a smaller man who is unprepared and unsuspecting. Shoot him in the back, bite his ear or nose off as a memento, and your reputation as a fighting man is made . . .’ Among men of

reputation, however, such brawling was rare, A man's 'honor' was set above everything else. And it was a trait that can be traced right back to earlier times when duelists fought hand-to-hand encounters that would have appalled some of the latter day six-shooter virtuosos who depended upon the drop and the killer instinct for survival....

"History changes yet it remains the same. Despite revision and review old myths and fables concerning the American West and its gunfighters are perpetuated. While historians strive for the truth, they often find that people prefer legends. It is much more exciting to read that Billy the Kid killed twenty-one men -- one for each year of his life -- or that Wild Bill disposed of 'considerably over a hundred bad men', than to be told that the Kid killed perhaps six people, and Wild Bill's tally was closer to ten than 100. In each instance legend took care of the remainder and it is the legend that appeals to most people and not the facts."

Author: Joseph G. Rosa
Title: Age of the Gunfighter

Women in China's Miao Minority Wear Helmets Made of Hair from Their Ancestors

Dick Eastman ·

Many of us are fortunate enough to inherit heirlooms or other items from our ancestors. However, women in the Miao minority of China often have mementoes from many generations of their maternal ancestors: hair.

Instead of throwing away their hair when they comb it, women of the Long-horn Miao minority save the strands and add them to their collection of hair that allows them to create spectacular headdresses. The hairpieces are passed down to daughters as more and more hair from each generation is added. The tradition allows the women to create spectacular headdresses.

Every wig is passed down from mother to daughter and includes not just yarn and twine but also the hair from a line of female ancestors which the owners of the headdresses claim go back hundreds of years. Every time a woman combs her hair, she collects it, and she hands it to her daughter when her daughter marries.

You can read more in the MailOnline at <http://goo.gl/PtnCMH> as well as at Wikipedia at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miao_people.

Selective Service Act of 1917

The first military conscription in the United States occurred during the Civil War, but the military draft process we are familiar with today originated with the Selective Service Act of 1917, passed by Congress on May 18, 1917.

Six weeks earlier, the United States had declared war on Germany and it was soon apparent there were not enough men in the peacetime army (about 110,000) and not enough immediate volunteers. The Selective Service Act required that all men between ages 21 and 31 register for military service. In response, over ten million registered. Not everyone who registered was drafted as there were several exemptions based on dependents, economic hardship, and type of employment. And, as with any government-mandated conscription process, there were protests and rallies against it.

The biggest difference between the Civil War draft and the Selective Service Act of 1917 was that it did not allow for substitutes. Section 3 stated:

No person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted, or enrolled in the military service of the United States; and no such person shall be permitted to escape such service or to be discharged.

Ultimately, there were three registrations as a result of the act:

June 5, 1917, for men 21 to 30 years old;

June 5, 1918, for men who had turned 21 since the previous draft, also followed by a supplemental draft on August 24, 1918; and

September 12, 1918, for men 18 to 45 years old.

When the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, the need for a large army clearly diminished. By 1919, the role of a selective service agency was unnecessary, yet the system was resurrected over twenty years later through the Selective Training and Service Act (STSA) of 1940 as the United States stood on the brink of World War II.

From Fold3

Skeleton of Teenage Girl Confirms Cannibalism at Jamestown Colony

Caution: do not read this unless you have a strong stomach.

Historians have always known that cannibalism occurred during the Jamestown Colony's "starving time" during the winter of 1609-1610. About 300 people inhabited the fort in November 1609. By spring, only 60 were left.

The colonists were reduced to consuming, as colony President George Percy put it, what they "could come by." One man was executed for killing and eat-

ing his wife. Others went looking for food and were never seen again. These facts have often been omitted from many history textbooks but have been well documented elsewhere, including on www.History.org. These reports came from several of the colonists themselves as well as from others who recorded what they heard from the early colonists in later years.

New forensic proof comes in the form of fragments of a skeleton of a girl, about age 14, recently found in a cellar full of debris in the fort on the James River that sheltered the starving colonists.

You can read more in an article by Jason Collins in The Washington Post at <http://go.gl/UnPkT>.

Thomas Jefferson's Garden at Monticello,

Built during his retirement and a source of much personal happiness, was a showcase for the American, African and Middle Eastern plants we take for granted as summer vegetables today, but were slow to appear in American gardens because of the pervasive influence of European tastes:

"Thomas Jefferson's garden during his retirement from public life at Monticello, 1809-1826, was the terraced vegetable garden, a thousand-foot-long experimental laboratory overlooking the rolling Piedmont Virginia countryside. ...

"[The] Monticello vegetable garden was a revolutionary American garden. Many of the summer vegetables we take for granted today -- tomatoes, okra, eggplant, lima beans, peanuts, peppers -- were slow to appear in North American gardens around 1800. European travelers commented on the failure of Virginia gardeners to take advantage of 'the fruitful warmth of

the climate' because of the American reliance on 'the customary products of Europe': cool-season vegetables. Jefferson's garden was unique in showcasing a medley of vegetable species native to hot climates, from South and Central America to Africa to the Middle East and the Mediterranean. ...

"The Monticello garden is distinctly American in its scale and scope. More than two hundred thousand cubic feet of Piedmont red clay was moved with a mule and cart by a crew of enslaved men Jefferson hired from a Fredericksburg, Virginia, farmer. Over three years they created the garden terrace, which was retained by five thousand tons of rock laid as high as twelve feet and extending the length of the garden. Jefferson's four-hundred-tree south orchard, surrounding two vineyards, extended below the wall and vegetable terrace, and the entire complex was enclosed by a ten-foot-high paling fence that ran for more than half a mile. ... Atop the massive stone wall, Jefferson designed a classically inspired temple or pavilion, described appropriately as an

'observatory' by some Monticello visitors. ...

"The creation of the one-thousand-foot-long vegetable garden was the fulfillment of Thomas Jefferson's retirement yearnings, and he finally began to direct the actual work during a late spring 1806 visit to Monticello. ...

Monticello

It was backbreaking work, and one can imagine, particularly in wet winter weather, the heavy, raw, red clay, slippery to even stand on, being chiseled out of the earth one spade at a time. ...

"[Jefferson] returned to Monticello from Washington on March 17, 1809. ... Despite the 'remarkably backward' (cold) season the garden was apparently in a state of general completion, a miraculous feat considering the haste in which work had proceeded over the previous winter. ...

"Jefferson's retirement year was the most active and prolific vegetable gardening year in his lifetime, with the [calendar] including nearly one hundred different plantings. These spilled exuberantly from the terrace -- to the asparagus squares, nursery, orchard, and vineyards below the garden. ... Jefferson described his retirement to [Monticello's maitre d'hotel] Etienne Lemaire on April 25 in the flush of spring: 'I am constantly in my garden or farms, as exclusively employed out of doors as I was within doors when at Washington, and I find myself infinitely happier in my new mode of life.'

"Author: Peter J. Hatch
Title: "A Rich Spot of Earth"

Family Search Announcement

Dick Eastman ·

FamilySearch has added more than 10.7 million images to collections from Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Billion-Graves, Brazil, Czech Republic, England, France, Italy, New Zealand, Peru, Spain, and United States. Notable collection updates include the 3,662,720 indexed records from the New Zealand, Archives New Zealand, PassengerLists, 1839-1973, collection; the 913,314 indexed records from the England, Lancashire, Parish Register 1538-1910, collection; and the 473,107 images from the United States World War II Draft RegistrationCards, 1942 (Image Browse), collection.

Search these diverse collections and more than 3.5 billion other records for free at FamilySearch.org.

The History of Greene County, Missouri, published in 1883 by the Western Historical Company includes the following account:

Wild Bill Hickok Kills Dave Tutt at Springfield, Missouri

For some time after the close of the war Springfield was the resort of many hard characters. Adventurers of every sort came in and met the ruffians of both armies, who, lately disbanded, were seeking a livelihood by any means not involving hard work. Among those who were in the town in the summer of 1865 was one J. B. Hickok, who came to be known as "Wild Bill," and as such has been made the hero of divers improbable adventures set forth in certain flashy, sensational publications. Hickok had been in the Federal service in Southwest Missouri and Northern Arkansas, as a scout for the army of the frontier, and in the performance of his duties had grown to be well acquainted with danger, and being by nature a ruffian he soon became a desperado - a drunken, swaggering fellow, who delighted when "on a spree" to frighten nervous men and timid women. After settling in Springfield a favorite diversion of his was to ride his horse on sidewalks and into saloons, hotels, stores, and other public places, and make the animal lie down and perform other tricks, to the infinite delight, no doubt, of the proprietors, none of whom, unfortunately, had grit enough to blow the bully's head off.

A man after Wild Bill's own heart was one David Tutt, an ex-Confederate soldier, who had lived at Yellville, Arkansas, and had come, with his mother, sister and younger brothers, to Springfield, early in the spring. Tutt was a ruffian and a crack pistol shot. He was said to have "gotten in his work," not only on Federal soldiers, but on citizens who had crossed his path against his protest. Both Tutt and Hickok were gamblers, and good ones, although the ex-Confederate was the more proficient of the two. The two men mere boon companions for a time; the one touch of ruffianism made them both akin. They walked the streets together, they drank together, they gambled together - and in the latter pastime Tutt effectually "cleaned out" Bill.

On the night of the 20th of July the two men played poker in a room at the "Lyon House," now the Southern Hotel, on South street. Hickok was the loser. First his money went; then his watch, a fine gold hunting-cased "Waltham," with a flashy chain and seal, then his diamond (?) pin and ring. He rose from the table completely "strapped," and much irritated and crest-fallen. Everybody knew Wild Bill's watch, and after it had been surrendered to Tutt this night, Bill asked him at a special favor, not to wear it publicly, or let people know that it had changed owners, as he (Bill) felt bad enough already and did not want the evidence of his misfortune, of his ill-luck and bad playing, flaunted in everybody's face.

Tutt laughed a mocking laugh at Bill's humiliation, and assured him that it would give him as much pleasure to wear the watch on the streets as it had already given him to win it. "I intend wearing it in the morning," he added. Bill replied with an oath, "If you do, I'll shoot you, and I warn you not to come across the square with it on." The two men parted and retired to their rooms- to put fresh caps on their revolvers!

The next morning Tutt put on his watch, - and his revolver, too, and went down on the square. Going along the west side he entered the livery stable on the northwest corner and sat in the door where he could command a view of all four sides of the square, and especially of the Lyon House and South street. Very soon afterward Hickok came out of the hotel and down on the square, at the corner of South street. He stood on the west side of the street, and stopping one or two passers-by inquired if they had seen "Dave Tutt down town this morning?" On being told that Tutt was on the square, Bill said, "Well, it's all right if he hain't got my watch on, but if he has there'll be merry hell, you bet your life!" Tutt's younger brother came up, and to him Bill said, "You had better go and tell Dave to take off that watch;" and when young Tutt said he thought his brother had a right to wear what he pleased if it belonged to him, Bill answered, "He shan't wear that watch anyhow." Just then Tutt came out of the livery stable and walked south along the square. Bill saw him and exclaimed, "There he comes now." The little group about Bill scattered, and he took a few steps forward and drew his revolver, a Colt's dragoon, with cap and ball.

Just as Tutt reached the corner of the court-house and

Campbell street, Bill called out, "Dave, don't you come across here with that watch." Tutt, as some say, drew his pistol, and almost instantly Bill fired, using one arm as a rest for his revolver. Tutt fell, shot nearly through the heart, and died very soon. Some deposed that Tutt's revolver was out of its scabbard when the body was first examined, and that Tutt had fired first. One chamber of the revolver was empty, and there were those who swore that they heard two pistol shots. Bill's shot was a fine one, but it is said by those who knew him well that it was a chance shot, for it is averred that when here Wild Bill was not considered a crack shot at all, and that his shot which killed Tutt at a distance of 75 yards was an accident.

As soon as he had fired and seen that his shot had taken effect Bill handed over his pistols to the sheriff, who came up, and informed that officer he was his prisoner. A few minutes afterward Bill was observed riding leisurely up South street taking the morning air. The circuit court was in session at the time. Bill was promptly indicted, arrested on a bench warrant, and brought to trial. He was vigorously prosecuted by the circuit attorney, Maj. R. W. Fyan, and ably defended by Hon. John S. Phelps. Witnesses testified that they heard two shots, and that the first came from near where Tutt's body was found. The empty chamber of Tutt's revolver was exhibited, and upon the ground of "reasonable doubt" that Hickok was the aggressor, the jury acquitted him. There were those, however, who asserted that Hickok was cleared because he was an ex-Federal and a Radical, and the man he shot was a "rebel," and the jury were all men who could take the "Drake oath." A prominent attorney harangued the crowd from the balcony of the court house, and denounced the verdict as against the evidence and all decency, and there were threats of lynching Bill, but nothing was done, and he was allowed to live until shot by another desperate character, named Jack McCall, in Deadwood, D. T.

Tutt's body was at first buried in the old cemetery, inside the city limits. In March, 1883, it was disinterred by Lewis Tutt, a former slave of the Tutt family, and reburied in Maple Park cemetery.

Find more related articles concerning history and genealogy here: [The Lives of Our Ancestors](#)

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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, KS.....\$11

Riley County Officials & Their Families 1855 – 1900

047 Hard Bound. Surname Index in Biographies.....\$26

048 Soft Bound. Surname Index in Biographies.....\$18

St. Patricks on the Elbo, Pottawatomie County

178 Volume 1 A colorful history of St. Patrick's Church and Cemetery, Elbo Community. Included are many stories of the early settlers, obituaries of the individuals buried in the church cemetery

and an index to the names in the cemetery.....\$54

199 Volume 2 Blue Township, Elbo Community and Saint Patricks Church and Cemetery, Pottawatomie County, Kansas...\$33

206 Volume 3 Elbo Community and Blue Township and St. Patrick's Church and Cemetery, Pottawatomie County, Kansas...\$40

156 Zemun, Austria-Hungary Birth Records (now Serbia)

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

024 1870 Federal.....\$22

025 1875 State.....\$26

026 1880 Federal.....\$36

027 1885 State.....\$39

028 1895 State.....\$28

029 1900 Federal Census Index.....\$18

030 1905 State.....\$29

031 1910 Federal Census Head of Households Index . \$18

032 1915 State.....\$59

096 1925 State.....\$72

Marriage Indexes

041 1855-1886.....\$23

042 1887-1897.....\$18

043 Jan 1, 1898 – Aug 4, 1906.....\$15

044 Apr 14, 1906-June 15, 1914.....\$15

045 June 17, 1914 – Dec 4, 1918.....\$16

Riley County - Newspaper Abstracts of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other News Items with Every Name Index

049 Manhattan Express, Aug 20, 1859 - Oct 18, 1862.....\$13

050 Manhattan Independent, Aug 10, 1863 - Sep 12, 1868..\$17

207 Kansas Radical, 1866-1868; Manhattan Beacon, 1872-73; Mercury, 1884-92, Manhattan Mercury, 1892-1894; Leonardville News, 1910.....\$34

052 Manhattan Standard, Sep 19, 1868 – Dec 9, 1870.....\$18

Manhattan Nationalist

051 Dec 23, 1870 - Dec 29, 1871.....\$15

158 Jan 6, 1871 - Dec 29, 1881.....\$25

209 Jan 5, 1882 - Jun 26, 1891.....\$26

185 Jul 10, 1891 - Dec 30, 1898.....\$27

186 Jan 6, 1899 - Dec 31, 1903.....\$28

190 Jan 5, 1904 - Dec 26, 1907.....\$30

197 Jan 4, 1917 - Dec 29, 1921.....\$32

198 Jan 4, 1922 - Mar 11, 1926.....\$28

161 Manhattan Beacon, Mar 15, 1873-Jan 6, 1875; College Hill Hustler, Nov 7, 1903 - Jan 14, 1905; Manhattan Daily Mercury, Mar 2, 1897 - Mar 8, 1897; and Feb 8, 1909 – Mar 15, 1911....\$27

168 Manhattan Enterprise, May 3, 1876 - Jun 16, 1882 and May 2, 1907 - Dec 24, 1907; Riley County Chronicle, Jan 6, 1920 - Sep 27, 1922.....\$26

Manhattan Republic

169 Jun 23, 1882 - Dec 31, 1891.....\$24

170 Jan 7, 1892 - Dec 30, 1898.....\$24

172	Jan 6, 1899 - Dec 29, 1904.....	\$26	162	Jun 1, 1931 - Dec 31, 1932.....	\$30
193	Jan 1, 1908 - Dec 28, 1911.....	\$27	201	Oct 1, 1932 - May 31, 1934.....	\$31
177	Jan 5, 1909 - Dec 28, 1911.....	\$26	213	June 1, 1934 - Jan 31, 1936.....	\$35
192	Jan 4, 1912 - Dec 31, 1914.....	\$28	238	Feb 1, 1936 - Apr 30, 1937.....	\$32
218	Jan 2, 1919 - June 29, 1922.....	\$38	241	May 1, 1937 - Sep 10, 1938.....	\$33
257	Jul 6 1922 - Aug 27, 1925.....	\$31	251	Sep 12, 1938 - Nov 25, 1939.....	\$32
263	Sep 3, 1925 - June 30, 1927.....	\$21	255	Nov 27, 1939 - June 25, 1941.....	\$39
211	Randolph Echo, 1882-1888; Leonardville Echo, 1885; Randolph Enterprise, 1888-1889; Manhattan Republic, 1902-1907; Weekly Republic, 1905.....	\$35	265	June 26, 1941 - Apr 14, 1942.....	\$29
155	Manhattan Daily Republic, Jul 8, 1887 - Jul 31, 1891..	\$21	272	Apr 15, 1942 - Jul 31, 1943.....	\$35
Randolph Enterprise					
229	Oct 24, 1889 - Sep 10, 1903.....	\$32	Riley County - Cemeteries		
233	Sep 27, 1903 - Aug 24, 1911.....	\$30	203	Sunset Cemetery Manhattan.....	\$91
236	Aug 31, 1911 - Mar 21, 1921.....	\$35	147	Sunrise Cemetery Manhattan.....	\$34
253	Mar 24, 1921 - Dec 29, 1927.....	\$33	097 Cemeteries of Riley County Excluding Manhattan City		
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268	Jan 1, 1942 - Apr 29, 1946.....	\$32	cemeteries listed below.....		
269	May 2, 1946 - Oct 30, 1950.....	\$32	Individual Cemetery Books		
053	Randolph Enterprise, Feb 13, 1890 - Dec 3, 1896; Cleborne News, Nov 25, 1890.....	\$12	101	Ashland.....	\$9
Manhattan Mercury			102	Bala.....	\$11
180	Jul 1, 1891 - Dec 28, 1898.....	\$29	103	Bellegarde Dial-Wilder....	\$10
181	Jan 4, 1899 - Dec 27, 1905.....	\$29	104	Crooked Creek.....	\$9
183	Jan 3, 1906 - Dec 27, 1909.....	\$24	105	Czech Moravian.....	\$9
189	Jul 14, 1915 - Dec 31, 1917.....	\$30	107	Eureka Valley.....	\$9
215	Jan 1, 1918 - Sept, 1919.....	\$30	110	Fairview.....	\$10
227	Oct 1, 1919 - June 30, 1922.....	\$36	111	Fancy Creek-Randolph....	\$15
054	Randolph Enterprise, Dec 10, 1896 - Nov 28, 1901; Olsburg Optic, November 1897.....	\$12	112	Fancy Creek-Zion.....	\$9
254	Spirit of the Valley, Mar 26, 1896 - Aug 13, 1896 and Ran- dolph Enterprise Jan 2, 1928 - Mar 28, 1935.....	\$33	113	Grandview-Mill.....	\$12
153	Evening Republic, Jan 4, 1904 - Dec 30, 1905.....	\$21	115	Lasita Maple Grove.....	\$9
175	Manhattan Republic and Weekly Republic Jan 5, 1905 - Dec 29, 1908.....	\$29	116	Leonardville.....	\$11
Manhattan Daily Nationalist			109	Leonardville U. M. C.....	\$10
151	Feb 1, 1909 - Dec. 31, 1914.....	\$49	117	May.....	\$10
195	Jan 4, 1912 - Dec 28, 1916.....	\$30	118	Ogden.....	\$11
148	1915 - 1920.....	\$54	120	Peach Grove.....	\$9
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164	Jan 1, 1914 - Jul 13, 1915.....	\$23	123	Riley.....	\$15
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216	Sep 23, 1915 - Oct 13, 1928 & Dec 13-27, 1928.....	\$32	108	St. John Winkler.....	\$9
219	Oct 15, 1928 - July 30, 1936.....	\$29	119	St. Patrick's Ogden.....	\$10
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273	Sep 1, 1943 - Oct 24, 1944.....	\$36	127	Swede Creek.....	\$9
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166	Nov 10, 1916 - Dec 30, 1919.....	\$27	129	Walsburg.....	\$11
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165	Riley County Democrat Aug 26, 1909 & Feb 3, 1911 - Nov 13, 1916.....	\$26	098	Some Early Churches (24) Beginning to 1900-Riley Co...	\$19
Manhattan Mercury and Daily Nationalist			063	Leonardville United Methodist Church Rec 1882-1999...	\$51
159	Jun 1, 1926 - Dec 31, 1928.....	\$41	081	Early Wills & Administration 1866 - 1893; Guardianships 1866 - 1878 (Riley County).....	\$11
160	Jan 1, 1929 - Jun 30, 1931.....	\$40	135	City of Manhattan, Supp Birth Reports pre 1911.....	\$12
Kansas Kin			067	Index & Vital Statistics, Primary School Students 1909 - 1910 Riley County.....	\$41
			066	Funeral Folders, Riley County area 1960s-1990s.....	\$13
			Riley and Neighboring Counties Obituaries		
			Manhattan Mercury, Wamego Smoke Signal, Wamego Times		
			167	2006 Obituaries.....	\$56
			179	2007 Obituaries.....	\$55
			194	2008 Obituaries.....	\$53
			204	2009 Obituaries.....	\$53
			221	2010 Obituaries.....	\$52
			234	2011 Obituaries.....	\$56
			259	2012 Obituaries.....	\$32
			069	South of the Kaw Obituaries 1850-2000, Early settlers who lived in Southern Riley and Northern Wabaunsee Counties. Full Name Index.....	\$52
			205	History of the Founding of St. Joseph's Cemetery, Flush, Pottawatomie Co., KS, Obituaries 1858-2010, Vol II...	\$61

Newspaper Clippings

- 146 Collection of Selected Newspaper Clippings, Riley,
Pottawatomie & Wabaunsee Co Full Name Index....\$37

Miscellaneous

- 144 World War I Registrants & Draft Numbers July, 1917
for Riley, Wabaunsee & Pottawatomie Counties.....\$14

Pottawatomie County Census

- 016 1860 Kansas Federal Territory.....\$11
017 1865 State.....\$11
018 1870 Federal.....\$17
019 1880 Federal.....\$46
143 1885 State.....\$75
140 1895 State.....\$107
020 1900 Federal Census Abstract.....\$77
100 1910 Federal.....\$79

Marriage License Index

- 040 Marriages – Pottawatomie Co., 1856-1886.....\$24
Pottawatomie County - Newspaper Abstracts of Births, Marriages,
Deaths and Other News Items with Every Name Index
202 Onaga Journal, 1878-1884; Onaga Democrat, 1884-1890;
Onaga Republican, 1901-1910.....\$33
208 Onaga Heald, 1890-1990; Onaga Register, 1896-1897;
Onaga Republican, 1900-1901.....\$27

Onaga Herald

- 210 Jul 5, 1900 - Jul 29, 1915.....\$29
212 Aug 5, 1915 - Feb 23, 1928.....\$28
220 Mar 1, 1928 - Apr 30, 1936.....\$30
224 May 7, 1936 - Sep 26, 1946.....\$35
056 St. George News, 1912-1942; Pottawatomie Gazette &
Kansas Reporter, 1867-1876; Kansas Valley & Weekly
Kansas Valley, 1870-1871.....\$24
176 St. Marys Express, May 21, 1880 - Jan 20, 1888;
St. Marys Eagle, Aug 11, 1898 - Jan 31, 1907;
St. Marys Eagle-Journal, Mar 10, 1910-Feb 1, 1912..\$26
173 St. Marys, 10 different publications, 1895-1910.....\$24
055 Wamego Kansas Agriculturist, 1879-1909.....\$29

Multiple Pottawatomie Newspapers

- 182 1880-1915.....\$24
184 1882-1901.....\$22
191 1887-1907.....\$22
188 Havensville Torchlight, Nov 4, 1897 - Sep 6, 1900;
Kansas Reporter, Sep 2, 1871 - May 12, 1882;
Courier. Nov 4, 1897 - Dec 8, 1898.....\$22
196 Olsburg, Multiple Newsp, Feb 17, 1887-Dec 26, 1923..\$30

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- 130 1884-1899.....\$22
132 1900-1919.....\$34
133 1920-1939.....\$32
134 1940-1959.....\$47
059 Wamego Newspapers, 1867-1900.....\$15

Wamego Reporter

- 060 1910-1927.....\$22
061 1928-1940.....\$34
062 1941-1949.....\$33

- 099 1950-1958.....\$26

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

Westmoreland Newspapers

- 057 1882-1918.....\$66
058 Jan 2, 1919 - Dec 29, 1949.....\$55

Additional Publications are available for Pottawatomie and other surrounding counties – see downloadable complete RCGS Sales Catalog at <http://www.rileycgs.com>

Kansas Kin

- 086 Kansas Kin Quarterly Issues available for years 1963 to date,
.....\$9 for 4 annual issues or @ \$3 per issue
093 Complete set Quarterly Publications, 1963 to present,..\$150

- 56 Zemun, Austria-Hungary Birth Records (now Serbia) 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

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274 Index to Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in 6 Riley County, Kansas Newspapers: 1) *The Monthly Gleaner*, December 1879 thru May 1880 & 2) *News Gleaner*, January 1, 1880 thru November 26, 1880, both at May Day; 3) the *Randolph Leader*, October 10, 1889 thru January 2, 1890, & 4) *The Kansas Review*, September 6, 1920 thru October 18, 1920, both at Randolph; 5) *Ogden Courier*, May 14, 1915 thru May 6, 1916 & 6) *Ogden Reporter*, January 1, 1957 thru December 31, 1959, both at Ogden,

Sylvester Ekart, February 2014

275 Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the *Manhattan Mercury Chronicle* during the Period of October 25, 1944 thru December 16, 1945 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas,

Sylvester Ekart, March 2014

276 Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the *Manhattan Mercury Chronicle* during the period of February 23, 1948 thru February 28, 1949 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas,

Sylvester Ekart, April 2014

Kansas Kin

Published Quarterly by

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August 2014

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Family History Center - 539-5445
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Wednesday, Saturday 1:00-4:00
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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 2014

August - Basic Genealogy & searching the internet., Vicki Holverson & Marcia Schuley, Man Fire Station, 2 P.M.

Sept - Kimble Homes & Genealogy, Charlene Brownson, Man Fire Station, 2 P.M.

Oct - Harvest Home, The Role of Women in the KS Harvest, Roy Bird, Man Fire Station, 2 P.M.

Nov_ November 3 - Annual Meeting and Dinner, Program Dixie Lee Jackson Zeandale Church

Check the website for an updated list.

The library will be closed

On all National Holidays and during inclement weather.

August 2014

~~**May 2014**~~

From the President

We at Riley County Genealogical Society have recently updated our website. It is located at <www.rileycgs.com>. Here are some research helps that you can access there:

- Our online card catalog allows you to search through the library at home before visiting us – an excellent way to prepare for your time at the library.
- Over 700,000 surnames from obituaries, newspapers, and periodicals are searchable online. More are being added all the time. This is a unique way to access information about your relatives who may have lived in this area.
- Riley County Cemetery records are online.
- Personalized genealogical research is available through our website.
- The “Member Surname Query” is available to members only and allows you to connect with other members researching the same surname you are.
- Other members only features will be announced in the future.

We hope to see you online or in person. When you search for ancestors, you find good friends!

Judy Regehr

New Members

Marla Day--Manhattan
Janet Allison --Riley
Charlene Brownson --Manhattan
Marlin Everson --Manhattan

The Wichita Genealogical Society Invites You to Join Us On Our 2014 Research Trip to Salt Lake City - Family History Library September 20 - 28, 2014

Total Trip Cost:

	Members	Non-members
Round Trip Airfare	\$750 per person	and \$850.00
Single Occupancy	\$175 per person	and \$200.00

This includes all transportation and all accommodations.

Plus: Drinks, dinner, and a hot breakfast at the halfway point.

Dinner - Group fee.

Seating is Limited: There is a maximum number of members and is subject to the order of sign up. Registration is first come, first served. A Waiting List will be made in case of timely cancellations.

We do not follow borders in Salt Lake, Kansas. (Management is for leaving and returning to the state at the halfway point.)

Beams Added Attraction

For those that are interested, on Wednesday, September 24, 2014, we will be making a trip to tour the facilities of **ANCESTRY.COM** in their headquarters in Provo, Utah. There is no cost for this excursion.

Complete information, registration forms, and payment schedule can be downloaded from the WGS website:

www.wichitagenealogical.org

or contact:

Rada Wiliag: 620-961-4994 email: rada.wiliag@cox.net or
 Linda King: 316-768-1134 email: www.lking@cox.net



- Our Gardener Sue asks us to save our receipts from Grow for the Green Program at Horticulture Services. She can use them to help buy materials for the Platt House Grounds.
- Just bring them in to the library.

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.



Newly Acquisitioned Materials

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Manhattan Mercury and Manhattan Daily Nationalist During the Period of 15 April 1942 Thru 31 July 1943 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas

Ekart, Sylvester

Sources for Irish Family History: A Listing of Books and Articles on The History of Irish Families

Ryan, James G., Compiler

A Brief History of the Bala Church

Our Welsh Heritage

Thomas, Islyn

Index to Birth, Marriages, Deaths and other Items Printed in the Manhattan Daily Nationalist 2 August 1943 thru 31 August 1943 and the Manhattan Mercury Chronicle 1 September 1943 thru 24 October 1944 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas

Ekart, Sylvester

Memorial Proceedings on the Death of Honorable Robert B. Spilman

Index to Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Manhattan Mercury Chronicle During the Period of 25 October 1944 Thru 16 December 1945 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas

Ekart, Sylvester

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths, Printed in 6 Riley County, Kansas Newspapers (1) The Monthly Gleaner and (2) News Gleaner Both at May Day, (3) The Randolph Leader and (4) Kansas Review at Randolph (5) Ogden Courier and (6) Ogden Reporter at Ogden

Ekart, Sylvester

Virginia Colonial Abstracts Vol. 21, Henrico County-Southside 1736

Fleet, Beverly

Abstracts of Cumberland County, Virginia Will Books 1 & 2 ,1749-1782

Reynolds, Katherine, Abstractor

Colonial Wills of Henrico County, Virginia, Part One 1677-1737 (With Miscellaneous Documents Beginning in 1654)

Weisiger III, Benjamin B. Abstractor and Compiler

Marriage Bonds and Ministers' Returns of Powhattan County, Virginia 1777-1830

Knorr, Catherine Lindsay, Compiler

Powhattan County Marriages 1777-1850

Vogt, John and William Kethley, Jr.,

Washington County, Maryland Church Records of the 18th Century

Marriage Records 1749-1840 Cumberland County Virginia

Elliott, Katherine, B., Compiler

The Early History of What is Known as the Evergreen Beat (Conceh County, Alabama)

Young, M. Rabb

Henrico County, Virginia Deeds, 1677-1705

Weisiger III, Benjamin B., Compiler

Henrico County Virginia Deeds 1707-1737

Weisiger, III, Benjamin B., Compiler

Colonial Wills of Henrico County, Virginia , Part Two 1737-1781

Weisiger III, Benjamin B., Abstractor and Compiler

Goochland County Virginia Wills 1742-1749

Weisiger, III, Benjamin B., Abstractor and Compiler

Marriage License Bonds of Accomack County, Virginia from 1774-1806

Nottingham, Stratton, Indexor

Henrico County Virginia Deeds 1737-1750

Weisiger III, Benjamin B., Abstractor & Compiler

Chesterfield County, Virginia Wills 1749-1774

Weisiger III, Benjamin B., Abstractor and Compiler

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and other Items Printed in the Manhattan Mercury Chronicle During the Period of 23 February 1948 thru 28 February 1949 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas

Ekart, Sylvester

Pioneers of Wiregrass Georgia, Volumes 1-8, A Biographical Account of Some of the Early Settlers of that Portion of Wiregrass Georgia Embraced in the Original Counties of Irwin, Appling, Wayne, Camden and Glynn

Huxford, Folks, Compiler

Adventures of Purse and Person Virginia 1607-1624/5, Third Edition

Meyer, Virginia M., and Dorman, John Frederick, Editors

Pine and Pioneers: A History of Lowndes County, Georgia 1825-1900

Shelton, Jane Twitty

North Carolina Wills and Inventories

Grimes, J. Bryan

The Vestry Book and Register of Bristol Parish, Virginia, 1720-1789

Chamberlayne, Churchill Gibson

Index to Birth, Marriage and Death Manhattan Mercury, March 1, 1949-March 31, 1950

Ekart, Sylvester

More on the Riverside Club

1922

Officers

President – Mrs. Susan Collister

Vice President – Mrs. Eliza Frey

Secretary – Mrs. Ivy Allen

Treasurer – Mrs. Melicent Savage

Corr Secretary – Mrs. Alice Pfuetze

Pianist – Mrs. Myra Currie

Flower Committee

Mrs. Currie

Mrs. Failyer

Mrs. Nixon

Program Committee

Mrs. Collister

Mrs. Hanlin

Mrs. Failyer

Mrs. Nixon

New Honorary Members

Mrs. Nora Ingraham

Mrs. Lois Jordan

Mrs. Etta Jordan

New Members since previous year

Mrs. Helen Currie

Mrs. Emma Oppy

Miss Mary Brewer

Memorial

Mrs. Julia Keefer – Apr 1921

This was the first year the booklet contained the Constitution and By-Laws of the club.

In 1922, a Valentine Party was held at Strong School, and in March a visit to the Poultry Farm at K.S.A.C. was planned.

Officers

President – Mrs. Mabel Hanlin

Vice President – Mrs. Alice Pfuetze

Secretary – Mrs. Jane Munger

1923

Officers

President – Mrs. Susan Collister
Vice President – Mrs. Mabel Hanlin
Secretary – Mrs. Gertrude Failyer
Treasurer – Mrs. Alice Pfuetze
Corr Secretary – Mrs. Melicent Savage
Pianist – Mrs. Myra Currie

Flower Committee

Mrs. Currie, Sr.
Mrs. Hoerner
Mrs. Packard

Program Committee

Mrs. Collister
Mrs. Hanlin
Mrs. Failyer
Mrs. Knox

Memorial

Miss Mary Brewer – Sep 1922

1924-25

Officers

President – Mrs. Mabel Hanlin
Vice President – Mrs. Alice Pfuetze
Secretary – Mrs. Jane Munger
Treasurer – Mrs. Lena Knox
Corr Secretary – Mrs. Lillie Jolley
Pianist – Mrs. Susan Collister

Flower Committee

Mrs. Currie, Sr.
Mrs. Nixon
Mrs. Savage

Program Committee

Mrs. Currie, Jr.
Mrs. Hanlin
Mrs. Allen
Mrs. Packard

Council of Clubs Committee

Mrs. Collister
Mrs. Nixon
Mrs. Inskeep
Mrs. Failyer

New Honorary Members

Mrs. Dorothy Matter

New Members since previous year

Mrs. Martha Creighton
Mrs. Frances Currie
Mrs. Genevieve Few
Mrs. Meta Gish
Mrs. Jane Munger

In 1923, a club picnic was begun in the month of June, and a new committee added above.

Council of Clubs Committee

Mrs. Collister
Mrs. Currie, Sr.
Mrs. Knox
Mrs. Hanlin

New Honorary Members

Mrs. Edna Vielle

New Members since previous year

Mrs. Ella Carroll
Mrs. Alice Coffey
Mrs. Nancy Dix
Mrs. Medora Hamilton
Mrs. Elizabeth Noll

The club returned to their original program listing, thus this booklet has 18 months of programs, Jan 1924-Jun 1925.

The Riverside Club 1925- 26

Officers

President – Mrs. Mabel Hanlin
Vice President – Mrs. Alice Pfuetze
Secretary – Mrs. Jane Munger
Treasurer – Mrs. Lena Knox
Corr Secretary – Mrs. Minnie Griffing
Chorister – Mrs. Susan Collister

Flower Committee

Mrs. Currie, Sr.
Mrs. Creighton
Mrs. Frey

Year Book Committee

Mrs. Coffee
Mrs. Criswell
Mrs. Griffing

New Members since previous year

Mrs. Ella Carroll
Mrs. Alice Coffey
Mrs. Nancy Dix
Mrs. Medora Hamilton
Mrs. Elizabeth Noll

Honorary Members were no longer listed.

The Council of Clubs Committee was not listed, and the Program Committee was now called the Year Book Committee.

Election of Officers was listed as a January item.

Content Update: WWI Officer Experience Reports from Fold 3

If you're interested in getting a first-hand look at what life was like for American soldiers in Europe during World War I, try browsing through Fold3's collection of Officer Experience Reports. More than simply giving summaries of the dates, places, and technical aspects of the men's service, these reports by engineering officers of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) are personal narratives that allow us a very human view of situations and events in the war.

These AEF engineers engaged in variety of tasks overseas, like building and maintaining roads, running sawmills and lumber operations, operating narrow-gauge railways, and working on construction projects—just to name a few. Engineers often served near the front lines—as well as farther back—in the course of their duties, frequently while under fire from German artillery or while battling nature. Though individuals' experiences varied widely, as did attitudes, many of the engineers were proud of their service.

Below are some selected Officer Experience Reports you may enjoy, though they are just the tip of the iceberg.

Kansas Kin

1st Lieutenant James Metzger's account of his men's "constant battle with mud and rain" while building a road in France. He felt his experience was "none of the spectacular, but plenty of hard work."

Captain O.B. Martin's account of building and running a successful sawmill in France with men who, though inexperienced, rose to the occasion. Low on all supplies at first, including horses, they built a stable by hauling poles from a forest a mile away with "American soldiers hitched to borrowed French wagons."

Captain William Millard's account of building, maintaining, and operating narrow-gauge railways in France to carry supplies to the British. He also recounts being shelled by the Germans and a battle in which several detachments of engineers took part out of necessity.

2nd Lieutenant J.E. Morelock's account of being an inspector for the Engineer Purchasing Office. Denied a transfer to a combat regiment, Morelock finished his service disillusioned with his role in the war.

1st Lieutenant Lewis Edwards' and 2nd Lieutenant August Barreau's accounts of the Spanish flu epidemic, which hit the men on board their transport ships across the Atlantic.

These accounts are just the beginning. You can find many more in Fold3's WWI Officer Experience Reports.

There are many wonderful newspapers online at *Chronicling America, Library of Congress*. From the newspaper, The Crisis, Chillicothe, Livingston Co. MO. August 30, 1877 issue, page 3.

TO TOURISTS.

No portion of the continent of America presents so much of grandeur, beauty and marvelous interest to the Tourist as the famous Rocky Mountain region of Eastern Colorado, in the vicinity of the beautiful City of Denver. The magnificence of the mountain scenery is equaled only by that of Switzerland, and many Tourists from abroad have pronounced Colorado scenery superior to even that of the Alps. The popular resorts in the mountains, famed alike for their grand surroundings and their magical waters, are daily becoming recognized as the most DELIGHTFUL in America for either health or recreation. Hundreds of people, tired of the resorts of the East, are going to spend the summer in the grand old Rocky Mountains amid its charming parks, majestic snow-clad peaks, grand canyons, clear sky and magic atmosphere. The popular KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, with its steel rails and automatic air brakes, is the favorite Tourist Route, and the only line running Pullman cars from Kansas City to Denver. Low round trip rates from all Eastern cities. Descriptive Tourist Circulars, Maps and Guides sent free, upon application to the General Passenger Agent Kansas Pacific Railway, Kansas City, Mo.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
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The list of Contributors writing for the New York Weekly exceeds in number and brilliancy the staff engaged by any other publication. Among the writers are Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Mrs. May Agnes Fleming, Mrs. Louisa C. Reynolds, Kate Thorn, Mrs. M. T. Victor, Mrs. Helen Corwin Pierce, Bertha M. Clay, Mrs. Florice Norton, Margaret Blount, Mrs. Schuyler Meserole, Louise Chandler Moulton, Virginia F. Townsend, Clara Augusta, Martha Finley, Mrs. M. A. Kidder, Mrs. Mary E. Lambert, Chas. T. Manners, Prof. Wm. Henry Peck, Josh Billings, Ned Buntline, Horatio Alger, Jr., Nathan D. Urner, Francis S. Smith, Francis A. Durivage, J. T. Townbridge, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, Harry Castlemon, P. Hamilton Myers, Win. Ross Wallace, Roger Starbuck, John F. Cowan, Maurice Silfingsby, Edward Willett, Rev. A. McElroy Wythe, Frank H. Stauffer, Arthur L. Meserve.

SIX FIRST-CLASS STORIES
ARE CONSTANTLY RUNNING IN THE
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

Were any of your ancestors newspaper men or contributing writers?

Contributed by
Sherry Butler

Perhaps this ad ran 10 years earlier, when our ancestors went to Colorado.

RCGS NEW BOOKS

This is a three volume collection of materials on the earliest families living in Manhattan, Kansas listed in censuses as born in Mexico. The purpose is to permanently record and make available to the public, stories, photos and vital statistics of Mexican families prior to 1940.

Mexican Immigrant Families Living in Manhattan, Kansas Prior to 1940

Compiled by Wann Towers

Mexico - 1910

The Mexican Revolution is generally dated from 1910 to 1920. Porofirio Diaz ruled from 1876 to 1911. He brought industry and modernization to Mexico at the expense of the working class. Foreign countries including Germany, France, United Kingdom, and the United States invested heavily in mining, factories, dams and agriculture. Railroads were built to bring the products to market. Extreme poverty, cruel working conditions, lack of a functioning judicial system and a railroad from Mexico City to El Paso, Texas probably were factors in bringing the first Mexican workers to Manhattan, Kansas in 1910.

Manhattan, Kansas - 1910

In 1910 Manhattan had a population of 5900, by 1940 the population had grown to 12,000. Mexican workers were actively recruited to Kansas from 1912 to 1930. The Rock Island and Union Pacific railroads both passed through Manhattan. According to the 1910 Kansas Federal Census, Manhattan residents were born in Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Canada, Russia (Poland), and Denmark. Greece

was listed as place of birth for 36 workers living in "boxcars on RR Tracks." Sixteen people born in Mexico were recorded April 25, 1910 living on El Paso Street Ward 4 and some of the same names were listed as living in "Box Cars" on May 11, 12, 13, 1910 in Ward 1. The census taker did not know how to spell many of the Hispanic names.

Sources of information for this collection: Kansas State and Federal Census, Manhattan City Directories, newspaper articles, vital records, school yearbooks, obituaries and cemeteries records. The very helpful 1910 Federal Census records among other things, relationship to head of household, age, marital status, length of present marriage, the number of children born and number living, birthplace, if foreign born year of immigration and citizenship status, language spoken, occupation, ability to read and write, and if attended school.

Forty families are followed in this 30 year period. Single males were generally not recorded in this work. The families are: Agapita, Alvarado, Angerro, Angiano, Arayo, Castillo/Costello, Celanza, Cerrillo/Serrillo, Cordoba, Delgado, Durn, Escobar/Escovar, Esperanza, Fernandez, Francisco, Gallegos, Gamino, Gammio, Garcia, Garibay/Gar-ray, Gomez, Gonzales, Guerra, Guillen, Martinez/Martines, Montelongo, Nabes, Navarro, Nigrete/Niguette, Ortiz/Ortize, Perez/Peres/Perrez, Ramirez, Reyes, Romero, Robbles, Rosalez, Silva, Ventura, and Vera.

RCGS library is searching for photos and stories to go with these names. Please contact Wann Towers 785-776-3128 or leave a message at RCGS library with your contact information if you would like to contribute to the collection.

(The following is a study of the little town of Blaine, Kansas done as an assignment for History 586: Rural Kansas by student Stephanie Murray. In the interest of saving space, I have omitted sources, footnotes and bibliography. Also there were photographs of the town which did not translate to this document. Ed.)

Unincorporated: A History of Blaine, Kansas

Driving west on Kansas Highway 16 in Clear Creek Township, Pottawatomie County, a church steeple rises to serve as a beacon to the traveler who crests each of the rolling hills that lead into Blaine. Near

the towering spire of St. Columbkille's Catholic Church, new arrivals to town are also greeted by a small sign that reads "Blaine, Unincorporated." The imposing Gothic-style cathedral and that small green sign really sum up life in Blaine today. The Catholic Church is paramount for the people of the town and serves as the center of social and spiritual life, but the town's heyday is long behind it.

A few remnants of the town's earlier, more prosperous days can still be seen: a set of concrete steps that once served as the entrance to a bank sit on one street corner and a safe that once resided inside the town's lumber yard is still standing on a small patch of grass. What remains today, though, does not tell the whole story of this tiny town on the Kansas prairie. The story of Blaine began an ocean away, when a blight descended on Ireland's potato crop and left millions starving, diseased, and homeless. The resulting exodus from Ireland resulted in a global diaspora of millions that stamped the cultures of the countries they fled to all over the world. A small number of these immigrants would eventually find their way to Northeast Kansas and found a colony town where they hoped they could build prosperous new lives while still holding on to their traditional culture and values.

In 1860, St. Louis, Missouri had the largest foreign-born population of any city in the United States. ¹ A large proportion of these immigrants were Irish, driven from their homeland by the potato famine that ravaged Ireland from 1845-1848. The Irish of St. Louis settled mostly in a crowded, poverty-stricken neighborhood known as the Kerry Patch, named for the county in Ireland from which most of the city's first Irish residents came. These recent immigrants were "poor, lacking in education, and searching for survival rather than adventure," as Michael O'Laughlin writes in his book, *Missouri Irish: The Original History of the Irish in Missouri*. In addition to their menial means and poor living conditions, the Kerry Patch Irish also encountered increasing anti-immigrant sentiment and had to battle rampant disease.

The abysmal conditions that the Irish suffered in America's cities had their roots in a distant and painful episode in Irish history. Ireland's Irish Catholics supported King Charles in the 1641-1651 English Civil War, and the retributions when the king was defeated by Oliver Cromwell were severe. Aristocratic Catholic landowners were banished from their land, which was

divided among Cromwell's supporters and soldiers. Limitations were also placed on Catholic religious practice, land ownership, and political involvement. Penal laws banning Catholics from voting, receiving an education, serving in the army, and practicing law were in effect from the 1690's to the 1720's. All of these limitations combined to create poverty and a lack of opportunities for advancement that reverberated across generations, and the decades of English repression created a downtrodden Irish Catholic peasant class whose woes were drastically compounded by the misery brought on by the potato famine. The famine Irish brought this legacy of poverty with them to America, crowding the country's cities with a poor, uneducated immigrant class desperate for opportunities to better their lives.

And so it was in these unsanitary and poverty-stricken conditions that Father T. Ambrose Butler, himself an Irish immigrant and a newly ordained priest in the Diocese of Leavenworth, observed his countrymen in St. Louis in the 1870's. Butler resolved to do something about the plight of the Irish in St. Louis and conceived the idea of forming a colonization project through which the urban Irish could find homes on the Kansas prairie. At least one source suggests that Father Butler may have had ulterior motives besides just relieving the plight of the Irish in America's cities. A church program published in 2008 writes that Father Butler feared "that Catholics drifting west individually to live among Protestants would rear families lost to the Catholic faith." Whatever Father Butler's true motives were for moving groups of Irish-Americans westward, he worked hard to promote his idea. In the 1870's Father Butler published a poem, designed to advertise the merits of farm life in Kansas to people in Ireland. The poem also stressed that Irish settlers in a colony would have community support and would be able to retain their traditional Irish customs:

*AMERICA! Parent of Freeman! who once as a giant
arose
And shook off the shackles of Britain, and scatter'd the
merciless foes;
Who summoned the nations in bondage to come to the
home of the free
From crumbling old kingdoms of Europe, from suffering
isles of the sea...
And newness and freshness surround her, unlike the Old
Country's decay
The night of her bondage is over--she woke to a happier*

day!--

*As long as happy Irish hearts are throbbing through
the nation--*

*As long as Ireland's exiled sons are found on God's
creation--*

*As long as music's thrilling strains can wake a sweet
emotion,*

*We'll save the customs of our sires, at home and o'er
the ocean*

*We'll haste away, we'll haste away, along the scented
heather;*

*We'll join the merry peasant band, and "trip the sod"
together."*

Preserving the customs of the land they had left behind was of paramount importance for Irish-Americans, perhaps more so than for any other immigrant group to come to the United States. In *Irish Settlers of Kansas: Memories of the Pioneer Life*, Patricia Callahan Walkenhorst writes, "Few races have more heartrending feelings about their native land than the Irish." With this deep-seated longing to hold on to vestiges of their homeland, the promise of a colony settlement where they could be surrounded by people who shared their history and customs would have been appealing to urban Irish Americans looking for a better life. Father Butler's colony project can also be placed within the larger context of the role of colony town established by various ethnicities in the settlement of Kansas. Craig Mine, writing on the settlement of colony towns in Kansas in *West of Wichita: Settling the High Plains of Kansas, 1865-1890*, contends that the desire to hold on to familiarity in the face of uncertainty was a primary reason for the settlement of colony towns throughout Kansas in the 19th century. Mine writes that, in establishing colony towns, "most important...was the need for camaraderie in facing the unknown...most people did not come west to escape society but rather recreate a society from which they had been somehow forced." This certainly applied to the Irish, who had been forced from their homeland by chronic poverty, famine, and disease.

Additionally, the availability of land in the Western United States, and the "tripping sod" that Father Butler wrote of, held much promise of wealth to be gained for settlers throughout the 19th century. In 1851, Father John O'Hanlon published his *Irish Emigrants Guide for the US*, to attract Irish immigrants who had arrived in America's eastern cities to the largely un-

settled agricultural heartland of the country. O'Hanlon touted the agricultural opportunities provided by the prairies of the Midwest as one of the surest avenues to financial security for the Irish in America. "Although many opportunities for the profitable investment of labor and capital are open to the Irish emigrant throughout the United States," O'Hanlon wrote, "there is one of all others to which we would direct his attention, especially if accustomed to agricultural pursuits. We speak now of Land, whether in its wild or cultivated condition." O'Hanlon assured any newly arrived Irish considering purchasing land that an investment in the fertile soil of states like Kansas" will amply repay the toil and expense of reclaiming and cultivation."

Father Butler's ideas came to fruition when the St. Louis Colonization Board of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union was organized on January 14, 1877. The Board elected Patrick McGrath its president, Father Butler its treasurer, and E.S. Madigan its secretary. The board of directors included John H. Hennessy, T.M. Granville, Richard Walsh, E.J. O'Connor, Robert Kelleher, Bernard J. Higgins, and Bernard Early. A few weeks after its formation, the Colonization Board purchased 12,000 acres of land from the Union Pacific Railroad in Pottawatomie County at \$3.60 an acre, to be paid off in eleven years. Father Butler encouraged people across all occupations to join the colonization group, and in the spring of 1878, about sixty men arrived without their families to their new home.: Tier 7 South and Ranges 9 and 10 east in Pottawatomie County, about 15 miles south of the already-established town of Frankfort. They joined approximately twelve settlers who were already homesteading in the area.

Though the potential for profitable agricultural pursuits was what had drawn most of the original settlers westward, the majority of the colonists in Butler City were probably quite unprepared for farm life on the bluestem prairie of northern Pottawatomie County. They had mostly been laborers or skilled tradesmen in urban areas before joining the St. Luis colony, and the group even contained a few business men. Other than St. Louis, the majority of the settlers came to the colony by way of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, and they held such positions as draymen, coal miners, stone masons, coopers, steam boat captains, railroaders, machinists, store managers, carpenters, policemen, and book keepers. Despite

their occupations being rather incompatible with farming, the Butler City colonists probably found much encouragement for their decision to move westward in the form of the literature of the day. In his Emigrant's guide, father O'Hanlon wrote that previous experience (in) agriculture was "by no means necessary" for forging a successful life on the prairie.

So, likely feeling confident in their chances for success, the newly arrived colonists worked diligently throughout the spring of 1878 to build houses and plow as much land as they could. The settlers' wives and families soon began arriving, and a town site was officially platted on October 14, 1879. Though Father Butler did not visit the town until several years after its founding, it was named Butler City after him. At least some records of their lives before coming to Blaine exists for two of the eventual settlers there. On May 2, 1864, Patrick Donnelly and Rose Rodgers were two of 328 Irish to board a ship called the *Stadacoud* bound for Philadelphia. They met on the ship and eventually married, making their way first to New York and then westward with Father Butler's colony group.

The need to establish a church and secure the services of a priest were paramount to Irish Catholics settling on the Kansas prairie. Father O'Hanlon's guide noted that "with most Catholic settlers it will be a matter of much regard to discover the proximity of a Catholic Church and resident priest to the site of their intended homes." This strong religious conviction can be attributed to a surge in religiousness among Irish Catholics following the potato famine. As Dennis J. Clark contends in *Immigrants and Religion in Urban America*, the Church filled the void of social outlets left by the famine. Clark writes, "For a multitude of Irish people, it (the Church) became the culture, the standard for social reference, the dominant local institution. Callahan Walkenhorst echoes this same sentiment, writing, "Once a family of Irish settlers had even a makeshift roof over their heads, the next thing they longed for was a priest to administer to them, the sacraments of the Catholic Church. Through all the miseries they had suffered in Ireland and in cities in America's eastern states; indeed, through all of their lives, the Church, to them, had been their own stable, comforting haven and guardian against the evils of the world.

With this sense of religion so strongly ingrained, the

new residents of Butler City set about the business of establishing the town's religious life soon after arriving. Butler City's first resident priest, Father Barnard Hudson, arrived in 1880, and a frame church and accompanying parish house were erected in 1881. That the people of Butler City were so quick to establish a church due to the traditional religious conviction of the Irish, and not to any religious sentiment that they encountered upon their arrival at their future town site can be attested to by the fact that Pottawatomie County had only .5 churches per 1,000 people in 1865, one of the lowest figures for churches per capita in north-east Kansas. The townspeople named their church St. Columbkille's after the famous Irish saint. The church and parish house cost a combined \$4,000 to build with the residents providing much of the labor themselves.

The LKW railroad also arrived in the Butler City area in 1881, and many of the town's residents found work there. The LKW was a narrow gauge line of the Kansas Pacific. LKW stood for Leavenworth, Kansas, and Western, though some residents of the area would later joke that it actually stood for "Leave Kansas and Walk." With a worship center established and the economic opportunities that the railroad provided, the town gained a new degree of security. By 1882, just three years after it was officially founded, Butler City boasted seventy-five families for a total of 225 residents. One of the first issues Butler City encountered had to do with the town's name. As it turned out, another town called Butler City already existed in Kansas, and mail intended for that town often arrived in Butler City. To solve the problem, Butler City adopted the name Blaine, after 1884 Republican presidential nominee James G. Blaine.

A map of group colonization in Kansas during the 1870's lists Irish settlements as "quite important" in northern Pottawatomie County, but the town by no means existed in cultural isolation. It was surrounded by German, Swedish, and even an African-American community.

Despite the relative ethnic homogeneity of Blaine's residents, evidence of at least some degree of acceptance of outsiders does exist from the town's earliest days. Though Father Butler had intended his colony as a settlement of Irish Catholics, a German, Ferdinand Eisenbeis, applied to join the colonization group and was accepted on the grounds of his "good recommen-

dations.” Eisenbeis and his wife remained residents of the town until 1931, and Sisters Geneva and Hanora Eisenbeis were still serving St. Columbkille’s in 1933. A Baptist church also existed in Blaine for a brief time, though it had ceased functioning by about 1916.

A story has also been handed down across several generations of a Methodist family that moved to Blaine in the early Twentieth Century. The story has it that someone told the new arrivals that the Catholic residents of Blaine were either going to run them out of town or kill them. Understandably concerned, the Methodist family loaded up their wagon and headed out of town. After about a day’s drive, the family arrived in the town of Frankfort and sought refuge for the night in a local farm house. They told their hosts of their reason for traveling, and the Frankfort residents, who, unbeknownst to the Methodist residents of Blaine, were Catholics, assured them that the Catholics were not going to harm them. The Methodist family returned to Blaine and lived, as far as anyone knows, in peace.

The Catholic Church has been central to Blaine since that first frame church was built. Shortly after the town’s founding, the Church began forming various groups and investing in numerous improvements and expansions to foster involvement and pride among the townspeople. St. Columbkille established an altar society to foster involvement among the women of the Church in 1885. One of the group’s first activities was quilting, and a quilt made by the altar society was auctioned off to raise money, a tradition that persists at the St. Columbkille Church Bazaar to this day. Mount Calvary Cemetery was also established in 1885, and Peter Stuart was the first person buried there. In 1889, Father Sylvester Meehan purchased ten acres of land from John O’Connell for \$200 to expand the cemetery. Father M.F. Harrigan arrived at St. Columbkille in 1892, and in 1895 purchased a new baptismal font, remodeled, enlarged, and repainted the original church, and tinned the belfry

One of the high points of Blaine’s early history occurred during the late 1890’s, when the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the oldest and largest Irish-Catholic fraternal organization in the United States, held its Kansas state convention in the town.

Improvements to the church and its surrounding buildings continued into the Twentieth Century. A

new parish house was constructed in 1903, at a cost of \$2,500, and a contract was drawn up for a new \$14,000 church in April, 1908. The new church, constructed of red brick and featuring ornate stained glass windows that were quite a point of pride for the people of Blaine, was completed in November of 1908 and dedicated in 1909. Construction of a Catholic school to accompany St. Columbkille’s Church began in 1916, and the school opened in 1919, with the Benedictine Sisters from Atchison serving as the instructors. World War I came near the height of Blaine’s prosperity. Fifteen men from Blaine served in the U.S. military during World War I, with all of them returning safely after the war. The town also established a “Home Guard” during World War I, a kind of citizen vigilante group designed to guard against the possibility of any homegrown attack by German infiltrators or sympathizers.

The automobile took off in Blaine following World War I. Bill Harrington was the proud owner of the first car in town, and car races were a popular event at the annual church picnic.

Blaine also began to prosper economically in the years following the First World War, with the town holding more businesses than present-day visitors would believe possible. By the 1920’s Blaine had a meat market, a coffin house, two barber shops, a hardware store, a feed store, a mercantile, a pharmacy, a post office, a grocery store, a farmer’s union store, a tavern, a bank, a garage that sold Ford cars, a doctor’s office, a creamery that offered cream and eggs, and a hotel. St. Columbkille’s School boasted an enrollment of about 95 students in 1927, and they also had a variety of opportunities for extracurricular activities, with the school even fielding an all-girls basketball team in the early 1920’s.

The LKW Railroad whose construction had given jobs to so many of Blaine’s first settlers continued to play an integral role in daily life in the town in the 1920’s. Though the rail line apparently seldom ran on time, it “picked up every farmer’s marketable offering: cream, butter, eggs, wheat, and squawking chickens.” Blaine’s high point coincided with the high water mark of the national image of Kansas as a whole. In *Hayseeds, Moralizers, and Methodists: The Twentieth-Century Image of Kansas*, Robert Smith Bader writes that the early years of the Twentieth

Century in Kansas was a time when “laborers joined businessmen, large and small, to create a purposeful society-indeed, a civilization-that significantly influenced national affairs and served as a model of the Jeffersonian agrarian ideal.”

Even in the midst of this commercial growth, tragedy befell Blaine in the late 1920’s. On December 6, 1927, a fire destroyed the parish school, and would have destroyed the church if the men of Blaine had not formed a bucket brigade to keep the flames at bay until fire departments from surrounding towns could arrive. Plans were immediately put in place to build a new school, and it was completed by 1928. Blaine also had its share of scandals for a town of its size during the 1920’s. A man was murdered in the town’s hotel, though any motive and the exact circumstances surrounding the crime remain unclear. The town’s bank was also robbed, though there was later reason to believe, or even if there wasn’t, the idea has persisted among the townspeople, that this may have been some sort of an inside job.

The coming of modernity also did little to remove Blaine’s residents from the strong Catholic faith brought by the town’s original settlers. Lifelong Blaine resident Bernice Murray, born in 1916, wrote in a journal she has kept of her life that, “The Catholic Church has always been a big part of my life.” She recalls “playing church” with her brother as children, when Catholic mass was still held in Latin. She also remembers the hardline stance traditional Catholic values sometimes caused especially the older generation to take. Bernice recalls that when she began dating her eventual husband, her father didn’t approve of him because his parents were divorced. Now well into her nineties, Bernice still says the rosary every day.

The influence of their Irish ancestors was also strong in other ways for the people of Blaine. Mrs. Murray thinks it was most evident in the tricks and practical jokes people often played on each other when she was growing up. “The Irish played a lot of tricks,” she says. “They always liked to have fun.” One particular incident she remembers is when a group of boys stole a watermelon from a neighborhood woman’s garden. They took the watermelon into the woman’s house and told her that they had stolen it from her neighbor’s patch. The woman and her neighbor did not get along particularly well, so she cheerily cut up the boys’ watermelon for them, never realizing that she was assisting

Kansas Kin

ing in the preparation of her own stolen melon.

The 1930’s brought hard times to Blaine, as the Dust Bowl coupled with the Great Depression to make life extremely difficult for the largely agricultural town. Bernice Murray remembered the 30’s as time when “a lot of kids didn’t have shoes to wear, and sometimes not enough to eat either.” Mrs. Murray remembers her parents being enthusiastic supporters of Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal, saying they thought the president was “wonderful.”

The hard times brought on by the Depression did not stop the residents of Blaine from making the necessary renovations to St. Columbkille’s. Because money was scarce, the men of the parish made the necessary repairs themselves, including re-shingling the church’s roof. Mrs. Murray remembers the Dust bowl and falling farm prices.

World War II also significantly disrupted daily life for Blaine’s residents. Thirty-four male members of St. Columbkille’s served their country in the army, air corps, and marines, with one, Frederick Kurtz being killed in action. Monica Moran also served as an army nurse.

World War II also affected the townspeople who never got anywhere near the fighting. Rationing affected everyone, and Bernice Murray remembers having to cut back on the use of leather, sugar, meat, and even toilet paper.

The 1950’s was a pivotal decade in the history of Blaine. In the early years of the decade, extensive remodeling was done to the church and the parish and nun’s house, but the town’s decline had begun by the late 1950’s. The number of business in Blaine had markedly decreased from the town’s peak years, but its streets were not yet entirely empty. In 1951 Blaine still boasted a barber shop, two grocery stores, a tavern, two feed stores, a post office, and a gas station and tire repair shop. The Catholic high school in Blaine closed in the spring of 1958, as there were no longer enough students to keep it open. Blaine continued to lose population into the 1960’s, with St. Columbkille’s sharing a priest with parishes in the nearby towns of Onaga and Wheaton by 1964. St. Columbkille’s grade school closed in 1966.

Two events of global importance in the 1960’s had a very significant impact on the still almost entirely Catholic town of Blaine: the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the changes brought to the

Catholic Church by the Second Vatican Council. On Kennedy's election, Bernice Murray says, "I think the reaction to it was almost all positive. Of course, the country was in pretty good shape then, the economy and things like that. ..I liked him because he was Catholic. It used to be, if you were Catholic, you were kind of a second class citizen. An impromptu mass was held as soon as the town learned of Kennedy's death, and the memory of that charming young man who represented to all Irish-Catholics how far their people had come still inspires damp eyes from many of the town's residents old enough to remember that day. Bernice Murray not only collected multiple newspapers whose headlines screamed of Kennedy's assassination, but saved them in a chest in an upstairs room of her house for over forty years. On the fiftieth anniversary of Kennedy's death, the Catholic newspaper *The Leaven* ran two full page stories about JFK, touting the slain president as "a source of pride" who had "broken the glass ceiling for Catholics." Vatican II meant that the parishioners of St. Columbkille's would have a more active role in weekly mass, and also that masses would be said in English, as opposed to the traditional Latin. All-English masses went into effect in October of 1967.

By the 1970's Blaine's decline was evident even to the casual observer, and all of the town's business except the tavern had closed. The LKW line that had brought jobs and commerce to Blaine for so many years was among the 1,500 miles of Kansas rail track to be abandoned between 1916 and 1970. In 1978, the magazine *Flint* ran a story on Blaine titled "Reflections..." in which it lamented "the traces of scars left on the land" by the LKW and the "lonely building" that the proud spire of St. Columbkille's had become. Old men gathered around a wooden card table in the old country store, which was one of only two functioning place of business left in the town by that time. They discussed cattle and crops, much as the residents of Blaine always had, but things were different now. There was no railroad to haul their crops to market, their children or grandchildren went to school in other towns, and shrubs and trees had now taken hold along the streets that had once been lined with businesses. One new business did come to Blaine in the 70's, with Hoffman's Farm Supply opening in 1975. The store is still open today, providing a myriad of farm supplies and auto repairs to the people in the ru-

ral areas surrounding Blaine. It is also the place to go to catch up on the local gossip or get in a good game of cards.

St. Columbkille celebrated its centennial in 1981. Though the town was a shadow of its former self by that time, a sense of community pride and a determinedness to hold on to what remained of the town was evident in a brief history of church life in Blaine that the town published to mark the occasion. The closing part of the history reads, "We have inherited the responsibility of perpetuating this heritage and giving its sacred treasures to future generations." Plans for the centennial celebration on September 6, 1981 included "a parade, dinner, and other entertainment." The old St. Columbkille's school building was demolished for safety reasons in May of 2011. The *Onaga Herald* ran a story about the school's demolition on its front page, writing, "Members of the church sat and watched a part of their childhoods was knocked down by the trackhoe and pushed into a hole in the ground." A new, much more modern church hall was completed the following year, and is used for nearly all of the town's social and church functions. Even now, as Blaine's population has continued to decline, the Church organizes basically the only social functions that take place in Blaine, and a reverence for the first settlers to the town can still be seen. The Church holds an annual "Christmas Fiesta" soup feed, a church picnic known as the "bazaar" each August, and a baked potato feed on St. Patrick's Day. In 2008, St. Columbkille's celebrated the centennial of the currently-existing church building. A special song at mass that day was dedicated to "our Irish ancestors who, because of persecution and struggles in their homeland, came to America, bringing their strong and vibrant faith to live, love and inspire future generations." Bernice Murray says she doesn't know what will become of Blaine, but she does have an idea of what it is that has allowed the town to continue to exist through decades of population loss. What the town lacks in numbers, it makes up for in neighborly compassion and a sense of community. "Blaine is a dying town," she says. But she adds, "Thirty people live here, and if you get sick, you'll get thirty batches of cookies and thirty bowls of soup."

First African American in Georgia to be Inducted into National Society Sons of the American Revolution

The following announcement was written by the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution: Atlanta, GA (June 15, 2010) -- On Tuesday, June 29th at 11:30 a.m., history will be made as the first African American in the state of Georgia will be inducted into the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution (NSSAR). In a ceremony at the Georgia State Capitol, Lieutenant Commander Michael Nolden Henderson, a retired U.S. Naval Officer and graduate of Xavier University of Louisiana, will be acknowledged by induction into the Button Gwinnett Chapter, the Georgia Society SAR for his efforts in tracing his Louisiana Creole ancestry to an American Revolutionary War patriot.

Michael N. Henderson, USN Retired
Henderson, a native of New Orleans, La. who currently lives in metro-Atlanta, discovered his unique lineage while researching his French ancestry. His fourth generation great-grandfather, Mathieu Devaux, a French National, served as a militiaman under the command of the Spanish Governor General Bernardo de Galvez, who led troops in several major battles in Louisiana and along the Gulf Coast. Devaux had a relationship with his former slave, Agnes Mathieu, in Spanish Colonial Louisiana. Henderson is descendent from one of their seven children, all of whom were born free prior to the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

Henderson first learned of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution in 2006 when Professor Henry Louis Gates, Jr., Director of the W.E.B. DuBois Institute for African and African American Research at Harvard University, discovered his own ancestral link to the Revolutionary War and one year later was himself inducted into the national lineage organization.

"I'm the first in my family to pursue membership in the NSSAR, so the process was especially detailed for me," says Henderson, who had to compile birth, marriage and death certificates, as well as other documents from the 1700s and 1800s to prove his connection to Devaux. "It was truly a labor of love and it's an honor to have my family tied to an American Revolutionary War patriot. I'm proud to be an example to others that they too can be a part of the narrative of America's history."

The story of Henderson's fourth generation great-grandparents and their connection to General Galvez was the subject of a segment on the PBS series "The History Detectives."

World War I Begins: July 28, 1914

This July 28 marks the 100th anniversary of the start of World War I in 1914.

A month before the war began, on June 28, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and his wife Sophie had been assassinated during a trip to Bosnia. Initial outrage was strong, as were fears that this would be the instigating event for the European war that had been looming for years. But as the days and weeks passed without Austria-Hungary retaliating against Serbia (whom they believed to be behind the assassination plot), some began to breathe a sigh of relief.

But then, on July 23, Austria-Hungary issued an ultimatum to Serbia with various demands regarding Serbia's response to the assassination and the country's future relationship with Austria-Hungary. Serbia accepted many of the demands but refused to allow Austria-Hungary to be involved in its judicial process for Serbians connected to the assassination. Thus rejected, the Austro-Hungarian Empire declared war on Serbia on July 28.

Russia (a champion of Serbia and its Slavic population) began mobilization of its troops, which prompted Germany (an ally of Austria-Hungary) to declare war on Russia. In quick succession, the system of alliances (and territorial ambitions) within Europe led Germany to also declare war on France and Britain, Britain and France to declare war on Germany, and Russia to declare war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Within a week, five major countries in Europe were embroiled in a war they believed would be over in a matter of months. Many other nations would eventually join the conflict—including the isolationist United States, though not officially until 1917. The bloody war would last more than four years and result in upwards of 37 million dead, missing, or wounded soldiers.

August 2014

~~May 2014~~

Publications for Sale – Kansas Related Books

Prices good through May 1, 2015

046 Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie, 1976 (Hard Bound) tells the stories of Settlers in Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee & Washington Counties. Surname Index.....\$70

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St. Patricks on the Elbo, Pottawatomie County

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199 Volume 2 Blue Township, Elbo Community and Saint Patricks Church and Cemetery, Pottawatomie County, Kansas \$33

206 Volume 3 Elbo Community and Blue Township and St. Patrick's Church and Cemetery, Pottawatomie Co., KS.....\$40

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156 Zemun, Austria-Hungary Birth Records (now Serbia) 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

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022 1855, 1857, & 1860 Territory.....\$13

023 1865 State.....\$19

024 1870 Federal.....\$22

025 1875 State.....\$26

026 1880 Federal.....\$36

027 1885 State.....\$39

028 1895 State.....\$28

029 1900 Federal Census Index.....\$18

030 1905 State.....\$29

031 1910 Federal Census Head of Households Index \$18

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049 Manhattan Express, Aug 20, 1859 - Oct 18, 1862.....\$13

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207 Kansas Radical, 1866-1868; Manhattan Beacon, 1872-73;

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Leonardville News, 1910.....\$34

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051 Dec 23, 1870 - Dec 29, 1871.....\$15

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161 Manhattan Beacon, Mar 15, 1873-Jan 6, 1875; College Hill

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Mar 2, 1897 - Mar 8, 1897; and Feb 8, 1909 – Mar 15, 1911....\$27

168 Manhattan Enterprise, May 3, 1876 - Jun 16, 1882 and

May 2, 1907 - Dec 24, 1907; Riley County Chronicle,

Jan 6, 1920 - Sep 27, 1922.....\$26

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107	Eureka Valley.....	\$9	123	Riley.....	\$15
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111	Fancy Creek-Randolph....	\$15	126	Schenck.....	\$9
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113	Grandview-Mill.....	\$12	119	St. Patrick's Ogden.....	\$10
115	Lasita Maple Grove.....	\$9	121	St. Wenceslaus.....	\$9
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135	City of Manhattan, Supp Birth Reports pre 1911.....	\$12
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August 2014

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Kansas State Historical Society - 785-272-8681
Research Room Extensions - 116 & 117
Family History Center - 539-5445
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)

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.

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 2014

**Nov_ November 3 - Annual Meeting and Dinner,
Program Dixie Lee Jackson**

Check the website for an updated list.

The library will be closed

On all National Holidays and during inclement weather.

From the President

We've got talent! And you've got talent! Would you like to use some of the skills that have been lying dormant for years? Here are suggestions for making use of your skills – old or new – and at the same time help educate our community on family research:

- Write an article for Kansas Kin. Have you uncovered a family story worth sharing with people and preserving for future researchers?
- Volunteer to help a “newbie” research his/her family history.
- Volunteer as a librarian or computer assistant for the genealogy library.
- Read current and back issues of the FYI Newsletter to find out what RCGS has been doing over the past year. Maybe there is a place you can fit in and share the skills you already have. Many of the current volunteers comment on how much they have learned in the process. To volunteer or for more information, see the RCGS website at www.rileycgs.com or email judy@rileycgs.com. Back issues of the FYI Newsletter are available on our website.

Judy Regehr

In Memoriam

*Lurys Emig
Edith Thompson*

New Members

Janet Allison
Riley, KS

Steven Holtz
Helen, GA

James Bair
Kansas City, MO

Pam Longfellow
Tacoma, WA

Tenley Bingman
Alliance, NE

Colleen Selvage
Lincoln, NE

Irmgard Brenneke
El Verano, CA

Sue Smith
Alta Vista, KS

Marla Day
Manhattan, KS

David Strohm
Overland Park, KS

Martin Everson
Manhattan, KS

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.



ZEMUN, AUSTRIA – HUNGARY BIRTH RECORDS

book review by Mary Jane Brown

Can you find your birth record in this amazing book? If you were born in any of the years 1903, 1905, 1906 or 1908 in the country of Serbia, town of Zemun (a suburb of Belgrade), then you should examine the recorded birth records in this wonderful little book. A copy of this book may be viewed at the Riley County Genealogy Library located at 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, Kansas. Website <http://rileycgs.com> lists the hours the library is open.



There are sixty-one births recorded from 1903 to 1908 by midwife Maria Harjung in Zemun, AUSTRIA-Hungary (now Serbia); translated from original Croatian language. Each birth record has 17 entries. For a listing of information per record, see “Record 17 – Birth Record Transcription” shown at the of this review. The original handwritten Birth Record Books were provided to the Riley County Genealogical Society (RCGS) by Jo Ann Edwards of Manhattan, Kansas (Maria’s granddaughter) and are in print in this book and available for viewing at the RCGS Library, 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, Kansas. Maria, profes-

sional midwife, kept the records found in these books. Maria was a registered midwife under the “Articles of the Directive for Midwives”, Zemun-Austria.

These records tell of birth deliveries performed by Maria at the beginning of the 20th century in the town of Zemun (also called Semlin or Zimony) situated on the banks of the Danube River. Zemun was included in the Austro-Hungarian Empire at that time, but is now in the territory of the country of Serbia, as a suburb of Belgrade, the capital of Serbia. Zemun included sections called Gornji Grad and Franjendohla (Franzen-thal).

The book is written in the Croatian language. Maria’s patients are Croats, Serbs, Germans, and possibly other nationalities. The Croats are a Slavic ethnic group. They are usually Roman Catholics and use the Roman alphabet for their language. The Serbs, another Slavic ethnic group, are usually Eastern Orthodox and use the Cyrillic alphabet for their language. Serbian and Croatian are often mutually intelligible. Some of Maria’s patients were various kinds of Protestants.

Street names are transliterated, except for Main Street (Glavna). A location map of street names are found in this book. The Birth Record Books cover years 1905, 1906, and 1908 except for a loose handwritten page recording one birth in 1903 that was tucked into the 1905 book. There is no book for 1907.

Historically, midwifery has been one of the few medical practices dominated by female practitioners. From Agnodice in ancient Greece to the 18th century in Europe, the care of mothers and delivery of infants has been regarded, both by patients and by the medical profession, as appropriately carried out by women. In the 18th century, a division between surgeons and midwives arose, as medical men began to assert that their modern scientific processes were better for mothers and infants than the folk medical midwives were. At the outset of the 18th century in England, a midwife caught most babies, but by the beginning of the 19th century, the majority of those babies born to persons of means had a surgeon involved.

Zemun-Serbia

In 1905, this area was included in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1918 the Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes formed a kingdom known after 1929 as Yugoslavia. Following WW II, Yugoslavia became an independent communist state under the strong hand of Marshall Tito.

About the Harjung family

In 1905, the year of Maria's first record book translated here, she was approximately age 35. It is likely that she began this profession prior to age 35 but we have no knowledge of her earlier history. In 1909, Maria, her husband Adam, and children (Josephine, Joseph, Mariana, and Louise) immigrated to the United States. The 1920 census lists the family, with the exception of Josephine, as living in Los Angeles County, California, with Maria's occupation being a midwife. However, daughter Josephine is listed as a member of the household in the 1930 census. The 1920 census lists the family place of birth as Croatia; the 1930 census lists place of birth as Yugoslavia. The country where the town of Zemun is located changed several times before becoming Serbia as it is today.

Velma Howerton Harjung, daughter Josephine, Thomas Joseph Otto Harjung



This project began in 2003 with a call for translators of the Croatian handwritten records. Responding was Frank Orazem, Manhattan, Kansas, who created a dictionary of English translations for Croatian records. Professor Orazem, a retired Kansas State University professor, was a native of Croatia and immigrated to the United States following World War II.

Professor Orazem, in turn, invited a colleague to participate in the translation process. Janja Pavetic-Dickey, Lawrence, Kansas, a consultant for translation of the Croatian language to English, graciously accepted the challenge.

Carol Regehr, Manhattan, Kansas, as project leader, devoted much time in translating, entering data, and interpreting the translated midwife records. The maps were secured and printed by Carol to supplement the story of midwifery.

Patty Wadick, Manhattan, Kansas, provided the expertise in the publishing of the book in its final format. Mary Jane Brown, Manhattan, Kansas, coordinated its publication. Wann Towers, contacted and sent notices of the new publication to libraries and Slav Societies and communities. In 2006 the Riley County Genealogical Society published its work

Surnames of the birth child and mother in this book are included in the RCGS website s <http://rileycgs.com> free surname search. RCGS Members only can access the handwritten birth record online at our website -- If not a RCGS member -- access our website, search for birth mother SURNAME as you know it, After locating surname, access Personalized Research information (this will tell how to order a copy of the birth record). Telephone contact: 785-565-6495 Good Luck in your research !

Record 17

1905 BIRTH RECORD TRANSCRIPTION –

1. Current number of birth: 17
2. Birth mother:
 - a) Residence (town), street, house number: Zemun, Cetinjska Str. #40
 - b) Name and (maiden) surname: Rosalija Hetrik nee Rubaš
 - c) Mother's age at delivery: 24 years
 - d) Family status (married, widow, not married): married
 - e) Vocation and occupation: wife of master barber
 - f) Religion Roman: Catholic
3. Day and time of midwife's arrival to the woman in labor: Oct. 20, 1905, 9 a.m.
4. Time, day, month and year of birth: Oct. 20, 1905, 11 a.m.
5. How many times has the mother given birth 5 times
6. Sex and baby's name: female, Anna Olga
7. In which month of pregnancy was baby born: 9th

month

8. Condition of the baby: good
9. Was the baby at birth alive, comatose, or dead: alive
10. How was the baby developed: good
11. Did the baby have any noticeable deformity: no
12. Was the mother in danger of losing her life or did she die?: no
13. Was professional assistance available and by whom: no
14. Time and day of placenta's discharge: Oct. 20, 1905, 12:15 a.m.
15. Did mother become ill and from what? Did she die and when?: no
16. Did the baby become ill and from what? Did the baby die and when?: no
17. Remarks (was a doctor called and when): no

- - - - - end

Obituaries Tell Inspiring Stories Full of Exploits, Achievements

from *Naples Daily News* (Florida)

by Jeff Lytle

They are so full of life. They are so full of stories of lives fully and well lived. The obituaries are some of the most inspiring and moving content of a newspaper. Families of the departed pour heart and soul into these chronicles of loved ones' achievements and passions. Some trace tales of danger and overcoming tall odds:

“She was born in Germany. When she was twenty-five, she escaped to England.”

“She was a young girl in Germany during the lead-up to the second World War and was part of the Kindertransport, a rescue mission in which English families received and fostered Jewish children during the war.”

“She was born in 1924 in Ukraine during one of the worst periods of history for her country. When she was 10 she and her parents were forcibly relocated by the Soviets to a tea plantation in Soviet Georgia, where all three picked tea leaves for 12-hour days.”

Others tell of pioneering efforts and making history near and far:

“He was a founding member of Rioyal Palm Country Club of Naples.”

“His work in cite development and highway paving of Southwest Florida helped shape the area in which we

live today.”

“She served as gunnery instructor duing World War II, attaining the rank of first lieutenant before her honorable discharge in 1945.”

“He was creator and founder of the Fruit Center. The store underwent a significant expansion to become Fruit Center Marketplace.”

“She moved to New York City where she became one of the first women to ever reach the position of executive senior vice-president of a major advertising firm.”

Some families take the unusual approach of speaking directly to their loved one:

“You were taken too soon and we will all miss your handsome face, your slightly crooked smile, your generous spirit and your fierce determination and courage while fighting the toughest battle of your life.”

There are accounts of simple pleasures with which all of us can identify:

“She walked the Naples Beaches daily. Horizon Way and Clam Pass were among her favorites.”

“She will be remembered for her chocolate chip cookies that she baked until she no longer had the strength to mix the dough.”

Golf is a recurring theme with citations of holes-in-one and other prowess:

“She could hit a 4-wood from the fairway as well as anyone.”

There is spirit everywhere:

“She had a greaat sense of spirit and adventure.”

“If there was an adventure to be found, she was sure to find it.”

“His joyful and exuberant spirit and incredibly good looks live on...”

There are accounts of the crossroads of life and death:

“She passed away unexpectedly while on vacation visiting her daughter with her son to celebrate her granddaughter’s first birthday.”

There are accounts that go above and beyond.

“She was such a dear, sweet, loving, giving, hard-working, 110 percent reliable, and fun-loving person.”

There are one-of-a-kind stories that affirm all roads, or many of them, do indeed lead to Naples.

“She was asked to move to Switzerland to set up the Save the Rhino campaign for the World Wildlife Fund.”

Families share tales of, well, sharing:

“She had a profound influence on many students, colleagues, and patrons and she maintained until her death, a prolific correspondence with them, always sharing her support, insights and experience.”

And there are lines that are so hilarious you can imagine the family in stitches writing them:

“He is laughing now at the irreverence of passing on April Fools” Day.”

Then there are stories of great achievements and their once-in-a-lifetime circumstances:

“He was an iconic figure in Knoxville radio and the public address announcer at University of Tennessee football games for 48 years.”

“He served as NASCAR announcer at Alabama’s Talladega Speedway for 16 years.”

“He got his start as a PA announcer at the Smokey Mountain Raceway in the 1950’s when the regular was a no-show.”

And:

“His passion was flying. He soloed at the age of 17.”

“His final landing was as smooth and peaceful as any in his long aviation career.”

The stories go on and on.

Graduates of Randolph Schools Attending the Alumni Gathering of 1936 at Randolph/ Name, Present Location of some, and Year of Graduation.

from the *Randolph Enterprise* of 28 May 1936, by
Sylvester C. Ekart

Mrs. Bess E. Hanson, Hollywood, California, 1917

Gertrude Holmstrom, 1903

M. C. Oberhelman, 1930

Katharine Copeland, 1927

Imogene Denison, 1933

Orlando Denison, 1933

Gaylord T. Newby, 1919, Helena, Oklahoma

Joe F. Newby, 1933

Virgie Larson, 1928

Lyle Peterson, 1931

Lorrayne Peterson, 1930

Wayne Floberg, 1931

E. M. Newby, 1923

Ellen Nygren, 1908

Reuben L. Rose, 1914

Mrs. Hilda Carlson, 19, Abilene

Mrs. Veneta Salberg, 1920

Maude Daniels, 1901, Leonardville

Ralph Peter, 1928

Mrs. Ralph Peter, 1932

Lloyd F. Moline, 1925

Richard Sweany, 1929

Virgil Renz, 1935

Merton Carlson, 1934

Leland Gustafson, 1931

Edwin H. Peter, 1903

Arthur Cook, 1934

William F. Peter, 1932

Doris Johnson, 1933

Noble C. Lovgren, 1926

Leslie Anderson, 1919

Mrs. Leslie Anderson, 1919

Ray Woodring, 1917, Los Angeles, Raymond Bergsten, 1915

Elson L. Johnson, 1924

Kenneth Peter, 1935

(Graduates Cont.)

Clyde H. Beckman, 1930

Lois Beckman, 1931

Walter Boles, 1925

Norma Grob, 1929

Hazel Richter, 1935

Virgie Schultes, 1935, Topeka

Jo Schultes, 1935, Topeka

Alta Richter, 1933

Bernice Beckman, 1935, Clifton

Alyce Marie Beckman, 1930

Helen Bergman, 1934, Topeka

Eva L. Bergman, 1930

Edna Salberg, 1916

Milton Bergsten, 1923

Winifred Bergsten, 1917

Tyrus Carlson, 1932

Mrs. G. T. Newby, 1924, Helena, Oklahoma

Floyd Cook, 1919

Helen Carlson, 1925

Leslie Leander, 1929

Dessie B. Peter, 1910

Mrs. Ed Leach, 1904

B. E. Nygren, 1904-1906

L. V. Bergman, 1927

C. F. Peter, 1902

Donald Winkler, 1932

H. E. Friedrich, 1934

G. H. Bergman, 1925, Barnes

Everett Beckman, 1933, Clifton

Vera Holmstrom Russell, 1925.

California

the U.S. Post Office and Valentine's Day cards:

"It can take people a while to grasp the implications of a new communications system. When Thomas Edison invented his improved telephone receiver in 1877, he thought it would become a medium for broadcasting concerts and plays to remote auditoriums. For twenty-five years after radio was developed at the end of the nineteenth century, people chiefly regarded it as a means of ship-to-shore communication.

"Then there's the US Postal System. For the first half century after its founding, its main function was to circulate newspapers to a national audience. Not that you couldn't send letters, too, but the rates were much higher than for periodicals. In 1840, sending a letter from Boston to Richmond cost 25 cents a sheet, at a time when the average laborer made 75 cents a day. Postal inspectors were always on the alert for people who sent each other newspapers at the cheaper rate and added coded personal messages by putting pin pricks in certain letters.

"That all changed in 1845, when Congress enacted the first in a series of laws that sharply reduced the cost of sending letters. The new rates led to a vast surge in personal correspondence and set up a communications revolution that the historian David Henkin has chronicled in a fascinating new book called *The Postal Age*.

"One dramatic effect of the cheaper postage was to allow Americans to keep in touch with one another in what was becoming the most mobile society on earth. But as Henkin recounts, the post was used for other purposes. Businesses made mass mailings of circulars, and swindlers sent out letters promoting get-rich-quick schemes. People sent each other portraits of themselves made with the recently invented daguerreotype process. They sent seeds and sprigs to distant friends and family eager for the smells of home. And, oh yes, they also sent valentines. "

"St. Valentine's Day was an ancient European holiday. Back in England, people drew lots to divine their future mates and exchanged love poems and intricately folded pieces of paper called 'puzzle purses', the ancestors of the fortune-telling cootie-catchers that children still make today. But before the 1840s, puritan Americans almost completely disregarded the holiday, like the other saints' days of the Old World.

"The drop in postal rates set off what contemporaries described as 'Valentine mania.' By the late 1850s, Americans were buying 3 million ready-made valentines every year, paying anything from a penny to several hundred dollars for elaborate affairs adorned with gold rings or precious stones. People sent cards to numerous objects of their affection, often taking advantage of the possibilities for anonymity that the mail provided.

“That was alarming to moralists who complained that the postal system in general promoted promiscuity, illicit assignations, and the distribution of pornography -- and actually, they weren't entirely wrong about any of that. But fully half of the valentine traffic consisted of comic or insulting cards that people sent anonymously to annoying neighbors or unpopular schoolmasters. By the time the craze tapered off a few decades later, people were sending each other cards for Christmas, Easter and birthdays as the greeting card became a fixture of American life.”

Author: Geoffrey Nunberg

Title: *The Years of Talking Dangerously*

Mapping Migration in the United States

Eastman · ·

The New York Times has published an interesting series of maps of the United States showing where the residents of each state were born. It shows the percentage of natives of each state, along with the other states where people were born and also the percentage of residents who were born outside the U.S. Within a state, larger shapes mean a group makes up a larger share of the population. The map shows data from 1900, 1950, and 2012.

Those born in Louisiana must really enjoy living there as 79% of the Louisiana residents of 2012 were also born there. Only 36% of the Floridians are native born, which should surprise no one.

You can view the map at <<http://goo.gl/9wCJVR>>

Kansas Room Acquisitions Expand

Marcia Schuley

The Riley County Genealogical Society prides itself on its Kansas holdings. We have 1570 books, maps, microfilms, and more on the 105 Kansas counties. However, some counties are still not represented and it is the goal of the Acquisitions Committee to fill that gap! This fall Pratt County gained coverage with *Pioneer Saints and Sinners...Pratt County from its beginnings to 1900* by J. Rufus Gray and *Ten Cent Tablet and a Penny Pencil, The First One-Hundred Years 1884-1984, Pratt County School District No. 30, Unified School District 382*, by Dorothea Giannangelo.

Barber County genealogical resources are difficult to locate but we purchased *Medicine Lodge, The*

Kansas Kin

Story of a Kansas Frontier Town, by Nellie Snyder Yost.

Dorothy Dickerhoof recommended *A Selection of the Pioneers Who Settled the Chanute Area*, by James Whaley, and generously indexed our copy. We found we had the Index, but not the book for *Portrait and biographical album of Sumner County*, so acquired that in September. This is a 484 page book with pictures.

Jane Brown discovered a lost treasure, *The St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Manhattan, KS 1867 Directory* Members of the congregation and life events are recorded in this handwritten ledger. This will be bound and included in Riley County churches. And, Wann Towers compiled *The Riley County Directory for 1890*. This wonderful little book is organized by township and includes not only residents of those townships but their personal and real estate taxes.

With the new Library Catalog on our website, we can quickly review our holdings and work to offer even more resources for our patrons. If you have a book that you would care to donate, Kansas or other state or country, do contact us 784-565-6495.

100 Years Ago The Wamego Reporter. October 8, 1914

Tuesday, October 6, 1914, after almost one month's illness, George Simpson, the pioneer citizen of Wamego, passed away, being in his eighty-sixth year and for almost fifty years a resident of Wamego. The funeral services are being held this afternoon at his home on Valley Street. Rev. John M. White, of the Baptist church officiating. In his immediate family he leaves son, C.E.C. Simpson of Wamego, wife and a sister, Mrs. R.T. Young of Haverhill, Mass. One thing of which Mr. Simpson was always proud was that he started Wamego by building the first house in Wamego and this city's growth was a matter of personal pride to him. He came with a party of surveyors to the present Wamego Townsite on the First day of May, 1866, making this his home since.

New Library Acquisitions:

1889 Biographical and Historical Souvenir Jefferson County Indiana, with Index

Hendricks, W.P.

Atlas of Marshall County, Kansas

Virginia Colonial Abstracts Vol. 21, Henrico County-Southside 1736

Fleet, Beverly

1789 History of Hamilton County, Ohio Ford, Henry A., and Ford, Mrs. Kate B.

1854-1976 Ozawkie on the Delaware: Jefferson County, Kansas, Steffey, Erma

A History of Jefferson County, Indianam, Muncie, Emery O.

Abstract of Deeds Books Volume 1 1777-1789 Ohio County (W) VA, Volume 2 1789-1794 Ohio County, W.VA., Volume 3 1789-1795 Ohio County, W.VA.

Amenia, Dutchess County, New York Births and Marriages 1755-1786 Shepard, Elmer I., Compiler

Church and Pastoral Records in the Archives of the United Church of Christ and The Evangelical and Reformed Historical Society, Lancaster, PA. Brick, Florence M., Compiler

Early Orange County Wills: Two Volumes in One: Volume I: Abstracts of Wills 1731-1788 Orange and Ulster County Wills on File Surrogate's Office City of New York; Volume II Abstracts of Wills June 27, 1787 to Dec. 31, 1830 Orange County Surrogate's office Goshen, N.Y.

Goodspeed's 1889 History of Benton, Washington, Carroll, Madison, Crawford, Franklin and Sabastian Counties Arkansas

Gravestone Inscriptions from Old Orange County Cemeteries (Orange County, New York) Gage, Ethel B., Compiler

History of Miami County Illustrated Stephens, John, Writer and Compiler

History of Orange County, New York, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Many of its Pioneers and Prominent Men, Volume I Rutenber, E. M., and Clark, L.H., Compilers

History of Putnam County, New York Pelletreau, William S.

Index to Bedford County, Pennsylvania Wills 1771-1900 Collins, Patricia Wainwright, Compiler

Index to Birth, Marriage and Death and Other Items in the Manhattan Mercury Chronicle during the period of March 1, 1949 thru March 31, 1950, Riley County, Kansas Ekart, Sylvester

Index to Greene County, PA Wills 1796-1900 Closson, Bob and Mary, Compilers

Index to Indiana County, PA. Wills 1803-1900 Closson, Bob and Mary, Compilers

Ohio Wills and Estates to 1850: An Index Bell, Carol Willsey

Old Records of Goodwill Presbyterian Church, Montgomery, Orange County, New York Burrows, Dan
Compiler

Probate Court Records Scott County, Indiana 1820-1847 Greear, William R., Bogasrdia, Carol R., Sr. Abstracters and Compilers

Quaker History and Genealogy of the Marlborough Ulster County, New York 1804-1900 Anson, Shirley V. and Jenkins, Laura M., Compilers

Records of the Chancery Court Province and State of New York Guardianships 1691-1815 Scott, Dr. Kenneth, Abstractor

Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Albany, New York 1683-1809 Marriages, Baptisms, Members, Etc.

Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Paltz, Ulster County, New York Containing an Account of the Organization of the Church and the Registers of Consistories, Members, and Baptisms. Versteeg, Dingman, Transcriber and Translator

Ulster County, N.Y. Probate Records: A Careful Abstract and Translation of Dutch and English Wills, Let-

ters of Administration after Intestates, and Inventories, with Genealogical and Historical Notes, Volumes I and II Anjou, Gustave

The Stalker The Quarterly Publication of the Madison County Genealogical Society, Volumes 20-21

Church and Pastoral Records Bricker, Florence

Indiana County Pennsylvania Her People, Past and Present, Volumes I and II Stewart, Prof. J.T.

New York State Probate Records: A Genealogist's Guide to Testate and Intestate Records Remington, Gordon

Register of Baptisms in the Dutch Church at Colchester from 1645 to 1728, Volume XII Moens, W.J.C., Editor

The Marriage Records of Pike County, Illinois, Volume I 1827-1845 Keller, Mrs. Agnes DuVal and Zachary, Mrs. Roberta Liles, Compilers

Coleman's Orange County Tombstone Inscriptions Coleman, James C.

History of Orange County, New York, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Many of its Pioneers and Prominent Men, Volume 2 Ruttenber, E.M., and Clark, L. H

Pioneer Families of Orange County, New York Reamy, Martha & Bill, Compilers

Rowan County, North Carolina Tax Lists 1757-1800 Linn, Jo White

The Pike County Missouri Echo

Abstracts of Wills Montgomery County, Maryland 1776-1825 Malloy, Mary Gordon, Sween, Jane C., Manuel, Janet D., Compilers

Early Kentucky Marriages, Muhlenberg County 1799-1836 Lindsay, Kenneth Gene

Goodspeed's 1889 History of Benton County (Arkansas)

History of Chickasaw and Howard Counties, Iowa Alexander, W. E.

History of Clayton County, Iowa

History of Miami County Illustrated Stephens, John H.

Kentucky Obituaries, 1787-1854 Clift, G. Glenn

Marriage Licenses of Caroline County, Maryland 1774-1815 Cranor, Henry Downes

Muhlenberg Kentucky Cemeteries, Volumes I - III Hammers, Marian G.

Prince George's County Maryland Indexes of Church Registers 1686-1885, Volumes I and II

The History of Fayette County, Iowa containing A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, etc.

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and other Items Printed in the Manhattan Mercury Chronicle during the Period of 17 December 1945 thru 21 January 1947 at Manhattan, Riley County, KS Ekart, Sylvester

Maryland German Church Records, Volume 3, 1742-1779

Records of the Evangelical Reformed Church in Frederick, Maryland 1746-1800 Hinke, William J. and Reinecke, E. W., Translators

The Flowering of the Maryland Palatinate Newman, Harry Wright

A Place in History Series: A Selection of the Pioneers Who Settled in the Chanute Area Whaley, James

The Gary Family in America Werner, Morris

My Grandmother Douglas Hawkinson, Mary Jo (Land)

Certificate of Promotion

Mexican Immigrant Families Living in Manhattan, KS Prior to 1940, Volumes I, II and III Towers, Wann, Compiler

Swift County Minnesota Swift County Historical Society

Ten Cent Tablet and a Penny Pencil . The First One-Hundred Years 1884-1984 Pratt county School District No 30-Unified School District 382 Giannagelo, Dorothea Gray

Index to Birth Marriage and Death Manhattan Mercury Jan 1942-Feb 1948 Ekhart, Sylvester

Portrait and Biographical Album of Sumner County, Kansas

America's Black Towns and Settlement Volume One Turner, Morris III

Index to Births, Marriages and Deaths printed in the Manhattan Mercury during the periods 1 January

1947- February 1948. Ekhart, Sylvester
Civil War Veterans Buried in Stevens County, Washington May, Roger W.
The Saga of St. Anne
1890 Riley County Directory Blue Book
Out of Ireland Miller, Kerby and Wagner, Paul
Medicine Lodge-A Story of a Kansas Frontier Town Snyder Yost, Nellie
Pioneer Saints and Sinners Gray, J. Rufus
A Centennial History -Inman, 1887 Kansas 1987 Inman Book Committee
Historic Taylor County Kentucky Photo Calendars 2003 & 2004
Recollections My Life Story Germann, Fred C.

Lives of the First World War

Dick Eastman ·

British Soldiers Eating Hot Rations in the Ancre Valley During the Battle of the Somme

A new web site, called the Lives of the First World War, was launched to the public this morning at <https://livesofthefirstworldwar.org>. It is the result of a partnership between DC Thomson Family History and Imperial War Museums (IWM). It is a permanent digital memorial to the 8 million men and women from across Britain and the Commonwealth who made a contribution during the First World War. Each person will have their own Life Story page.

The aim of the project is to produce a Life Story page for each person. Members of the public can add information and historical evidence to Life Story pages, including digital images and family stories.

All the Life Story pages were created by IWM, using information from official records. Initially, each page will contain only basic information: a name and a few key facts from that record. You can add more information to show your interest in a person by Remembering them. Everyone can look at the evidence for themselves. We can all help correct mistakes and make improvements.

DC Thomson Family History and Imperial War Museums are asking for your help to piece together the rest of each Life Story.

There are two stages to doing this:

- First you need to find evidence about the person and connect it to their Life Story.

- Next, you use that evidence to add specific facts about the person's life and wartime experiences. For example: After searching for someone and adding them to your list of Remembered Life Stories, you can then search for them in the records available on Lives of the First World War. You can also post links to records and sources of evidence from elsewhere, and you can add images and other media you may have.

- Finally, you will be asked what these records tell us. If you have looked someone up in the 1911 census, for example, you can connect this record to their Life Story, then add details from the census to the entry fields on their Life Story. By working in this way we can make sure that each Life Story is as accurate as possible.

You can use Lives of the First World War as a Visitor, a Member, or a Friend:

- As a Visitor you can search for Life Stories, view all the facts people have added to Life Stories, and explore the History section.

- As a Member you can add to a Life Story and Remember an individual. To do this, you need to create an account and log in so we can show who has added each piece of information. Becoming a member is free.

- As a Friend of Lives of the First World War you can view premium content and access special features by paying a subscription. You can show your commitment to remembering an individual by clicking the Remember button on their Life Story page. Clicking the Remember button adds their Life Story to a list on your dashboard. This means you can easily find the people you are Remembering the next time you log in. You can piece together information about an individual's experiences by adding evidence to their Life Story page and listing key facts.

To see who is included in Lives of the First World War, how they are identified and how to search for them, read the guide to Finding a Named Individual. To see more on how to join evidence and add facts, read the guide to Adding to a Life Story.

Further FAQs, practical information about your account, how to search the records and how to use features can be found in the site's Knowledge Base at <http://support.livesofthefirstworldwar.org/>.



Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson was perhaps the most brilliant and stalwart military leader of the American Civil War, inflicting devastating defeats upon the Union Army time and time

again. He was also a deeply religious man and physics professor who was strongly opposed to the war -- and who attempted to organize a national day of prayer to avert the conflict:

"Behind the pomp and circumstance lay the curious fact that [Stonewall Jackson] ... had done everything in his power to prevent the war that he was now marching off to fight. He hated the very idea of it. His conviction was in part due to his peculiar ability, shared by few people who landed in power on either side -- Union generals Winfield Scott and William Tecumseh Sherman come prominently to mind -- to grasp early on just how terrible the suffering caused by the war would be, and just how long it was likely to last. The detail-obsessed physics professor's embrace of such a large abstraction is perhaps an appropriate introduction to the man himself: Jackson's brilliance was that he understood war. He understood it at some primary, visceral level that escaped almost everyone else. He understood it even before it happened.

"In the months leading up to the war Jackson had remained a confirmed Unionist. He opposed secession. Though he was a slave owner, he held no strident, pro-

slavery views. Indeed, his wife, Anna, wrote that she was 'very confident that he would never have fought for the sole object of perpetuating slavery.' He had attended West Point, had been in combat under the flag of the United States of America, and had later served in the country's peacetime army. He was a patriot, in the larger sense of the word. As a Christian he was shocked by what he saw as the ungodly and inappropriate enthusiasm on both sides to settle their differences by fighting. 'People who are anxious to bring on war don't know what they are bargaining for,' he wrote to his nephew.

"In February 1861, the failure of a Virginia-sponsored peace conference in Washington made Jackson so fearful of war that he called upon his pastor, the Reverend White, to talk about what might happen. 'It is painful to discover with what unconcern they speak of war, and threaten it,' Jackson told him. 'They do not know its horrors. I have seen enough of it to make me look upon it as the sum of all evils.' ...

"And now he was prepared to do what he could to stop the imminent horror. His chosen form of activism was characteristic of the man: prayer. He would pray. He would petition God, and God would stop the madness. When he had thought about it some more it occurred to him that he could do even more than that. So he went to the Reverend White with a proposal. 'Do you not think that all the Christian people of the land,' he asked White, 'could be induced to unite in a concert of prayer to avert so great an evil? It seems to me that if they would thus unite in prayer, war might be prevented and peace preserved.' Jackson believed in the power of prayer; now he was proposing to harness the entire nation to that power, a gigantic, country-sweeping petition sent up to God: a national day of prayer to overturn the political idiocies of the past half century. The event never came to pass.

Rebel Yell: The Violence, Passion, and Redemption of Stonewall Jackson

Author: S. C. Gwynne

The Lost Irish Catholic Communities of Marshall and Pottawatomie Counties, Kansas: Lillis, Blaine, and Holy Cross

Stephanie Murray
Chapman Center for Rural Studies

This study of an Irish settlement area that included parts of two counties is based on field work, photographs, original church sources, and an investigation of cultural traditions.

It is 1845. Ireland's potato plants are rotting in the fields, their withered stalks disintegrating into black bile that covers the Irish countryside in reeking slime. With their staple crop wiped out almost literally overnight, Ireland's people are starving by the thousands. Disease and homelessness are rampant, and the country's people are faced with no other choice than to leave the land they love by any means they can afford. The famine lasts for seven years, a time of unprecedented devastation that the Irish refer to as "The Great Hunger," or in Gaelic, "An Gorta Mor." By the time it is over, nearly a million people are dead and a million more have left Ireland forever, reducing the country's population by a third.

Among the thousands of Irish refugees who would find their way to America's shores and become the country's first "huddled masses," a surprising number, small but traceable, emigrated westward, eventually founding colony towns on the bluestem prairies of northeast Kansas. Three of these towns, Lillis in Marshall County and Blaine and Holy Cross in Pottawatomie County, were all stamped by their first Irish settlers with cultural and religious traditions that endured throughout the lifespans of the towns. The enduring Irish Catholic influence seen in these towns is an example of Zelinsky's Rule of First Effective Settlement, a principle established by cultural geographer Wilbur Zelinsky that states that the first ethnic group to settle an area will stamp it with characteristics that will endure.

All three of these communities are located in the glaciated region of northeast Kansas. The primary feature of this region is rolling hills covered with bluestem prairie grass. In the days before modern settlement, this region would have been relatively devoid of vegetation besides prairie grass, except for in low-lying

stream, creek, and riverbed areas, where cottonwoods are the primary trees. Glacial deposits left here during the last glacial advance have contributed to very fertile soil that is well-suited to the diversified agriculture that would be key in sustaining the settlers who came to this part of Kansas. Eastern Kansas is located in the humid continental zone of North America. This means that it gets sufficient moisture for cropland agriculture, but also that it can experience climactic extremes. The summers in this part of Kansas are very hot and the average temperature throughout the winter months is below freezing. The major natural water sources of Marshall and Pottawatomie Counties are the Big Blue and Little Blue Rivers which run south through Marshall and Pottawatomie Counties to their confluence with the Kansas River. The Kansas flows which runs east towards Missouri and forms the southern boundary of Pottawatomie County.

Lillis (Irish Creek)

Between 1856 and 1860, a group of approximately 20 Irish settlers made their homes along a small stream in Cleveland Township in Southeastern Marshall County in northeast Kansas. The present location of their settlement is approximately six miles east of Kansas Highway 99 and just south of 27th Road, between Bobcat and Cyclone Lanes. They settled along the south fork of the Black Vermillion River and named the stream, along with the cluster of log cabins they built on its banks, Irish Creek. Around their homesteads, they planted trees that would welcome travelers to their settlement "like a dream after passing over many miles of uninhabited prairie, seeing no one." The new arrivals to Irish Creek had carried with them over the prairie a strong Catholic faith. In the earliest days of the settlement, the spiritual needs of the settlers were served by traveling Jesuit and Benedictine priests from the nearby towns of St. Marys and Atchison.

The residents of Irish Creek did not immediately build a church building, so Mass was celebrated in settlers' homes. It is believed that the first Mass at Irish Creek was celebrated in 1858 in the home of Hubert Burke, one of the first settlers, and officiated by Father DuMortier, a Jesuit. The first resident priest to arrive in Irish Creek was Father William Fitzgerald, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, in 1865. In 1872, Father Fitzgerald oversaw the construction of a church in the northeast quarter of section 20 in Cleveland Township, which the parishioners named for St. Joseph. The

residents of Irish Creek provided many of the rather primitive amenities for this first church themselves, demonstrating how committed they were to establishing a central place of worship in their settlement. The altar was an old dry goods box, and the settlers brought seats from their wagons in to use as makeshift pews. In 1866, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Colwell deeded four acres of land to St. Joseph's to be used for the cemetery. This original parcel of land is still part of St. Joseph's cemetery today, and the oldest tombstones there note the birthplaces in Ireland of some of the town's first settlers, as seen below.



Figure 1. A photograph of the tombstone of Peter and Catherine Brannan, some of the first settlers in Irish Creek, in St. Joseph's cemetery, Lillis, KS. SOURCE: Photograph by author. Dec. 15, 2013.

The tombstone states the Brannans were native of Roscommon, Ireland. Tombstones noting the home counties in Ireland of Irish Creek's first residents are very common in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Irish Creek quickly became an increasingly important religious center in southern Marshall and northern Pottawatomie Counties, with two circuit rider priests establishing their headquarters at the parish from the early 1870's to early 1880's. St. Joseph's had a parish membership of 80 families by 1888, and by 1903, the parish had also built a church hall for hosting social functions. On October 29, 1906, the town of Lillis was established. It had sprung up around a new line of the Union Pacific Railroad that ran from Topeka to Marysville and was platted a half mile north and a mile east of Irish Creek. The Irish Creek council of the Knights of Columbus was also established in that year. By about 1911, the St. Joseph's church building was decaying and the need for a new church was apparent. Lillis was a thriving community by this time, and it was a hot debate whether the new church would be built in the new town or remain at the original Irish Creek settlement site. The parishioners eventually decided by vote to leave the new church at the original site. Construction for the new church began in 1912, but hard times prevented it from being finished until 1916. St. Joseph's church at the original Irish Creek town site, as it looks today, can be seen here..

Figure 2. A photograph of St. Joseph's Catholic



Church, Lillis, KS, 2013. SOURCE: Photograph by author. Dec. 15, 2013. The church was completed at the original Irish Creek town site in 1916.

Though Lillis was established as a railroad town, it quickly absorbed the Irish Catholic customs brought by the first settlers to Irish Creek. The school in Lillis was taught by Benedictine nuns and offered a half hour of religious instruction each day. As Lillis grew, it more or less absorbed the Irish Creek settlement, and today the area that made up both towns is usually referred to simply as Lillis. Several German families joined the original Irish settlers in the area about 1890, and more German settlers followed throughout the 1900's. By 1965 the membership of St. Joseph's Parish was about 50 percent Irish and 50 percent German heritage, though a few descendants of the first Irish settlers of Irish Creek did remain.

In 2010, St. Joseph's Parish closed and its members dispersed to churches in Frankfort, Blue Rapids, and Blaine, but the Irish Catholic heritage of the area is still prominent. The town's claim to fame now is an annual St. Patrick's Day parade held on the Saturday closest to St. Patrick's Day each year. The parade can be counted on to draw a sizeable and raucous crowd. It is in this annual celebration that the influence of the first Irish settlers to this community is most prominent. Anyone who sits on the tailgate of a truck (probably holding a canned beverage securely wrapped in a coozie proclaiming, "I spent St. Patrick's Day at the Lillis Tavern") watching the parade of golf carts, tractors, horses, and even a few alpacas repeatedly circling the one block that makes up Lillis today would be hard-pressed to deny that the first Irish settlers of the town have had an enduring influence.

Blaine (Butler City)

Blaine is located at the intersections of Kansas Highways 16 and 99 in the southern part of Clear Creek Township in northern Pottawatomie County. Like Lillis, Blaine was settled initially by Irish Catholics. The town was founded by a colony of Irish emigrants from a poor Irish neighborhood of St. Louis known as the "Kerry Patch." Many of these people or their family members had originally immigrated to America during the potato famine and then slowly moved westward. Blaine was officially platted at tier 6 south, ranges 9 and 10 east on October 14, 1879. The community was originally named Butler City after Father T. Ambrose Butler, an Irish-born Catholic priest who conceived the

idea for a colony project after witnessing the impoverished squalor his countrymen were living in, back in St. Louis. Bluff Creek, a small stream that runs east and west through the town, would have been the main source of water for the first inhabitants. The town's name was changed because another town called Butler City already existed in Kansas, which resulted in frequent mix-ups with the postal service.

The first Irish settlers in Blaine arrived penniless and largely uneducated, a plight they shared with the majority of America's urban Irish, but they brought with them a tradition of strong Catholic faith. One of the first orders of business the settlers attended to was building a church. A resident priest, Father Bernard Hudson, arrived in Blaine in 1880, and the first church was completed in 1881. Father Hudson was serving St. Joseph's in Lillis by 1881 as well. The Church was named St. Columbkille's, and an accompanying cemetery, Mount Calvary, opened in 1885. As in St. Joseph's cemetery, some of the oldest gravestones in Mount Calvary are for Blaine's first settlers. They were born in various counties in Ireland. A Catholic school where the children of Blaine could be educated in the faith opened in 1919.

A 1905 plat map of Clear Creek Township shows landowners with names like Donnelly, Ryan, McDonald, and McBride. It is important to note that though Irish Catholics made up the majority of Blaine and the surrounding area, these people did not exist in cultural isolation. Like their neighbors in Lillis, the original Irish settlers in Blaine were joined by a few German families throughout the latter part of the 19th century. Although there were fewer German settlers around Blaine than Lillis, the 1905 plat map does show landowners in the area with names such as Eisenbeis and Moerke.

The Church was the cultural, religious, and educational center of Blaine at its founding, and remains so today. The parishioners of St. Columbkille's were very proud of the new red brick, gothic-style church that was completed in 1908. This building is the church used today, and can be seen below in Figure 5. Blaine's Knights of Columbus Council was chartered in 1921, and remains active today. St. Columbkille's has remained open through the parish consolidation that has occurred so often in rural areas and was the demise of St. Joseph's. Here, weekly Mass is still celebrated, although instead of a resident priest, the

Kansas Kin

parish shares a priest with several other churches in the area.

Figure 5.



A photograph of St. Columbkille's Catholic Church, Blaine, Kansas. 1981. SOURCE: 1981 St. Columbkille's Church Directory. Private collection of Tim and Lori Murray.Wheaton, KS.

This church building is still used for weekly Mass in Blaine, and still looks much the same today.

The last Catholic school in Blaine was closed in 1966, but religious education classes are still taught once a week in the church hall. The church holds a baked potato feed every year for St. Patrick's Day, and reverence for the first Irish settlers in Blaine is a prominent feature in all of the Church's anniversary celebrations. In 2008, St. Columbkille's held a mass to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the currently-existing church building, which was dedicated to "our Irish ancestors, who, because of persecution and struggles in their homeland, came to America, bringing their strong and vibrant faith to live, love and inspire future generations."

Figure 6. A photograph of a Celtic-style cross on a gravestone erected in Mount Calvary Cemetery, Blaine, KS in 2012. SOURCE: Photograph by author. Dec. 15, 2013. The Irish symbolism of the cross is a clear sign that the influence of Blaine's first settlers has persisted today.



Today, the population of Blaine has dwindled to around 30, but most of the remaining citizens are descendants of the first settlers and have names like Finan, O'Connor, and McCormick. A gravestone erected in Mount Calvary Cemetery in 2012, pictured in Figure 6 above, features a large and ornate Celtic-style cross, a testament to the connection to their ancestors that the people in Blaine still feel. The persistence of Irish customs and the prevalence of the Catholic faith that have remained in Blaine as the town has struggled to survive are clear evidence that the first settlers to Blaine indeed left a mark on the town.

Holy Cross

The settlement of Holy Cross, Kansas is located in Emmet Township in southeastern Pottawatomie County, about a mile east of Highway 63 down Holy Cross Road. All that remains of the town today is a small cemetery, though it was once a vibrant, albeit short-lived, community. Like Lillis and Blaine, Holy Cross was settled initially by Irish Catholic immigrants, and the settlers' religious heritage was of primary importance in this town as well. Holy Cross Parish was established on August 26, 1881. As in Lillis, Mass was said in the homes of the town's settlers before a church was built. The early residents of Holy Cross frequently celebrated Mass in the homes of the McNeive and Reilly families, two families whose influence on the town is obvious given the numerous tombstones bearing their names in the town's cemetery. The people of Holy Cross had a completed church building by 1888, and in its heyday, the town had a post office, grocery store, butcher shop, school, general store, blacksmith shop, and saloon, in addition to the church and parish house. Though the town once boasted a school, church, and several places of business, nothing remains of Holy Cross today except a cemetery.

Despite these early signs that Holy Cross would be prosperous, the settlement's decline had begun by about 1903. The Union Pacific Railroad built a line through Emmett and Delia to the north of Holy Cross, and the Holy Cross parish was soon split between those two towns. The church was demolished in 1913; construction of a new one was begun a few years later. Though this building never functioned as a church, it now serves as a church hall. The Irish inhabitants of Holy Cross were also joined by another ethnic group: Bohemians. An 1891 map of foreign settlement in Kansas clearly shows a small Bohemian settlement directly adjoining a larger Irish one in southern Pottawatomie County near St. Marys. A 1905 plat map of Emmet Township also illustrates the Bohemian influence in the area.

Settlers with names like Rezac and Trezise are scattered among the Reillys, Joyces, and Mulligans. Today, a few gravestones in the Holy Cross cemetery bear names such as Spacek, Kabamce, and Zhayuwnd. Several of the tombstones of the Bohemian residents of Holy Cross bear death dates of 1887, so it is a reasonable assumption that the Bohemians arrived within a



few years of the town's Irish founders. One of these stones can be seen here.

Figure 8.
A photograph of a tombstone of a Bohemian resident of Holy Cross, Kansas, 2013. Holy Cross cemetery. Holy Cross, Kansas. SOURCE: Photograph by author. Dec. 16, 2013. The death date on this stone, 1887, indicates that Bohemian settlers arrived to Holy Cross soon after the town was founded.

Interestingly, while almost all of the tombstones of Irish settlers who were born in Ireland make a point of including the person's home county, there is no mention of the deceased person's home town or country on any of the Bohemian settlers' tombstones. It is impossible to know for sure why this is, but it could be that the Bohemian residents of Holy Cross had less of a desire to hold on to their original culture than their Irish Catholic counterparts.

Many tombstones of Irish residents of Holy Cross with death dates in the late 19-teens are engraved with harps, a well-known symbol of Ireland. One of these tombstones can be seen below. This illustrates that the people of Holy Cross felt a connection to their homeland through the last days of the settlement. While the communities of Lillis, Blaine, and Holy Cross are all but gone today, town histories paint a picture of the pattern of Irish Catholic settlement in Marshall and Pottawatomie Counties. Throughout these communities, the cultural and religious heritage of the first Irish Catholic settlers is apparent everywhere. While the towns these pioneers established are no longer the bustling centers their founders once envisioned, the first Europeans left indelible stamps on the landscape, traces that endure today.

Figure 9. A photograph of a gravestone in Holy Cross cemetery.. SOURCE: Photograph by author. Dec.16, 2013. The harp on this stone is a symbol of Ireland, and illustrates that the influence of the first Irish settlers to Holy Cross was still strong into the 20th Century



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