

Kansas Kin

A semi-annual publication of Riley County Genealogical Society
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K.T. Brandenburg

1854-1937

Blacksmith

in Randolph, Kansas



Riley County Genealogical Society

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*Kansas Kin is a semi-annual publication of Riley County Genealogical Society
whose purpose is to collect, preserve and share information
for researching Kansas family histories.*

From the President

Hello Members,

Welcome to the first edition of *Kansas Kin* for 2017. This issue contains another article in our continuing series on Kansas lost towns, family memorabilia, one-hundred year ago news items, artifacts of historic and family significance, announcements of RCGS activities and much more.

As noted in the last 2016 issue, *Kansas Kin* has ceased as a quarterly and is now a bi-annual of expanded length with significant production upgrades. We will continue to work on improvements on layout, types of articles and content to bring the publication up to standards found in many other societies' publications. In addition, we are working with K-State faculty and students as well as the Riley County Historical Society for articles of interest. We trust our efforts find approval from readers. We appreciate your feed-back as we move ahead.

We also strongly encourage people to submit articles to the editor on family and/or historical connections with Kansas – and not just Riley County. Every family has a history with many, many stories that would be of interest to the wider readership.

I once again draw your attention to our library facilities and research support at the historic Platt House, 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan. In addition, we have an excellent line-up of speakers for our monthly public presentations at the Manhattan Public Library. You can always explore things on our website: <https://rileycgs.com/>

You also are encouraged to come to the Round Table every third Friday of the month at 10:00 a.m. at the Bluestem Bistro in Aggieville. The format is a loose discussion with topics/issues/research questions brought by attendees and we usually have a rollicking good time.

Barry Michie
President, RCGS



Great-Grandfather's School Bell

The bronze bell, with its wooden handle, sat on the auction table. The J.E. McGrath family possessions at 927 Kansas Avenue, Atchison, Kansas dated from 1917 to 1977, but I had never before seen this bell. "Mama, I asked, what is this?" She said, "Oh that is my grandfather Ward Carpenter's school bell. He was a teacher when he was young". "Well," I said emphatically, "we can't sell that. I'll buy it!" So the bell moved to Junction City, and then to Manhattan, buried away again in closets.

In 2008, I discovered genealogy! I made my way to Trading Post museum in Linn County, Kansas where I met Alice Widner. Alice, curator of the museum, found the School District employment records of Ward J. Carpenter in her collection of boxes holding county records.

Ward Carpenter, born in Oswego, New York in 1857, came to Linn County in 1860. In 1882 he taught at the Trading Post School for 16 weeks a year, receiving \$110 a month. He held a Grade A certificate. The Trading Post School was built by the Masonic Lodge in 1864. The Masons used the top floor and the ground floor was rented to the school district.

Carpenter married Martha Ann Kelsey in December of 1882. He ran the General Store and was Post Master in Jingo, Miami County, Kansas until 1894 when the family moved to Paola, Kansas. He is giv-



en credit for having named the town Jingo, a source of great pride to my grandmother. In Paola, he entered the Abstract, Loan, Real Estate business and served as mayor of Paola in 1903. He died at age 81 in 1939, the father of four daughters, including Emma Madge Carpenter McGrath, my grandmother.

Today, the bell sits on a shelf in my office where my grandson (17) has kept it in ringing form since he was three. He has learned the provenance of the school bell and visited the grave of Ward J. Carpenter in Paola. He is the inheritor and promises it will never again be put to auction.

Marcia Schuley

K.T. Brandenburg

Blacksmith in Randolph

One of the sad consequences of the building of the Tuttle Creek Dam was the dismantling of the little town of Randolph, Kansas.

Karl Theodore Brandenburg

One of the buildings dismantled was the remains of a blacksmith's shop once owned and operated by my great-great uncle, Karl Theodore "K.T." Brandenburg. My family research of K.T. shows he was born in Germany in 1854 and, in 1880, at age 26, he and his wife, Mary, and two children departed Bremen, Germany, for New York, sailing on the *Hermann*.

Sets up Shop in Randolph

In October of 1888, K.T. began buying lots in Randolph. Records show that in 1912 he desired to move to West Randolph "because his business as a blacksmith had fallen off in that place and he desired to move to West Randolph to pursue his occupation." By 1915 he owned a house and 8 lots in East Randolph worth about \$1,600 and one lot and blacksmith shop in West Randolph worth \$450 plus tools and stock worth about \$175.

Brandenburg incurs medical bills

In 1914 K.T. was noble grand of the Randolph Lodge 216 Order of Odd Fellows. According to Riley County District Court records, by that fall he became so sick that the lodge voted to arrange transportation for him to the Park View Hospital in Manhattan and to pay his medical bills up to fifteen dollars per week. He remained in that hospital some seven

months, from September 8, 1914 until April 6, 1915 and incurred a bill totaling \$445.75.

Supreme Court Rules

Bills were sent and paid by the lodge, but only to the amount of \$199.30. The hospital then sued the lodge and lost. In 1917 the Park View Hospital appealed to the Supreme Court of Kansas who ruled in favor of the hospital.

Dr. Colt prescribes 16 pound weight

By September of 1919 K.T. was again back before the Riley County District Court. This time he was suing the well-known Dr. James D. Colt of Manhattan who "attended to the lameness in his left leg." Court records show Dr. Colt instructed K.T. to spend sixteen weeks in bed with a 16 pound weight attached to a pulley arrangement to stretch "said leg." Dr. Colt testified the patient was "on the road to recovery in from three to five years." KT paid him \$125. In June of 1916 K.T. went to Mayo's at Rochester, Minnesota, and "they ascertained that the left leg has been stretched and pulled apart from the left hip joint and that it was then wholly incurable." K.T. claimed he was now "incapable of practicing his occupation at which he had been earning one hundred dollars a month." He therefore asked for judgment of \$10,000.

Brandenburg dies in 1937

In September of 1937, the Manhattan Mercury reported K.T. Brandenburg, age 82, died in the Security Benefit Hospital



The original K.T. Brandenburg Blacksmith Wagon Shop sign is now in the Riley County Historical Museum. The sign is part of the current exhibit, "Celebrating a Century of History and Heritage."

Visit Riley County Historical Museum

2309 Claflin, Manhattan, Kansas

Tuesday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday from 2:00—5:00 p.m.

Admission is free of charge

in Topeka after a brief illness. He had been a resident of Randolph for 50 years. Survivors include six daughters, three sons, nineteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. He was originally buried in the Randolph cemetery, but like the town of Randolph, K.T. was moved

and now rests in the cemetery north of Leonardville.

by Robert E. Brandenburg

Genealogy and History Fair

A multi-county and community event
Sponsored by Riley County Genealogical Society
and
Riley County Historical Museum

Saturday, August 19, 2017, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.
Pottorf Hall, CICO Park, Manhattan, KS



- Classroom Presentations - details at www.rileycgs.com
- Information Tables - genealogy societies, history projects, and more
- Entries for Exhibition
 - Family Stories
 - Quilts and Memorabilia
 - Record Preservation, including Kansas history
 - Family Food History – family recipes and stories
 - Family Albums and Photos
 - Award Nomination to recognize contributions to genealogy and history projects in 2016

For more information and to submit registration forms for information table and exhibit entries, visit the RCGS web site at <http://www.rileycgs.com/> or call RCGS Library at 785-565-6495.

Admission \$5. Children, college students with ID, and military free.

Vista Food Truck to provide food - menu includes: the famous Vista burgers, fries, corn dogs, Baskin Robbins Ice Cream, drinks, and more.

In Tribute — by Sherry Butler

Evelyn J. Boseck Brown

1926 – 2016

Evelyn joined the Riley County Genealogical Society in early 1973. It did not take her many months until she held the office of Membership Chair and Treasurer. By 1976, she was appointed to the *Kansas Kin* staff, and within the year she was Associate Editor. She served as *Kansas Kin* Editor for six years. She next held the office of President of RCGS.

Her church was important to her, and she was the one to publish the *Sessional Records of the First Presbyterian Church in Manhattan*. She also wrote *A Boseck Family History* in 1983.

Perhaps the last large project she headed was our book *Pioneers of Riley County 1853-1860*. She saw the need for our group to research additional early settlers and launch a book about them for Manhattan's 150th birthday. This book is still widely used today.

Evelyn served as substitute librarian, later library chairperson, and held offices in the Kansas Council of Genealogical Societies. Evelyn served as RCGS delegate to the Federation of Genealogical Societies for several years. It was a great honor to have a local member serve in these societies.

For those of us that followed her in some of her previously held offices, she fielded numerous phone calls, or calmly advised

Cecil L. Eyestone

1920- 2016

The Riley County Genealogical Society mourns the loss of long time member Cecil Eyestone.

For twenty years he served two 10 year stints as our Building and Grounds chairman, interrupted only when he was elected President of the society. Cecil did not delegate, but was always there to change a light bulb, reseed the Platt House yard, work on utilities, and in addition, we could count on him sharing the bounty of his gardens.

It was Cecil who was our overseer when we built the new addition to our library, and it was aptly named the Eyestone room, for all the years of service he and his wife Phyllis have given.

To his wife, family and many friends we extend our condolences.

those of us “non-librarians” how to go about our duties and responsibilities. Evelyn said in her biography, “My wish is that the next generation not wait too long to recognize the debt they owe their forebears for the part they had had in shaping their lives.”

And Evelyn had fun! She and John loved dancing and loved her family with the same passion she had for her library duties, and her society.

One Hundred Years ago

This clipping is from *The Manhattan Nationalist*, Feb. 8, 1917, p. 1.

SON IS IN TRENCHES.

Harry Dodge Has Been Fighting at Verdun and on the Somme.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dodge received this morning a letter from their son Harry, who is with the 18th Bat. Canadian, and says he is just returning to France after spending 10 days furlow in London. Harry has been on the fighting line the past two years about Verdun and on the Somme river and feels pretty lucky at not yet receiving an injury. He speaks of his wife having five brothers in the army.



This account of the funeral of Mrs. J.E. Platt wife of J.E. Platt (for whom the Platt House is named) appeared in the *Manhattan Republic Weekly*, Jan. 18, 1917, p. 2.

Funeral of Mrs. Platt.

Funeral services of Mrs. J. E. Platt were held in the Congregational church January 11. Old time friends gathered to pay loving tribute to her memory. The pastor, Rev. Voris, spoke of joy as well as sadness, as her life had been so useful and complete. Rev. Wm. Knipe told of their early-day work in church and school, of years of useful association as neighbors and co-workers. Many students of the 60s and 70s recall how Mr. and Mrs. Platt helped in welcoming them to Manhattan's school and churches. The lath string was always out at the Platt home. Students of those days prize very much the memory of their acquaintance with Prof. and Mrs. J. E. Platt.

Jennie S. Platt, wife of J. E. Platt, was born June 28, 1838, near New Battison, Md., spent her early life in Branford, Conn., and graduated in Branford seminary; married J. E. Platt at Medina, Ill., in 1858, who, two years prior, had come to Kansas to help make it a free state; spent one year in Topeka, where Mr. Platt established the first graded school, and was closely associated with the founders of Washburn college; came to Manhattan in 1860 and were connected with the agricultural college, Mr. Platt having the chair of mathematics for 19 years. Professor and Mrs. Platt sang in the Congregational church for 20 years, during which period he was superintendent of the Sunday school, and she a teacher of the young ladies' class. For 15 years subsequently was state superintendent for the Congregational Publishing society, organizing Sunday schools in Kansas and Oklahoma, and holding institutes in which Mrs. Platt was a co-worker. Since Mr. Platt's death, 18 years ago, Mrs. Platt made her home with her sons, E. M. and E. L. Platt, at St. Joseph, Mo. She was a life-long member of the Congregational church, in which her husband was an ordained minister. She died at St. Joseph, Mo., January 9, 1917.

THEY RENOUNCE THE KAISER

Three Brothers File Petitions for Naturalization Papers.

Three former German citizens, who are now residents in Riley county, have not been affected by the break in relations with the Kaiser's government by President Wilson. That is to say, they have not changed their minds as to which country they intend to support in the event of any further trouble.

These three are Hendrik, John and Frederick Buseman, all of whom five years ago filed first papers declaring their intention of becoming citizens of the United States and renouncing their citizenship in the Kaiser's country. Today they filed application for final naturalization papers with Clerk of the Court Robert Spilman.

As the petitions for final papers have to be filed ninety days before they can be acted upon and as they have to be acted upon at a regular session of the district court, the brothers will not get their American citizenship until some time in September.

1917—2017

Remembering WWI soldiers

Recently, Kansas State University honored WWI soldiers with a ceremony dedicating K-State's Memorial Stadium to the 48 students that died in the war.

See *The Mercury*, Manhattan, Kansas, April 23, 2017

This clipping is from *The Manhattan Nationalist*, Feb. 15, 1917, p. 1.

In Memoriam

Vernon Barnes

Evelyn Brown

Cecil Eyestone

Joan Leach

Nelson Love

Bessie Wray

Calendar of Events

Sunday, May 21, 2017, 2:00 p.m.

Local History African American Experience at 2:00 p.m.

Sunday, June 25, 2017, 2:00 p.m.

History of Fort Riley Home of the 1st Infantry Division, "Big Red One"

Both events at Manhattan Public Library, 629 Poyntz, Manhattan, Kansas

For more information, see: <http://rileycgs.com/eventListings.php?nm=38>

Cure-all Water Draws a Crowd: Blasing Springs, Riley County, Kansas

1882-1943

Gretel Joyce Pollock

Chapman Center for Rural Studies, Kansas State University

Spring 2016

This is a short history of the hotel and mineral springs community that once existed on land owned by the William Blasing family, Zeandale Township, Riley County, Kansas. Although not actually a town, Blasing Springs was a thriving enterprise employing family members and local residents for many years. The hotel was destroyed by a series of tornados in the 1940s. The author used field work, newspaper articles and advertisements, interviews, maps, and biographical studies.

A New Beginning

America's Great Plains were a much sought after destination. People traveled from the eastern and southern states to get their very own plot of land on which to farm or start a family. Some made an even farther journey; coming over on ships from Europe. One of those brave immigrants was a man by the name of William M. Blasing. Born and raised in Essen Castle, Germany, Blasing came to the United States to avoid being conscripted into the



William Blasing



Cornelia (Hausman) Blasing

William Blasing (left)

Cornelia (Hausman) Blasing,
His wife

Source: Riley County Genealogical Society, *Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie: Kansas Counties, Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee, Washington.* (Manhattan, Kan.: Riley County Geneal. Society, 1976), 282

Prussian Army.¹ On June 6, 1853 William married another German immigrant, Miss Cornelia Hausman, whom he had met on the boat trip over.² Several years later, William became naturalized, officially gaining U.S. citizenship on October 26, 1859.³

After marrying, the happy couple moved from St. Louis to Calloway County, Missouri, and purchased their first plot of land: 40 acres near a steam boat docking on the Missouri River. Here they stayed for several years, planting an apple and peach orchard. The orchard yielded a plentiful harvest and Blasing would sell wheel barrows full of extra fruit at the boat landing two or three times per week.⁴ Also during their time in Calloway County, Cornelia gave birth to eight of their ten children. One died as an infant and three more were later born in Deep Creek.⁵

The family had a good life in Missouri, tending to the orchard and raising children, until 1861 when the start of the Civil War brought armed guerillas (known as “bushwhackers” at the time) to Missouri. After a series of home invasions, robberies, arson, middle-of-the-night hangings, and personal threats, Blasing concluded that his family was not safe there and decided to move away from the violence. At first, they stayed at small camps along the road with other families trying to escape the madness of the Civil War.⁶ However, the threats on the Blasing family continued and so Blasing decided to leave his wife and six of his children behind while he and his eldest son, Henry, went on ahead to prepare a permanent place of residence.⁷

William and Henry, who was ten at the time, found and bought a 75 acre stretch of land near the head of Deep Creek, in Zeandale Township southeast of Manhattan, Kansas. After building a small cabin, they sent for Cornelia and the other children.⁸

Imagine miles and miles of prairie and

rolling hills as far as the eye can see with grass so tall it could hide a grown man.⁹ This is what the Blasing family saw as they looked out at their Flint Hills land in southwest Riley County.

The 75 acres of land were untouched by the hand of man and were quite a find for the family. At first, they were all alone in the area, but they eventually gained a few neighbors in the Deep Creek area. But because the homestead was so far from any actual cities, the family would often find themselves with little more to eat than cornbread and sorghum molasses, and little more to drink than wheat or rye coffee.¹⁰ During this hard decade of the 1860s: many settlers experienced drought and near-starvation.

With some savings, the Blasings were able to purchase two milk cows, a pig, and a few bee hives.¹¹ But even with these new additions to the farm, food was scarce, and so William decided to go back to work as a boot and shoe maker in order to bring in some much-needed revenue and to purchase food from town when necessary. His shop was on the 200 block of Poyntz Avenue in Manhattan, Kansas.¹²



Blasing frame house after moving from log house. Lived here until hotel was built. Blasing children are standing in front and a man is driving a horse and buggy, likely what Blasing used to travel to and from his shop in Manhattan.

Source: Winifred Slagg, *Riley County, Kansas. a story of early settlements, rich valleys, azure skies and sunflowers.* (Manhattan, Kansas: Kansas State University, 1989), 103

ZEANDALE TOWNSHIP

February 2011

ASHLAND TOWNSHIP

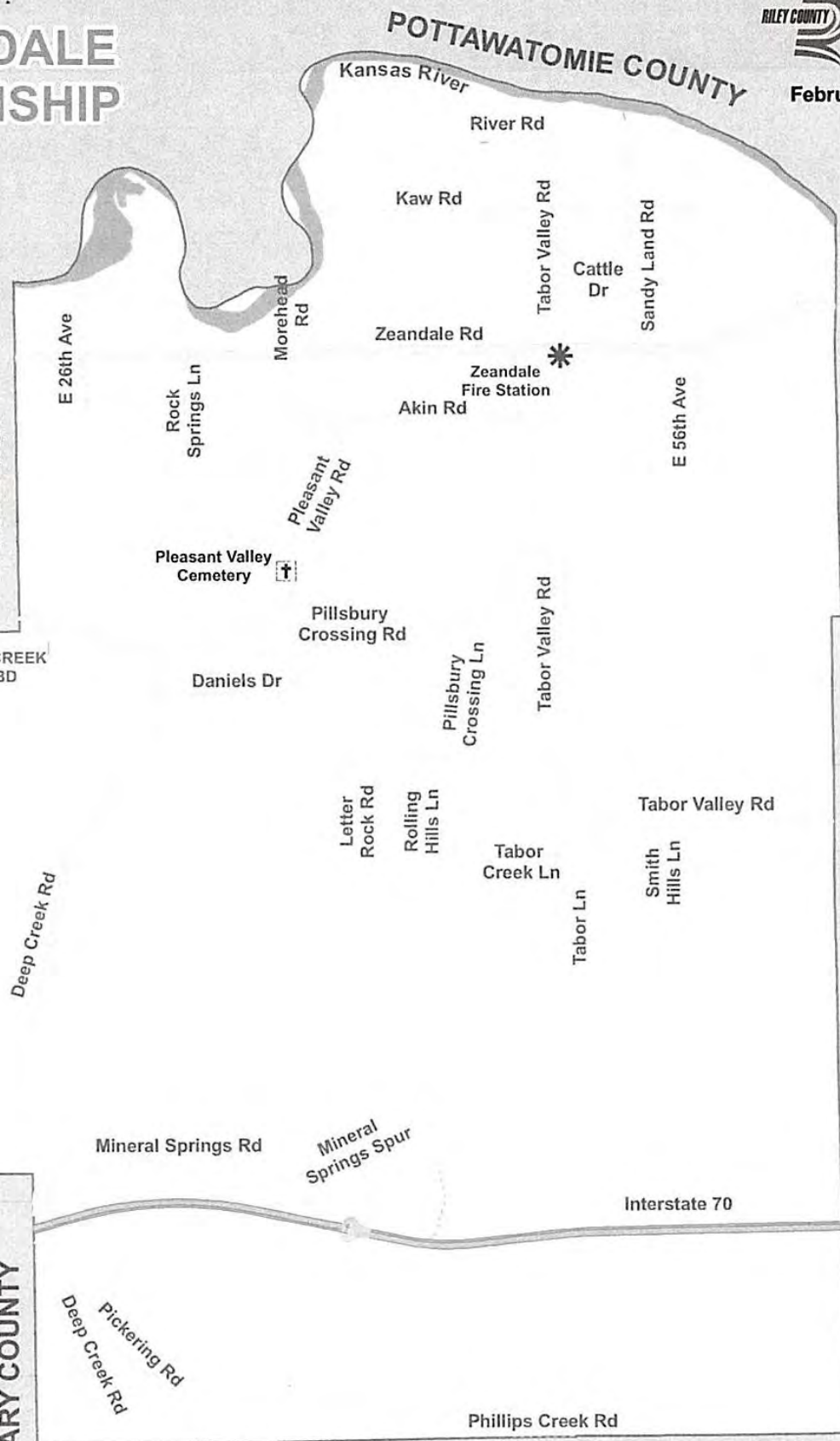
MANHATTAN
TOWNSHIP

DEEP CREEK
SUBD

GEARY COUNTY

WABAUNSEE COUNTY

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY



WABAUNSEE COUNTY

A map of Zeandale Township that shows the general location of the former Blasing Springs Hotel on Mineral Springs Road. CivicPlus Content Management System © 1997-2016 CivicPlus. All rights reserved. All content © 2006-2016 Riley County and its representatives. All rights reserved.

William stayed and slept above his shop during the week and on Friday, his sons Henry and August, would walk to town with the family's pony. The three would then purchase some groceries from town and carry them home. Blasing later bought himself a horse and buggy.

Back on the homestead the Blasings planted a small variety of crops. The yield of the farm was very unpredictable due to lack of expertise and wild weather. It was also very hard work because everything had to be done with an axe and hoe after the cows died from eating too much green corn. Slowly, through trial and error came success. By the third year the Blasings had broken 15-20 acres of crop bearing land and owned a team of oxen to help lessen the load.¹³

Even with these improvements in food and labor, the work was hard and so in 1873, Mr. Blasing decided to try his luck at drilling for water. When they started to drill, after the first twelve feet, water from Deep Creek flooded in and all progress came to a halt. In 1878 the drilling was continued to 22 feet but was stopped for the same reason. Finally, in 1879, they struck underground water at 120 feet below the surface.¹⁴

By the time the first well was finished Blasing and his eldest son were in very poor health. The rest of the family, too, had become dreary and listless. But after drinking the water they all miraculously began to feel a heightened sense of wellness. Finding no other explanation, William concluded it must be the water from the underground artesian springs.¹⁵

The Minerals in the Spring

To find out what it was in the water that gave it its curative properties, Blasing took a sample to Professor G. H. Failyer of Kansas State Agricultural College (now Kansas State University) for analysis. Professor Failyer boiled down the water until the only thing left was a white pow-

der.¹⁶ This white powder later gave Blasing the idea to boil it down for himself to



The mortar and pestle used to grind powder that was left after boiling the mineral water at Blasing Springs. The mortar and pestle is now on display at the Riley County Historical Museum.

MINERAL WATER *from Blasing's Springs.*

which are in reality Artesian Wells, at a natural temperature of 54 degrees. (Analysed at Kansas State Agricultural College and subject to natural changes.)

Magnesium	2.4754
Calcion	27.9083
Sodion	0.4147
Di-gerrion	0.1811
Coloridion	1.8400
Sulphainon	73.629
Silica	0.9346

Qualitative reactions were also found for Aluminum, bromine, Manganese, Lithium and boric acid.

These may be regarded somewhat as follows:

Sodium Chloride, (common salt)	1.0572
Magnesium Chloride	1.6063
Magnesium Sulphate	15.1574
Calcium Sulphate	87.1886
Barium Sulphate, etc.	0.3621
Calcium Carbonate	5.5665
Ferrous Barbonate	.3738
Silicie Acid	1.2266
Total	112.5385

"Bottled at the Springs and Controlled exclusively.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act, May 26, 1913.

This advertisement lists the minerals which gave the water its curative properties.

MINERAL WATER

FROM THE FAMOUS

BLASING'S SPRINGS,

NEAR
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

The following diseases are cured—Torpid Liver, Lung Affections, Female Diseases, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Sore Eyes, Chronic Stomach Diseases, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Costiveness, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Chronic Headache, Scrofula Sores, Ague Cakes or enlarged spleen, Epilepsy, Neuralgia of the Heart, Malaria and Debility cured in from six to twelve weeks; Diabetes is cured in from five to six months. The deposit from the water cannot be excelled in curing Indigestion, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Bloody Flux, Inflammation of the Bowels.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE WATER. Drink a tea cup of hot mineral water about fifteen minutes before every meal (it is an excellent table water also). You may use it in everything water is needed—tea, coffee, soup, lemonade, in drinks both hot and cold, to suit the taste. Some cannot tell the difference from ordinary spring water. On some persons it works freely on the kidneys, about one person out of ten it loosens the bowels. A person who has chronic diarrhoea should use smaller doses till the bowels get regular. Most people get a better appetite in a day or two. With some persons it takes a week or two before they notice any improvement. In every bottle of water there are about 59 grains of fifteen different medical minerals.

I can make affidavit that the above mentioned diseases have positively been cured by this water.

An advertisement for Blasing Springs. These ads would have shown up all over the newspaper in Riley County as well as surrounding areas such as Junction City and Topeka.

Source: Riley County Genealogical Society, *Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie: Kansas Counties, Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee, Washington*. (Manhattan, Kan.: Riley County Geneal. Society, 1976), 282

sell along with the mineral water itself.

After some testing, Professor Failyer came back with the results: in various amounts, it contained sodium chloride, magnesium chloride, magnesium sulfate, calcium carbonate, barium sulfate, ferrous carbonate, and silicic acid.¹⁷

With the professor's official analysis and with friends and neighbors to attest to the wonders of the water, Blasing decided to start a resort and spa and sell the magic mineral water.¹⁸

Blasing and his sons prepared for the sale of the water by building a cement trough in the shape of an "L" into which the water was piped. Here the water was easily accessed to fill cups and bottles with the clear, cool water. After that was finished, they built a small bath house nearby. In-

side the bath house, an oil heater and several large tin washtubs were installed so that people could take hot baths in the mineral water.¹⁹

In 1882 Blasing drilled a second spring at a depth of 180 feet. The well discharged water nearly 800 gallons an hour at a constant 55 degrees Fahrenheit.²⁰ Also in, 1882 the resort was opened to the public. Once print advertisements were made and word of mouth began to spread, people poured into Blasing Springs almost as fast as the water poured into the troughs. More and more people came, some from more than one hundred miles away, in search of the fabled Blasing Spring Mineral Water and the health benefits that were promised. Some came out of curiosity, and some to cure their ailments, covering the property in campsites.²¹

The Blasing Springs Hotel

After it was clear that the resort was a success, “Dr. Blasing” as he was now called, decided to add a hotel to accommodate those who came. In 1887 construction on the hotel was finished. The three story, twelve room building was made of limestone and contained a large kitchen and dining area, indoor steam bath, and Blasing’s office in addition to the guest rooms.²² Lodging rates were \$1.00 per day or \$5.00 per week. Guests were advised to drink a cup of the mineral water before breakfast and between meals. The water was also bottled and sold at a rate of \$1.00 for a case of 20. The refined powder was sold for \$2.00-\$4.00 an ounce.²³ The Blasing Springs Hotel and Spa created so much interest that it was mentioned over one hundred years later in a 1986 publication in *The Salina Journal* called Kanhistique. The article was titled, “William Blasing’s Amazing Springs.”

Over the years, as the craze of mineral water died down, so did the whirlwind of people who came to Blasing Springs. Changes in health care and medicine lessened the popularity of “mineral springs cures.” Blasing tried to sell the hotel several times, without success, so he kept it running. After William’s death in 1898, operation passed to Cornelia and then their two unmarried children, Josephine and William E. Blasing.²⁴ In 1904, six years after Blasing’s death, a letter dated January 27, 1904 and addressed to the “Proprietor, Blasing Medical Springs” was sent to the resort. The letter enclosed an invitation to send an exhibit of the mineral water from the springs to the Universal Exposition in St. Louis and was signed by E. H. Bailey who was a member of the Mineral Water Committee for the exposition.²⁵ The hotel stayed in business until it was destroyed by a tornado on May 15th, 1943, one of seven tornadoes that struck the Deep Creek area that day.²⁶



The Blasing Springs Hotel. A three story, twelve room building made from limestone. Notice the trees around the building, probably planted by the Blasing family over twenty years before. This area was tall grass prairie with a timber growth only along Deep Creek.

Source: Winifred Slagg, *Riley County, Kansas. a story of early settlements, rich valleys, azure skies and sunflowers*. (Manhattan, Kansas: Kansas State University, 1989), 107



Blasing Springs Hotel after it was hit by a tornado on May 15, 1943. Source: Winifred Slagg, 110

Gone But Not Forgotten

Although the hotel was destroyed, Blasing Springs was not forgotten. The property became a place for families to picnic, fish, celebrate the Fourth of July, and experience nature. One of those who came just to enjoy the beauty of the great outdoors was Mrs. Virginia Bigbee, a Manhattan resident who moved to Riley County with

her husband in 1941. Her husband had heard about the property from a friend, and the two took their daughter to the area when she was young. Virginia Bigbee stated that her husband loved the springs and enjoyed driving out to it on Sunday afternoons. She remembers the spring still running with clear water back when she visited in late 1950s through early 1960s.²⁷

Today, the ruins of the Blasing Springs Hotel still remain. The giant limestone blocks of the foundation still show evi-

dence of the edge of the saw that cut them. Grass and shrubs and trees have overgrown the property, making Blasing Springs a beautiful place with a park-like feel. Although the original artesian wells are no longer flowing, the ground has depressions where the water may have pooled, and the “L” shaped troughs and pipes that directed the water are still there. Signs and plaques, as shown in the following photos, commemorate a long-successful family enterprise still remembered in Riley County.



This page: Some of the ruins of the Blasing Springs Hotel.

Next page: A wooden sign that displays the name of the town and hotel. Likely built after 2016 tornado.

Photographs by Thomas Morgan, April 23, 2016 .



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¹⁷Lowell Jack, *Neighbors of the Past: A Sesquicentennial Project of the Manhattan Mercury*. (Manhattan, Kan.: Manhattan Mercury, 2005), 80.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Winifred Slagg, *Riley County, Kansas. a story of early settlements, rich valleys, azure skies and sunflowers*. (Manhattan, Kansas: Kansas State University, 1989), 106.

²⁰Lowell Jack, *Neighbors of the Past: A Sesquicentennial Project of the Manhattan Mercury*. (Manhattan, Kan.: Manhattan Mercury, 2005), 80.

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End Notes Continued

²⁵Winifred Slagg, *Riley County, Kansas. a story of early settlements, rich valleys, azure skies and sunflowers*. (Manhattan, Kansas: Kansas State University, 1989), 110.

²⁶Riley County Genealogical Society, *Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie: Kansas Counties, Clay, Geary, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley, Wabaunsee, Washington*. (Manhattan, Kan.: Riley County Geneal. Society, 1976), 283; "Narrow Escape for Family." *Hutchinson News*, (May 17, 1943).

²⁷Virginia Bigbee, personal interview by author, May 3, 2016.



A building on site at present-day Blasing Springs.

Photograph by Thomas Morgan, April 23, 2016

Close-up of plaque shown to left.

New Books at the Research Library



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- A History of Kiowa County, Vol. II.* Kiowa County History Book Committee Kiowa County Historical Society 2009
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- Blair County Genealogical Society Publication #11.* Carson Valley Cemetery Carson Vallely, Pennsylvania Blair County Genealogical Society Blair County Genealogical Society 1984
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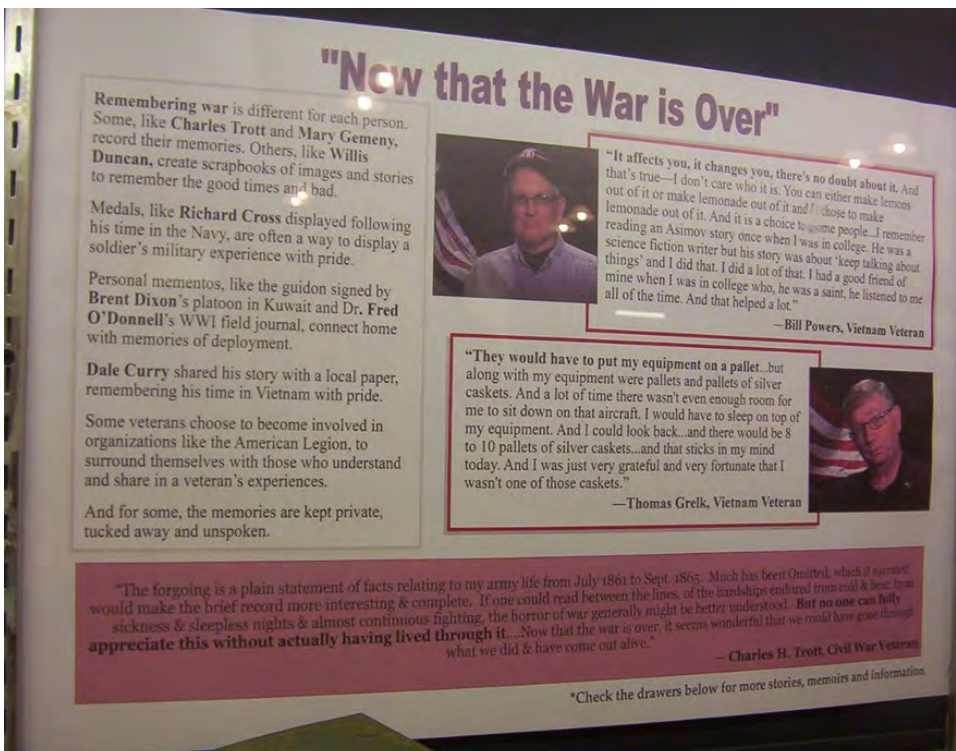
Do you know who you are, Jay Nelson?



In October, 2016, Riley County Genealogical Society presented a program, “Do you know who you are, Jay Dean Nelson?” The committee consisted of Joan Smith, Judy Regehr and Jay Dean Nelson himself. Jay’s earliest traceable ancestor was born in 1480 in The Netherlands. We traced Jay’s Low German Mennonite ancestors through various countries in eastern Europe and to Kansas and Oklahoma in the United States.

Jay’s takeaway from the program was a PowerPoint slide show incorporating family pictures that he supplied. Jay has also presented the show to a reunion with his cousins.

Bart and Jane Brown at Junction City Historical Building Charles H. Trott Display



Remembering a Civil War Soldier

Charles H. Trott of Junction City, Kansas, was a Captain and assistant adjutant-general in the Union Army in the Civil War.

In the spring of 1866, he came to Junction City, Kansas.

From Kansas: a cyclopedia of state history, pages 430-432 Vol. III Part 1.



Kevin Larson speaks to an interested crowd on April 30, 2017, on the history of the building of Tuttle Creek Dam.

Some of the attendees remember their former homes — now under water. Tuttle Creek Reservoir is near Manhattan, KS.

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Kansas Kin submission guidelines

We are pleased that you have considered submitting an article to the Riley County Genealogical Society for possible publication. The *Kansas Kin* focuses on articles ranging from useful genealogical strategies and sources, to interesting accounts of personal research, to local histories as they relate to Kansas.

MANUSCRIPTS

500 to 2,000 words, including reference notes, is the suggested length of submissions. Submit your document in Word format via e-mail. Topical headings are preferred for longer pieces. All manuscripts and references should follow the *Chicago Manual of Style*. End notes are recommended, especially for books, articles, and websites.

IMAGES

Whenever possible, please provide images to accompany your submission. The image must be over 1MB in size, with good quality resolution. Please also include a caption for each picture which includes a photo credit or source. All images must be sent as separate files. We prefer jpg format.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Please provide a few sentences about the author(s) to accompany the manuscript.

DEADLINES

Submissions are due the first of the month in April and October. Address submissions to the editor at judy@rileycgs.com.

All submissions to *Kansas Kin* are subject to review by the RCGS Editorial Board and revisions may be made, either by the writer or the editor.

Editor: Judy Regehr

Assistant Editor: Margaret Parker

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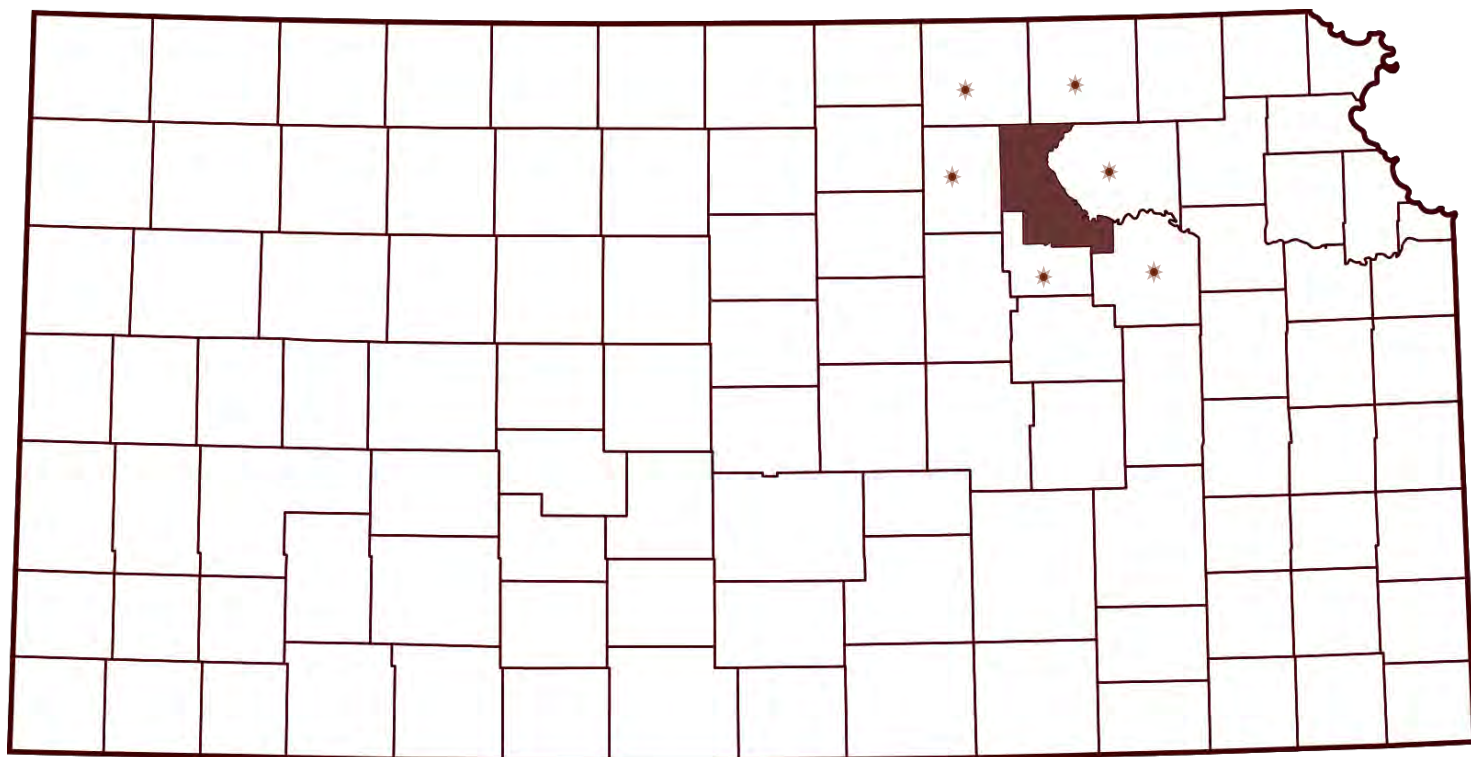




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Kansas Kin

A semi-annual publication of Riley County Genealogical Society
November 2017 Vol. 55, No. 2



Elenora Strong

1835-1917

Elenora Strong and her granddaughter Mabel Baxter Hoerner cooked applesauce together — something that Mabel would become famous for some ninety years later.

Granddaughter Mabel became known as "**Grandma Hoerner.**"

Photo courtesy of Rachelle Routh



Riley County Genealogical Society

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For a full list of member benefits, go to:

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

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*Kansas Kin is a semi-annual publication of Riley County Genealogical Society
whose purpose is to collect, preserve and share information
for researching Kansas family histories.*

From the President

Hello Members,

Welcome to the November 2017 edition of the *Kansas Kin* semi-annual. We continue with our new color and expanded format begun last year. We also continue with articles of historical and general interest, particularly on Kansas ghost towns, historic spots, biographical sketches of historic figures and family heirlooms. We have had a good response from readers and trust this continues.



I again remind readers that if you have a story to tell, and have photos, please consider submitting an article. Guidelines are on the inside back cover. Again, you are not limited to submissions about Riley County.

Also, I remind readers of the monthly Round Table at Aggieville's Blue Stem Bistro every third Friday of the month from 10:00 to 11:30. This is open to the public. We always have a free-wheeling and lively discussion of all sorts of topics regarding research, historical/social insights and resources.

I draw your attention to the benefits of membership that include not only receiving *Kansas Kin* but also access to our growing database connecting to articles and records, many of which are digitized. We have about a million names in our surname search. Please check out our website: <http://www.rileycgs.com>.

Barry Michie
President, RCGS

Leo and Regina Tremmel's first furniture purchase

Leo and Regina Tremmel, my parents, were married in January 1939, just as the U.S. was warned by Hitler not to meddle in affairs abroad. They considered themselves fortunate, that they could obtain the house my mother had been born in. One of the few new items

they purchased was this card table. It was kept in pristine condition like Mother did all her possessions.

The label which still has the purchase price as well as Dad's name, shows evidence they made the purchase, and perhaps the table went along to other family gatherings. The Samson table was made most likely in Denver, CO, where Jesse Shwayder formed the Shwayder Trunk Manufacturing Company. The photo on the card table label shows the brothers atop their table – and the strength of their product. The company founder Jesse Shwayder obtained the trademark in 1941 for “Samsonite.”

Mom and Dad's table was used for holiday meals only when the guests no long-



er could be accommodated at the large drop leaf dining table. But the table was out most Sundays, the day that Canasta or perhaps a good Pitch game was played if the men joined in. Today it's available for a card game or Mah Jongg at our

home. I'm happy I could explore the Samson label and learn the story.

Sherry Butler



The Platt House and Who Was Jeremiah Platt?

By Barry Michie

An attractive two-and-a-half story red brick house with white trim sits on the south side of Claflin Road just west of the Kansas State University campus. A large sign identifies the house as the research library of the Riley County Genealogical Society. Aside from being an attractive old structure, what is the significance of this building and who was Jeremiah Evarts Platt who built it in 1871?

The significance lies with its builder and his role in the territorial, educational and religious history of Manhattan, Riley County and Kansas. Jeremiah Platt's life intersects with New England abolitionists coming west, the Underground Railroad, Bleeding Kansas, the founding of Lincoln College later to become Washburn University, the early faculty of K-State, and the development of Congregational church ministries in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Jeremiah, who most often went by Evarts, was born May 28, 1833 in Plymouth, Connecticut, the fifth of seven known children born to Jireh Platt and Sarah Dutton. Both parents were Congregationalists of old New England Puritan stock. Jeremiah's father was persuaded by a church sermon to emigrate to Illinois to form a bulwark against the spread of slavery. In 1833, the Platt family followed other Connecticut abolition-

ists to Mendon, Illinois, where Jireh became a stationmaster on the Underground Railroad. His sons Enoch, Henry Dutton and Luther Hart Platt, along with Jeremiah, were actively involved as well. The Platt family and many others risked their lives at a time when helping fugitive slaves was also a felony.

The Underground Railroad

In 1856, Jeremiah and brothers Enoch and Luther Hart Platt were members of the "Mendon Five" who heeded the call to come to "Bleeding Kansas" during the Free State movement. They came to Wabaunsee, Kansas, a new community founded by New Haven abolitionists supported by the New England Emigrant Aid Company with financial and material support from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. In Wabaunsee, they established a homestead and were founding members of the Wabaunsee Beecher Bible and Rifle Church. The Platt brothers are highlighted in the documentary "Dawn of Day" about the Underground Railroad in Wabaunsee County directed by Rusty Earl, narrated by Richard Pitts and produced by the K-State College of Education:

<https://coe.k-state.edu/dawn-of-day/>.

Jeremiah became a teacher and a county superintendent in Wabaunsee. He also



Jeremiah and Jennie Platt with their sons.

became a teacher in Topeka in 1862-63 and became the principal of Topeka's first graded school. He and wife Jennie also assisted in the founding of Lincoln College by Congregationalists that later became Washburn University. In December 1863, he was elected to the faculty of newly-established Kansas State Agricultural College, where he was a faculty member until June 1883. He taught vocal music, mathematics and elementary English. He was a popular faculty member, initially one of only two male faculty members and voted to remain on faculty by students while the other went into the

army during the Civil War. He was not always popular as tradition holds he resigned his position under pressure in 1883 due to too ardent support of prohibition – ever the New England reformer.

Current Platt House Built in 1871

In 1867, the Platts purchased a 10-acre farm west of campus adjacent to the farmstead of Isaac T. Goodnow, another New England abolitionist and president and co-founder of Bluemont College. In 1871, he built his home, one of the first brick houses in Manhattan.

Continued from previous page

Platt was also active in the Manhattan Congregational Church, teaching Sunday school and directing the choir. He was well known as a singer and musician, as were his brothers. He also held singing classes in Wabaunsee and preached at the Beecher Bible and Rifle Church, commuting from Manhattan in the 1870s. He was ordained a minister in Clay Center in 1888 and became an agent of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, riding circuit on horseback in Kansas establishing Sunday schools.

In 1893, Jeremiah was transferred to Oklahoma where he continued his ministerial work, settling in Guthrie. During one of his circuit rides in Oklahoma, he suffered an eye injury serious enough to af-

fect his health. Despite failing health, he continued his ministerial work. He died April 16, 1899 in Guthrie a few days after returning from a Sunday School Convention in Alma, Kansas. His wife Jennie moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, to live with a niece, where she died in 1917. Both are buried in Manhattan's Sunset Cemetery along with son Henry.

The Riley County Genealogical Society is honored to be in the Platt House, which is on both the state and national historic registries. The Platt House is a prime example of an historic building preserved and repurposed to serve the public. We welcome visitors interested in exploring our collections and, perhaps, to find out more about the Platts, but definitely to explore their own family histories in Kansas or beyond. Our website is: <http://www.rileycgs.com>.



The Platt House today. It now houses the Riley County Genealogical Society Research Library.

I am particularly thankful to Zona Platt Galle of North Newton, Kansas, descendant of Jeremiah's brother, Luther Hart Platt, for her kind assistance preparing this article.

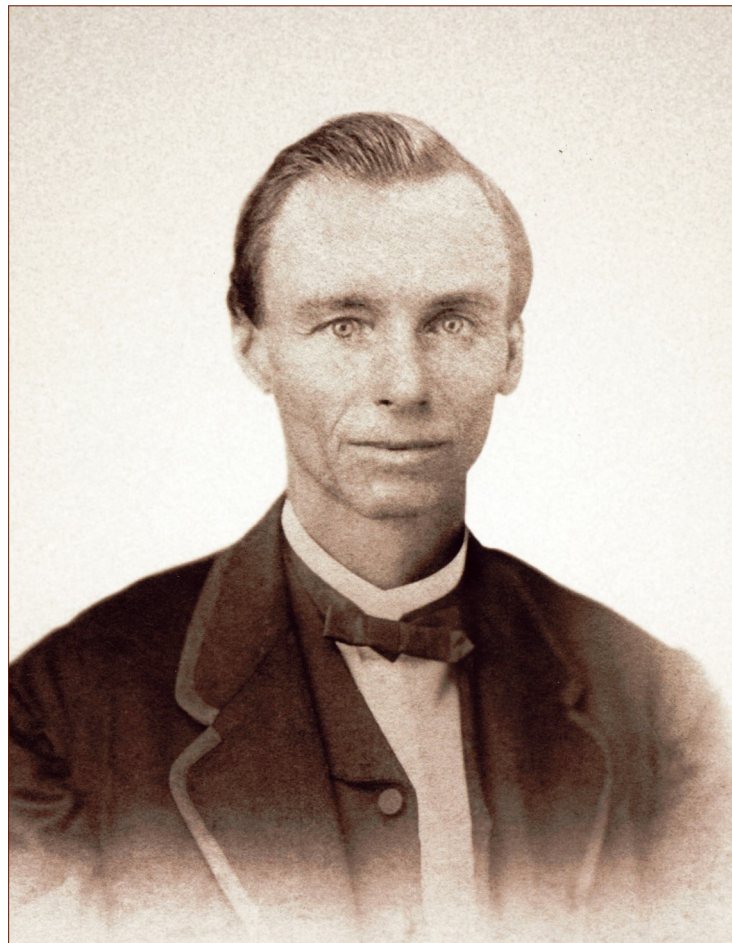
Barry Michie is an anthropologist (PhD, Michigan State University) retired from the KSU Office of International Programs. He is President of the Riley County Genealogical Society.

References:

- 1) Several issues of *Kansas Kin*, the quarterly journal of the Riley County Genealogical Society; *Circuit-Riding in Southeast Kansas in 1885 and 1886: The Letters of Jeremiah Evarts Platt* from the November 1945 *Kansas Historical Quarterly*;
- 2) The 1890 book, *Portrait and Biographical Album of Washington, Clay and Riley Counties, Kansas*;
- 3) Transcribed loose pages of Enoch Platt's journal from the Kansas Historical Society collection;
- 4) 1980 issue of *Kansas History: a Journal of the Great Plains*; and
- 5) A 1917 account of the Platt-Cottrell-Smith reunion held at Wabaunsee.

For more information on Jeremiah Platt's life, please follow this link:

https://rileycgs.com/upload/Kansas_Kin/Jeremiah_Platt_by_Barry_Michie_1509461606.pdf



Jeremiah Platt

Longtime Genealogist Phyllis Eyestone Tells Her Life Story

I, Phyllis Jean Hurty was born May 3, 1924, in Wichita, Kansas to Mildred J. (Rockey) Hurty and George Edwin Hurty. My mom caught a staph infection while in the hospital so my grandmother on my mother's side, Iva E. (Williams) Rocky, helped to take care of me.

My parents saved money for their dream and when I was two they put \$3,000 down on a farm that was northeast of Burrton, Kansas, and 5 miles east of Dad's parents' (Matilda Stroberg and August A. Hurty) farm. Farm life was hard work.

My favorite birthday memory was my 7th birthday. Mother baked a cake and hung different colored paper from the ceiling. She bought little china dolls from a dime store in Hutchinson and made dresses for them and put them around my birthday cake. I had ten girls to my party. We played games. My favorite movie star was Shirley Temple. I had a real Shirley Temple doll.

In the late thirties, I joined a newly formed 4-H club. 4-H played a very important part of my life with the sewing and cooking projects. I admired the Home Agent and wanted to be a Home Agent when I grew up. I loved sewing and do to this day. I made my own patterns and made something out of nothing. I took sewing classes in College.

My schooling was a one-room school-house called Wild Rose until I went to Burrton Junior High. I also went into Burrton for high school with Mother driving me. I went two summers to Hutchinson Jr. College. In 1942, I enrolled at K-State College. My first room-



mate was Betty Jean Lambert. I met Cecil L. Eyestone at the Sunday Night meal at the Methodist Church. The sandwiches were 10 cents.

When I was in 8th grade, Mother and Father built

their new home on the farm. It had a clothes chute in it that went from a closet in the hallway to the basement. It had two bedrooms, bath, living room, dining room and kitchen. It had hardwood floors that Mother stained. I shared a bedroom with my sister.

September 1, 1944, I married Cecil in Lansing, Kansas. War was on. We traveled by train to Ft. Benning, Georgia. While Cecil was stationed overseas, I went home to Burrton and taught school.

After the war, Cecil and I moved to Independence, Kansas where Cecil took a job as County 4-H Agent. We had four children in Independence., Carolyn Sue, Cecilia Ann, Thomas Ray and James Dean. We were busy with Cecil's position, the Methodist Church, Riley Elementary School, Square dance club and neighborhood friends.

Cecil decided to finish his Master's Degree in Adult Education at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, Colorado so in the fall of 1957 the family moved to Fort Collins. I worked at a nursery school and was able to take Jim along with me. I had lots of great cooking experiences with the altitude being so different from Kansas.

In the summer of 1958, Cecil took a new position as a Kansas 4-H Specialist at K-

State University in Manhattan. We moved from Fort Collins and Independence (we had left most of our furniture there) to storage in Manhattan while we looked for a house. We decided to build and I designed my home. We lived at 2055 Jay Court for over 58 years.

In 1961 our 3rd son was born, Allen Lee and 1964 our 4th, Gregg Roger. All in all we had 6 children in an 18 year span. I was room mother and Cub Scout leader.

I joined some clubs, Needlecraft, Stardusters, Social Club, Church Circle, Writing Club and Book Club. I took some, art, language and history classes at K-State. I became a student of genealogy and it became a big part of my life. I spent years tracking my family. It is my passion. I have written the life of my mother and my granddaughter Tami had it published for me.

Finding your roots was so different when I became interested in genealogy around 1973...no computers. I joined the Riley County Genealogical Society. I went to workshops to help learn the basics. I went to Grace Woldt's home. She had added a room to the back of her home for genealogy reference books.

I wrote letters to relatives and soon had a paper trail of other relatives. A man in Coffeyville, Kansas, had a reference book on the Brusheres family (a great, great, great, great grandfather of mine on my mother's side.) He loaned me the book for research which led me to prove Nathan Brusheres fought in the American Revolution. Later I joined the Daughters of the American Revolution.

I went to genealogy libraries in other states. One I really liked was in Salt Lake City, Utah, and also in Ada, Ohio. I went to Sweden to research and meet some of my Dad's family. I had a cousin that I stayed with in Columbus, Ohio, who took me around. He showed me Ohio Northern University, the cemetery in Ada, Ohio, and the library. My great, great grandfa-

ther on my mother's side was Dr. James Huston Williams. I proved he helped to start Ohio Northern University. I also visited lots of cemeteries, looking for markers that had names and dates on them.

Cecil became involved because it was my passion. From Grace's house the Genealogy Library moved to a barn behind the Goodnow House and then to the Platt House. The Platt House was bought in 1981 and lots of work needed to be done before we could move into it. Cecil helped with that. As we received more genealogy books and such we needed more room. The south room was added in 1997. Cecil helped with the fund raising for the project. He along with lots of other people helped to take care of the grounds and building. He helped me by driving me from one genealogy endeavor to another.

I have worked as librarian at the Platt House every month for years! I have met many nice and helpful people along the way and learned and wrote about my family tree!!

I worked for the Riley County election board also for years. I was at Lee School for every election until they moved the polling place. I am a strong Democrat as were my parents.

I have loved to travel and was very fortunate to be able to do so. I have traveled to every state except North Dakota. I have been to England, Scotland, Japan, Sweden, Russia, France, Canada, Mexico, Italy and Germany.

In 1994, Cecil and I celebrated our 50th anniversary!! Cecil and I were able to celebrate 72 years together. We lost Jim in 2013 and I lost Cecil last year. I have two daughters and three sons. I have two sons-in-law, three daughters-in-law, 13 grandchildren and 14 great grandchildren. I will be 93 tomorrow and I have been blessed.

As told to her daughter, Cari Milbourn

Small Town, Big-Time Doctor

Dr. Thomas Dechairo, Westmoreland, Kansas

By Nathan Anderson Spring 2017, Directed by Dr. M.J. Morgan

Chapman Center for Rural Studies, Kansas State University

Doctor Thomas Dechairo, or “Doc” as many called him, is the type of man who will not soon be forgotten. People came to him for his reputation for treating every patient as an individual who took the time to care for the person more than just in a medical sense. Dechairo Hospital was a home that was turned into a medical clinic. It was modest by the standards of today’s hospitals; however, it was incredibly ahead of the curve in medical advances. But Doctor Dechairo’s claim to fame was delivering babies, which he did hundreds of times with incredible skill. Many readers in the local area will recognize the name of Doctor Thomas Dechairo. He may have delivered your child, mother, or uncle, or the person reading this article! Doc lived in an era where local doctors still had a stake in people’s medical care, before large hospitals dominated the landscape and even when large scale hospitals came into being, his reputation still brought people knocking at Doc’s door, especially for the delivery of babies.

Thomas Dechairo came to Westmoreland, Kansas in 1937.¹ He had just graduated from Kansas University Medical School the previous year. He wasted no time in starting his own practice and opening up Dechairo Hospital shortly after in March of 1942.² By this time Doc had already begun to garner the respect of the community around him. It was in this community that Doc began to sink his roots and make a lasting impact. The reputation of his clinic began to grow with word of his work and his work in the community. Doc pursued any philanthropic endeavor he could for his community. Doc



An oil painting of Dr. Dechairo donated to the Rock Creek Valley Historical Society on December 16, 1960, by Margaret V. Dechairo. Source: Rock Creek Valley Historical Society . Dr. Dechairo practiced 1936 to 1986.

continued with this charitable spirit throughout his career and furthermore the rest of his life. He continued in his career as a medical professional and business philanthropist until 1986.³ He died shortly thereafter in 1988 at the age of 75.⁴

Doc brought the community together, using the local church and newspaper to provide updates on how patients were doing. It was not uncommon for Doc to stand up in church and share which community members were in the hospital and

how to pray for them.⁵ This tradition continued for years and even made the paper every week beginning June 4, 1942, after the hospital opened in March, with a new section popped up in the *Westmoreland Recorder* titled, "Hospital News."⁶ It informed the community who was in the hospital, who was released from the hospital, when a child was born, or when an unfortunate soul passed away. This tradition continued until Doc retired in 1986.⁷ The tradition continued until HIPPA privacy laws were passed. This apparent invasion of privacy can easily be overlooked however because Doc's intention with the "Hospital News" segment was always good. In all cases of the "Hospital News," Doc always asked his patients if they wanted to remain private before posting their names, always looking out for the well-being and wishes of his patients.⁹

Dechairo Hospital was a marvel in the fact that it operated like a hospital in a much larger environment. The hospital was very modern for its time in the technology used. At the time Dechairo Hospital was in business, the cost to operate and furnish a hospital was increasing exponentially. The hospital was opened directly following a period many medical historians have called the "Golden Age of Medicine." This was a period in which medical knowledge and practices improved at a break-neck pace. It became increasingly difficult to become a doctor as more education was constantly needed to keep up with the advances, but also increased the standards of medicine and the public's belief in medicine.¹¹

A photograph of Dechairo Hospital circa 1950. Shows how the hospital was based in a remodeled residential home. Dechairo remodeled the hospital several times in its lifetime to keep it up to date. The line at the bottom hints at the community's appreciation for "Doc". SOURCE: *Westmoreland Recorder*.

Along with this wave of increased confidence came a rush of young adults jumping into the medical field. New positions were created seemingly every day with varying levels of education required for each. Doc rode this wave through medical school and into a career as a general practitioner, and a highly educated one at that.

Throughout his career Doctor Dechairo did his best to keep the hospital current with the times. The *Westmoreland Recorder* captures this effort in an article titled "Dechairo Hospital Gets a lot of Sincere Praise." During an open house a reporter writes about how enthusiastic the community is about the hospital by stating "It was more than a dream for the citizens who came to oh and ah over an up-to-date hospital that would do justice to any city far larger than Westmoreland."¹² This sentence perfectly captures the essence of Dechairo Hospital and the efforts of its doctor. While Doctor Dechairo worked tirelessly to improve the hospital, he himself thought it was not enough at the time. In the same article the reporter said, "We are all satisfied with the end results of the dream, but Dr. Dechairo is not. With the advancement of medicine and equipment there is a long way to go."¹³ This *Continued on next page*

DECHAIRO HOSPITAL



We sincerely appreciate your efforts to make this a better community.



The incubator given to Dechairo by the WSCS, published in the *Westmoreland Recorder* on May 6, 1976. This incubator was very advanced for its time, and they were normally used in much larger hospitals. SOURCE: *Westmoreland Recorder*.



An image of a birth certificate with a bracelet for Dr. Dechairo. This was how babies used to be connected with their mothers before modern technology took over. Source: Rock Creek Valley Historical Society.

goes to show that no matter how hard Doc tried he still had more in store for his community.

Dechairo Hospital was always up to date on medical technology. A great example of this is the incubator used at Dechairo Hospital. It was given by the Women's Society of Christian Service (W.S.C.S.) in the 1950's for use in the hospital.¹⁴

Incubators at this time were not commonplace in hospitals. They were a symbol of status in hospitals and normally only seen in large hospitals in major cities.¹⁵ However, Doc had one in the small town of Westmoreland, Kansas. Dechairo Hospital never fell behind modern medicine but was a fully functioning medical hospital complete with a clinic and operating rooms, where the doctor performed major surgeries. A 1976 renovation added a testing lab.¹⁶ On top of just having advanced technology, Doc was described as a man who kept on top of current medical studies and was well versed in modern medical knowledge.¹⁷

Doc was famous for having a pleasant bedside manner, something that you cannot learn in school. Many medical doctors advance far into their schooling or ca-

reers before they realize that it is not something they are skilled in.¹⁸ This was never an issue for Doc. When new employees were hired at the clinic they were given a handbook, and in the handbook the first thing it said was "The patient is King."¹⁹ Doc lived out this motto and made sure his employees worked in the same manner.

Doc was very famous for a few things medically. He was famous for delivering babies, and also his work on dealing with minor heart attacks.²⁰ Throughout his career Doc was well known for his ability to deliver babies. Early in his practice, he had a travelling table that he would take with him. He could deliver a baby just about anywhere he went, the hospital, the mother's home, or even in an office building. Early in his career he would deliver babies almost anywhere. Later in his career he took care of this work solely at the hospital. His experience in delivering the babies made him well renowned for appeasing to the mother's desires. He delivered hundreds of babies throughout his career and people came from miles away to have him deliver their baby.

Patients suffering from heart attacks would also travel miles for Doctor

Dechairo's medical expertise. One man was having a heart attack and his wife drove him all the way through Topeka, passing several larger hospitals. They purposefully headed for Dechairo Hospital because of the stories they had heard about Doctor Dechairo and his knowledge.²¹

Above all else Doc cared about the community he lived in and the people who surrounded him. He was highly focused on any and all philanthropic endeavors including Boy Scouts, the local PTA, his church and several others.²² He was a very wise medical doctor, but also a business man and his work just happened to benefit his entire community. Through this spirit and his day-to-day actions, he garnered a great respect from the community of Westmoreland, Kansas. These stories and details are intended to capture the fulfilling life that Doctor Thomas Dechairo lived.



Examining table from Dechairo Hospital

Note from the author

This study focuses on the impact that Dr. Dechairo's Hospital had on the town of Westmoreland Kansas. The hospital was very advanced for its time and the doctor who ran it was entirely focused on his community. Research was performed at Rock Creek Valley Historical Society. Rock Creek Valley Museum and Historical Society now features a permanent exhibit on Doctor Dechairo's life and practice in Westmoreland, including his medical instruments.

Above all else Doc cared about the community he lived in and the people who surrounded him.

End Notes

- ¹Jenni Moore, interview by author, Rock Creek Valley Historical Society, May 5, 2017.
- ²Unknown Author, "Dechairo Hospital Opening," *Westmoreland Recorder*, March 19, 1942.
- ³Wall Poster, Thomas Dechairo Exhibit, Rock Creek Valley Historical Society, Westmoreland, Kansas.
- ⁴Topeka Tom, "Dr. Thomas Dechairo," Find a Grave, January 11, 2014, Accessed May 4, 2017, findagrave.com.
- ⁵Moore, interview.
- ⁶Unknown Author, "Hospital News," *Westmoreland Recorder*, June 4, 1942.
- ⁷Unknown Author, "Hospital News," *Westmoreland Recorder*, January 5, 1984.
- ⁸Dorothy Campbell, interview by author, Rock Creek Valley Historical Society, May 5, 2017.
- ⁹George Rosen, "The Hospital: Historical Sociology of a Community Institution" in *The Hospital in Modern Society*, ed. Eliot Freidson, (New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1963), 31.
- ¹⁰Allan Brandt and Martha Gardner, "The Golden Age of Medicine?" in *Medicine in the Twentieth Century*, ed. Roger Cooter and John Pickstone, (Amsterdam: Overseas Publishers Association, 2000), 21-22.
- ¹¹Ibid.
- ¹²Don Tyner, "Dechairo Hospital Gets A lot of Sincere Praise," *Westmoreland Recorder*, May 10, 1956.
- ¹³Ibid.
- ¹⁴Ibid.
- ¹⁵Russell Viner and Janet Golden, "Children's Experiences in Illness" in *Medicine*, ed. Cooter and Pickstone, 585.
- ¹⁶Don Tyner, "The Dechairo Hospital and Clinic to Have Open House this Sunday," *Westmoreland Recorder*, June 17, 1976.
- ¹⁷Campbell, interview.
- ¹⁸Ruth Purtilo, *Health Professional/ Patient Interaction*, (Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company, 1984), 13-15.
- ¹⁹Campbell, interview.
- ²⁰Ibid.
- ²¹Ibid.
- ²²Ibid.

A Visit to the Strong House

1916 Beck Street in Manhattan, Kansas



The descendants of Henry and Elenora Strong have deep roots in Riley County. The connection of the family to its history is made more tangible through the recent purchase of the historic stone house at 1916 Beck Street in Manhattan.

First, a little history: Henry Strong, born in 1831 in Bolton, Connecticut, came to Manhattan in 1856. Early on he worked as a freighter or “bull whacker,” driving wagons from Leavenworth to Santa Fe and along the Smoky Hill Trail to Denver.

In the spring of 1858 Henry made his way back to Connecticut to marry his second cousin, Harriette Elenora Strong, born in 1835, also in Bolton, Connecticut. After their wedding on June 1 of 1858, they settled into a log house at the foot of Bluemont Hill west of today’s water pumping station.

Henry was a master mason with a quarry near his house. The quarry supplied

stone for some of Manhattan’s most prominent buildings, including Anderson Hall. Henry was also a farmer and dairyman; his was the first dairy in the area. He had a pasture just north of Bluemont Hill. He also had the largest apple orchard in Kansas.

Family lore holds that before and during the Civil War the Strongs were part of the Underground Railroad between Topeka and Nebraska City which helped escaping slaves avoid capture from bounty hunters. Henry dug a cave in a tree and brush-filled ravine near his home to shelter escaped slaves. Since harboring escaped slaves was a federal crime, this was dangerous work. In later years the cave was used to store apples.

Henry was called to active service during the Civil War. Elenora traveled back to Connecticut with two-year old Grace while expecting her third child. It is speculated that Henry sent his family east so that Elenora could both care for her ailing mother and take advantage of a safe haven in time of war.

Elenora was an educated woman who had attended both Mount Holyoke College and the State Normal School in New Britain, Connecticut. She taught school in Eastbury, Connecticut, before her marriage. Upon arriving in Riley County she held a small private school in her log home where she taught the boys of the area.

One pupil was S. Wendell Williston who went on to graduate from Kansas State Agricultural College in 1872. He earned an M.D. Degree and became Professor of Anatomy at Yale University. He also earned a Ph.D. and became a Professor of Paleontology at the University of Chicago.

The county's original Strong School, the first public school to be organized, started in 1862. School was held in the loft of the Strongs' stone barn. Later Henry donated the stone to build a proper school which was named the "Strong School."

After a fire destroyed their log house, Henry and Elenora built their stone house in 1867, near the barn. This is the house that has recently returned to family ownership.

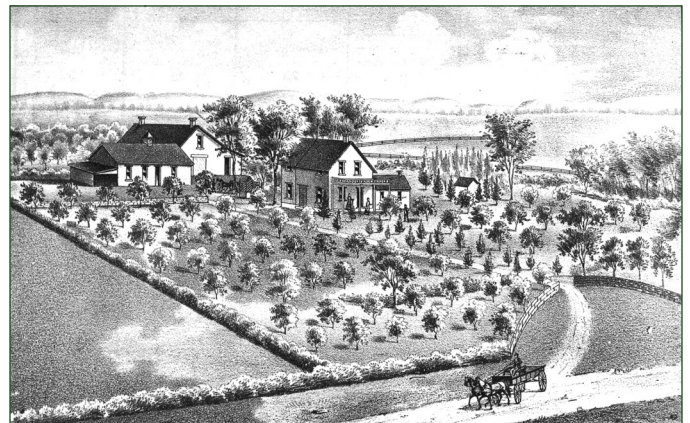
Henry and Elenora had six children: Freddie Robinson, Grace Rosette, Clayton Noah, Evangeline Hortense, Fairy Josephine, and Emory Wells Hyde. Freddie died of cholera at age 9 months. Emory died of lockjaw at age 6. Married daughter, Evangeline "Vangie" Hortense Strong Baxter died on December 22, 1891, at the age of twenty-three under mysterious circumstances. She was found hung in the apple orchard, a probable suicide which was sensational news in the community.

Vangie and her two children, Emory Serano Baxter and Mabel Evangeline Baxter, both born in the Strong house, were living with Henry and Elenora before Vangie's death. The children's father, Fred Baxter, was working a mine surveying job in Cripple Creek, Colorado. It fell to Henry (sixty years old) and Elenora (fifty-six) to take on the responsibility of raising Emory (age 3) and Mabel (age 6 months).

The family applesauce recipe has been adapted for large scale commercial production and Mabel Baxter Hoerner is widely remembered today in the persona of **"Grandma Hoerner."**

Mabel grew into the role of grandmother's helper. "Elenora cooked huge vats of apple butter each fall for both local consumption and shipment. Later, her granddaughter would work with her and Mabel would remember the autumn air being filled with the sweet, spicy aroma of apple butter bubbling in the large vats. They would also prepare jars and jars of applesauce each fall, and so, at an early age, Mabel was cooking applesauce—something that she would become famous for some ninety years later."

The above quote is from the late Bonnie Jean Hoerner's family history titled *Pioneering on Route 66 and Beyond*. The book is available for sale at the Riley County Historical Museum and may be



Residence of Henry Strong 1881 Plat Book, Manhattan, Kansas. Photo courtesy of Riley County Historical Museum, Manhattan, Kansas.



Elenora Strong with Dandy on their farm 1910. Photo courtesy of Riley County Historical Museum.

checked out from the Manhattan Public Library.

The family applesauce recipe has been adapted for large scale commercial production and Mabel Baxter Hoerner is widely remembered today in the persona of “Grandma Hoerner.”

A large highway sign at Interstate 70’s exit 324 directs visitors to Grandma Hoerner’s 37,500 square foot production facility including warehouse, offices, and a retail store. The company’s success can in large part be attributed to the Strong apple orchard and family recipe.

Elenora Strong died in 1917 and Henry in 1922 . John and Rosa Nachtman purchased the house and barn in 1924. In 1944 Rosa Nachtman, by then a widow, sold the house and barn sitting on thirteen acres to George Beckenhauer. The school desks were still in the barn’s loft. The barn was razed in 1954 with the stone being used in building two nearby rental houses.

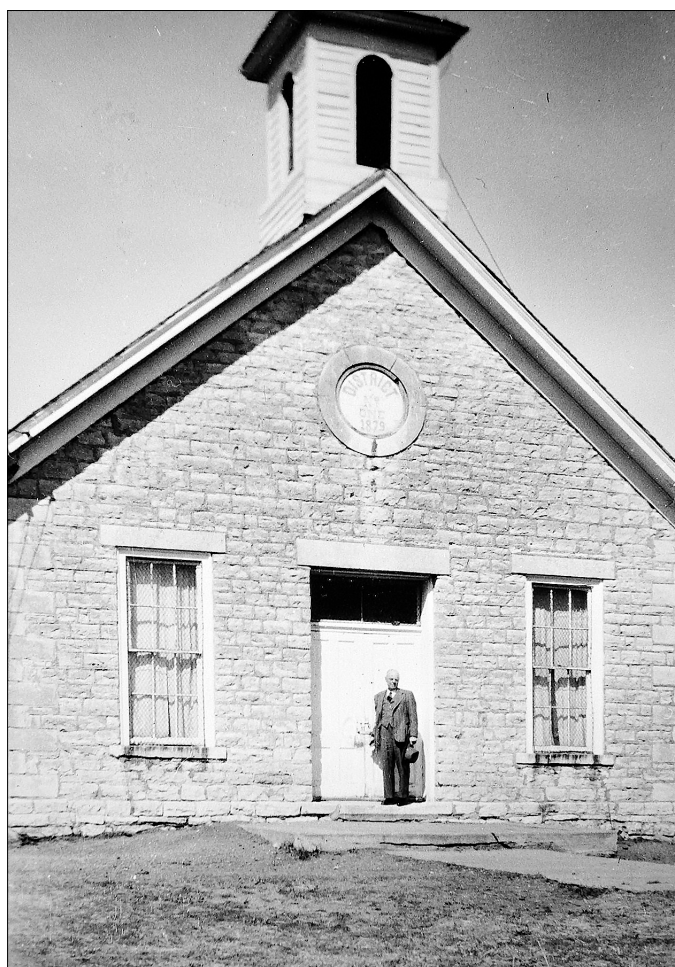
Strong descendant Rachelle Routh (great great great granddaughter of Henry and Elenora Strong) has felt an attachment to the house throughout her life. When the

Beckenhauers were ready to sell, Rachelle and her husband Doug purchased the property, reuniting the house with the family. The Strong House was placed on the Register of Historic Kansas Places in 2010.

Written by Linda Glasgow and originally published December, 2009, in the *Manhattan/Riley County Preservation Alliance, Inc.*

More information at www.stronginn.com. Rachelle Routh can be reached at 785-313-5167 or r_routh@htomail.com.

Second Strong School. 1879-1914, Casement Road. Photo courtesy of Riley County Historical Museum .



Ed J. Knox Family

Things I Remember

By Jim Martin

In 2012, the Riley County Genealogical Society heard from a descendant of the Knox family, who wished to share some old booklets from the Riverside Club, a group of women who met in what today is the Northview area of Manhattan. That was the introduction to more correspondence between us and another Knox family member, H. Jim Martin, now retired and in Florida.

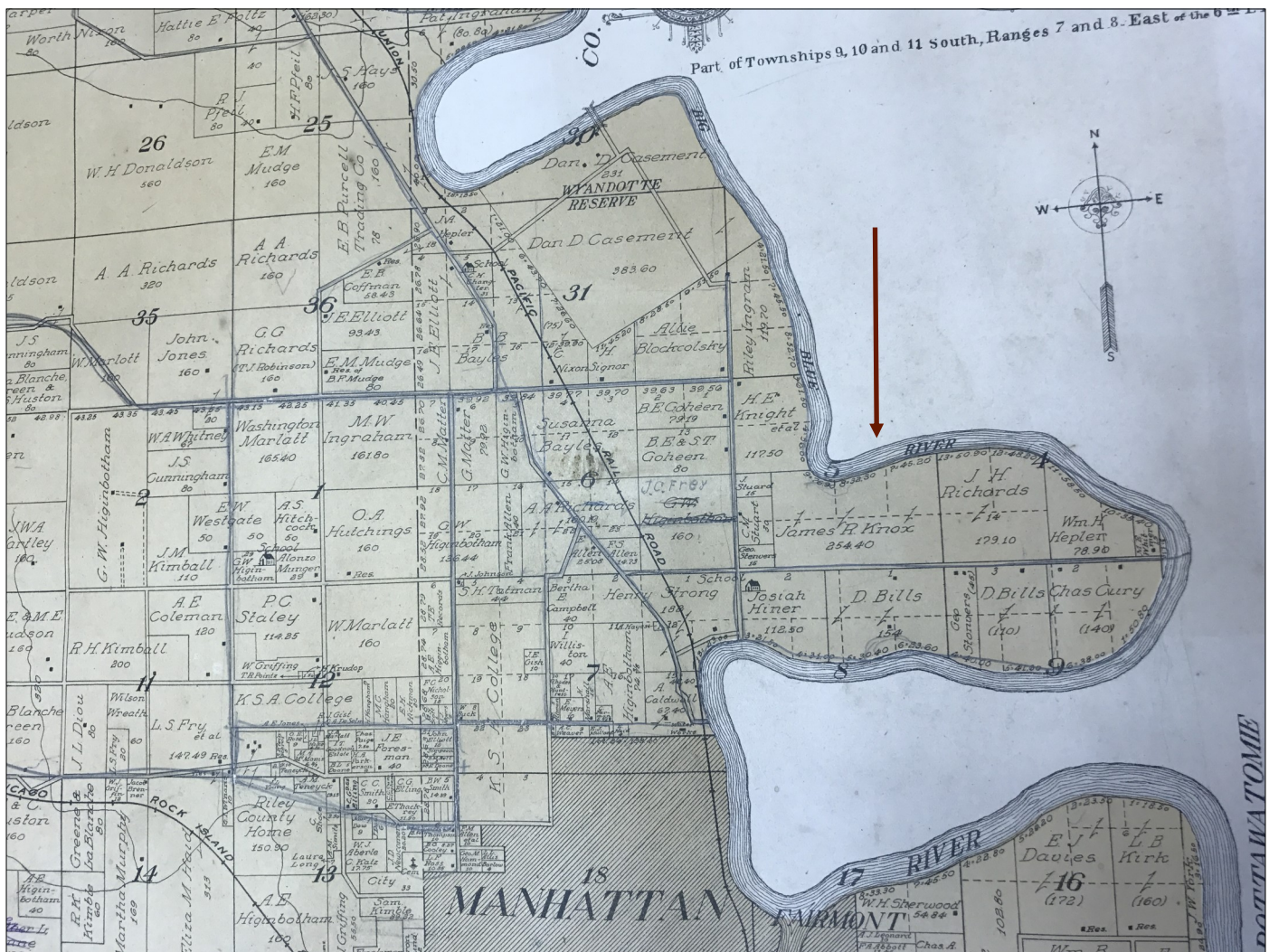
Jim offered to share with us his memories of the earlier members of the James Ramsey Knox family when they resided in the Strong community. Plat books in our library show the family farm in 1909 was located in Section 5, Township 10, Range 7 East, Manhattan Township, Riley Co.

The author of *Things I Remember*, Jim Martin, has shared memories he had growing up down the road from his grandparents, Ed and Lena Myrtle Knox. He also mentions his great grandmother Mary Elizabeth or Lizzie Knox, who died in 1936. Jim's grandmother Myrtle, submitted the biographical information located in our publication, *Pioneers of the Bluestem Prairie*. The grandparents and great grandparents are all buried in Manhattan's Sunset Cemetery. Our editor will publish remaining portions of the memories in future issues. *Sherry Butler*

One of the first things I remember was that Grandpa's name was really Jacob Edward Knox but he liked the name Ed so it became Ed J. Knox not legally but by use. I'll always remember that grandpa was 70 when I was 7 and at that age I considered everyone over 21 as being old. Since my Dad worked in town and was there 6 days a week from 8:00 to 6:00 and later on Saturday, it became only natural that I travel the half mile to grandpa's house almost every day. Another reason was that Uncle Jim was still working at home and was always a lot of fun. The trip to Grandpa's was made in several ways; walking, tricycle, bicycle, pony and even by car and motor scooter. We moved to town when I was thirteen so you know I was driving at a rather young age. When I walked, I usually cut across Calhoun's place but

never without stopping to ask Mrs. Calhoun if it was alright. Sometimes she had to go out to the barn and turn off the power to the electric fence.

Great Grandpa, James Ramsey Knox, came to Kansas from Westmoreland County in Pennsylvania after the Civil War and made a name for himself in the Manhattan area. Grandpa was a proud man and always spoke highly of his father. As I remember the stories, Great Grandpa Knox worked for Mr. Purcell in Manhattan and became known as a Farmer/Stockman. They lived in the house across the road from where Grandpa built. In my time it was where Roy Nixon lived. There were three boys, Grandpa (Ed) being the oldest, then Bert and then Christy. Bert had problems with his dad and was disowned. He moved to Oklahoma and later became a



The Knox farm from the Historical Plat Book 1881, courtesy of the Riley County Genealogical Society

Sheriff during Prohibition. Great Grandpa acquired the land across the road from Nixon and built a stone house next to the river. Later Christy was given the land that had the house on it and grandpa was given the western half of the farm.

When Grandpa and Grandma were married, they built the house that they lived in until they died. Christy moved into Manhattan and Great Grandma moved in with them. Christy was one of the first automobile mechanics in Manhattan. When Uncle Bill (William E. Knox) was married he lived in the old stone house on the river and farmed Christy's part of the farm. He later

moved to the Ashland area which is south of Manhattan and was a very successful farmer.

I can't remember Grandpa ever saying a swear word. Whenever he got mad at one of the animals, he would call it an "Old Sooner". As far as I know he never smoked and only once can I remember stopping at a little grocery on third street called "Elmer's" and Grandpa had a beer. I had a coke and in those days the coke, because they used some cocaine, was probably worse than the beer. There was a bottle in the cupboard which was for medicinal purposes. I believe it was used strictly for a wintertime hot toddy.

Grandma was born Lena Myrtle Kleinschrod in a sod house near Hays, Kansas. Her parents came from Germany and were farmers. I don't know how or why they moved to the Manhattan area but they lived across the river near St. Pat's, the Elbo church. Grandma's only brother is buried in that cemetery. She was raised a Roman Catholic but soon after marrying left the church. She did not however completely leave the religion and when she died she still had her Rosary.

Grandpa's formal education was limited to a few winters in the hay mow of Strong's barn and to my knowledge, Grandma never went to school. Both could read and write quite well and when it came to math, they were very good. Grandpa would "Cipher" the numbers. Grandma loved to read especially books on flowers.

When my memory starts, Grandpa's farm had built up considerably. As you entered the farm from what is now Knox Lane, you passed a large front yard filled with red cedar trees. Grandpa had planted these as seedlings and they grew to 30 feet or more. The front yard also had a very good stand of

bluegrass. As you went down the cedar-lined driveway, the first building you came to was the garage. It was originally a two car garage and in the right side it had a pit which you could get down in to work under the car. On the left side of the garage was an attached small building which housed some fuel tanks used in the cars. This came in handy during the war when gasoline was rationed. On the left or north side of the garage was the windmill. It was used to pump water for the livestock, with big tanks made out of old steam boilers cut in half. Next to that were the scales which were big enough to weigh a small truck. However in those days all trucks were quite small.

As you pulled in the driveway, past the garage, the house was on the left and Grossdad's house was directly in front of you. After Grossdad died this became "the shop". I'll try to describe the shop later because it had many characteristics of its own. Next to the house was the woodshed and until the late 1940's was actively used as a wood shed to store wood for the house. Between the woodshed and Grossdad's were very large elm trees and many summer days



Ed and Lena Knox Family 1948



Knox Farm June 1948



Harold Martin, Lena and Ed Knox

were spent in the shade of those trees. It was a great place to eat watermelon on a hot summer day. Behind Grossdad's and behind the trees was a large garden. This was an active garden until after the war and was big enough that it was plowed each spring with a team and a walking plow. It had asparagus and strawberry plants that came up each year.

To the left of the garden was the Blacksmith Shop, another building that I'll try to describe later. To the West of the Woodshed and a little North was the Privy and then to the West were the Chicken Houses. I can remember three separate Chicken Houses each with roosts and nests. South of these and west of the house was another garden. At one time this was all in flowers as was the rest of the yard surrounding the house. (Grandma's flowers deserve a special section.) Later the garden was used more for vegetables and one quince tree. North, beyond the chicken houses and in back of the privy were fields.

As you pulled in the driveway, you could go past Grossdad's house on the right side and go between the house and the barn. If you veered left you passed the corn crib on your right and then on your left was the tractor shed. Beyond the tractor shed was the box car used

to store grain.

The thing that I have left out in the quick tour of the built up part of the farm is the JUNK which Grandpa seemed to be able to accumulate better than any human on this earth. There was a special pile of junk in front of Grossdad's and a pile East of the tractor shed. The front half of the blacksmith shop, and an ever larger pile over under the walnut trees, I'll describe later. The pile between the tractor shed and the corn crib was mostly some old wooden spoke wheels with heavy steel rims. These were wheels that the family had used on their wagons and somehow Grandpa acquired them. The only thing I ever knew them to be used for was the rims were given to the High School to be cut up and used for practice in the high school welding classes.

On the east side of the barn, from the road back to below the corn crib, was the corral. This was a good sized area and in my day never had more than two cows and two mules. Grandpa always had the idea that he would divide up the farm and give each of the kids an acre to build a house on. This never happened but Mom (Myrtle) always knew her acre was east of the corral, because this area was often a pond. Each spring the river would get out of its banks and go through this part of the farm. If you know the geography north of Manhattan, you can see a large bend in the river east of Grandpa's. At Grandpa's the river would jump the bank and flow over where Harvey Dix lived and come out down near Third Street in Manhattan. When the water receded it would leave a small pond where Mom's Acre was. Beyond Mom's acre was a small field and then a row of black walnut trees that ran from what is now Knox

Lane to the river. Grandpa had another field on the east of the trees and then east of there was Christie's farm. Just north of Mom's acre was the meadow. This was a field of natural long stemmed grass that we baled each year which we called Prairie Hay. This type of hay was usually fed to the horses and mules because it was not rich as Alfalfa.



Knox Lane west of Knox Farm

To the west of the house, beyond the chicken houses were several fields. Next to the road from the house to the western property line, where it met Walters' place, was an area used as pasture for the cows and mules. This was natural grass but usually very weedy. I remember I had to mow this area (with a team drawn mower) several times in order to try to keep the weeds under control. On the north were the fields where the "money" crops were planted. Alfalfa was in this field for years and wheat next to that. On further north, down to the river, was usually in corn. Grandpa believed that you should preserve the soil and would always plow under the wheat straw. He even would plant soy beans to plow under to help the soil. Soy beans in those days were not much in demand and were used for chicken feed. This north field butted up to property owned by George Swartz and we often helped Swartz's with baling hay and they would help us. The field also butted up to a piece of property that Goheen's farmed and one very dry year the corn was starting to burn and the wheat was off, Mr. Goheen decided to burn the wheat stubble. As you may have guessed the fire jumped the property line and burned across the wheat field and started into the corn. Grandpa grabbed the old wooden barrel which

was filled with water and was next to the back door, grabbed a couple of gunny sacks, jumped in the old blue pickup and went to beat out the fire. Uncle Jim jumped on the tractor and started plowing up some of the corn to make a fire break which did work, but a lot of corn was lost and lot of hard words were passed. I was too little and had to stay at the house but it was certainly something to remember. It also reminds me of how vulnerable we were. Manhattan was the nearest fire department and were reluctant to come out in the country. At most it would have been a very small truck with almost no water. The fire alarm system was a series of "short" rings on the party line and then the neighbors would drop everything and fight the fire with shovels and gunny sacks soaked in water.

There is more to this story. If you would like to read about all the memories Jim Martin has recorded, please follow this link:

https://rileycgs.com/upload/Kansas_Kin/Jim_Martin_Knox_Memories_Complete_1509461413.pdf

New Books at the Research Library



Manhattan in the 20th Century

A Pictorial Collection



The Acquisitions Committee this year decided to allocate their budget toward the cost of digitizing our microfilm holdings on marriage, divorce, and guardianship. This will allow online access to these valuable holdings.

- *Manhattan in the 20th Century: A Pictorial Collection*. Ned Seaton, Compiler. D Books Publishing, Inc. 1999.

This book portrays the history of Manhattan in the twentieth century through the photographs of residents who lived through it. They depict growth, change, disaster, and recovery. But they also capture the *feel* of Manhattan. Members of the *Manhattan Mercury* staff examined hundreds of photographs to get this collection. Captions were written from information supplied by the owners of the photographs. Ned Seaton, compiler, writes that the book is not a scholarly work; it is intended to be fun.

More New Books

- *The People Be Damned: The Tale of Tuttle Creek*. James D. Genandt. A Thesis Presented to The Division of Social Sciences, Emporia State University, 1988.

This study focuses on a group of people living in the Blue River Valley of northeast Kansas and their effort to stop the Tuttle Creek Dam and Reservoir. The author states that “the creation of a study association to monitor governmental action on the big-dam proposal and the development of women into an active campaign force, made the anti-Tuttle Creek effort a notable grassroots political movement in the heartland of America.”

New Books, continued

- *Tuttle Creek Dam: A Case Study in Local Opposition*. Philip E. Meyer. A thesis submitted to the faculty of North Carolina. Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1962.

This study was made by a student who had been a novice reporter at the *Manhattan Mercury* and the *Topeka Daily Capital* during irregular periods between 1951 and 1956. He traces the account from the first public mention of Tuttle Creek Dam on March 31, 1938 through August 1957 when Congressman Avery conceded that the Corps of Engineers' big dam principle had won.

- *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Manhattan Republic During the Period of 26 December 1934 Thru 26 December 1935 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas*. (325) Ekart, Sylvester. Riley County Genealogical Society 2017.
- *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Leonardville Monitor During 1 June 1950 Thru 26 February 1953*. (324) Ekart, Sylvester, Riley County Genealogical Society 2017.
- *Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Leonardville Echo During the Period of 17 April 1885 Thru 25 May 1950 at Leonardville, Riley County, Kansas*. (322) Ekart, Sylvester. Riley County Genealogical Society 2017.
- *Index to the Birth, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Leonardville Monitor During the Period of October 1942 Thru 25 May 1950 at Leonardville, Riley County, Kansas*. (323) Ekart, Sylvester, Riley County Genealogical Society 2017.

In Memoriam

Glee Eggers

Calendar of Events

RCGS Annual Meeting

Monday, November 13, 2017

6:00 to 8:30 p.m.

Location: Zeandale Community Church

After a short business meeting, dinner will be provided by the ladies of Zeandale Church. Registration and fee of \$13 for the dinner is needed by November 2. Stop by the RCGS Library or call 785-565-6495.

Program: Living Memorials/War Memorials

These types of memorials came about after WWI, when veterans asked for "living memorials", public facilities that served society while memorializing the dead, not the traditional stone or obelisk, whose only function was to be a memorial. The tradition was again popular after WWII.

Kathy Dzewaltowski has lived in Manhattan for 30 years, and over the years, she has been involved with a number of community causes, particularly efforts to protect and preserve historic structures. She has served on the board of directors of the Manhattan/Riley County Preservation Alliance since 2006 and served as president 2010-2014.

For more information, see: <http://rileycgs.com/eventListings.php?nm=38>

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Alana Parker presents RCGS program on Manhattan's former Eureka Electric Park on September 17.

Kansas Kin submission guidelines

We are pleased that you have considered submitting an article to the Riley County Genealogical Society for possible publication. The *Kansas Kin* focuses on articles ranging from useful genealogical strategies and sources, to interesting accounts of personal research, to local histories as they relate to Kansas.

MANUSCRIPTS

500 to 2,000 words, including reference notes, is the suggested length of submissions. Submit your document in Word format via e-mail. Topical headings are preferred for longer pieces. All manuscripts and references should follow the *Chicago Manual of Style*. End notes are recommended, especially for books, articles, and websites.

IMAGES

Whenever possible, please provide images to accompany your submission. The image must be over 1MB in size, with good quality resolution. Please also include a caption for each picture which includes a photo credit or source. All images must be sent as separate files. We prefer jpg format.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Please provide a few sentences about the author(s) to accompany the manuscript.

DEADLINES

Submissions are due the first of the month in April and October. Address submissions to the editor at judy@rileycgs.com.

All submissions to *Kansas Kin* are subject to review by the RCGS Editorial Board and revisions may be made, either by the writer or the editor.

Editor: Judy Regehr

Assistant Editor: Margaret Parker

Editorial Board: Barry Michie, Sherry Butler, Virginia Beddow





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