

Kansas Kin

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Working with Old Photos in Family History Research: Establishing Provenance



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 this edition of *Kansas Kin*. We continue with articles of historical and general interest. If you have a story to tell, including photos, please consider submitting an article. Guidelines are on the inside back cover. You are not limited to submissions about Riley County.

I remind readers of recurring events. (1) Public presentations at the Manhattan Public Library on a variety of topics held on Sunday afternoons at the end of the month; these are announced in the press, our website and the FYI newsletter. (2) The Round Table at Aggieville's Blue Stem Bistro every third Friday of the month from 10:00 to 11:30 open to the public. (3) 1st Friday RCGS Members workshops at the RCGS Library on a number of topics.

Also make a note to participate in or attend the History and Genealogy Fair, a joint project of the Riley County Historical Society and the Riley County Genealogical Society. This will be held 24 August 2019 at Pottorf Hall, Cico Park, in Manhattan, from 10:00 to 3:00. This is free and open to the public featuring:

- Classroom presentations on genealogy, history and preservation
- Information tables organized by historical and genealogical organizations, museums, and individuals' personal projects
- Kansas History book corner.

Also, please let others know about the benefits of RCGS membership that include not only receiving *Kansas Kin* but also on-line access to our growing data base 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



Childhood Memories of a Special Rug

This multi-color fabric rug could be seen on the hardwood floor of our guest bedroom in my parents, Leo and Regina Tremmel's, home in Ashton, Iowa.

When they married in 1939, it was a wedding gift from Regina Jackley's godmother, her maternal aunt Lena Thom DeVries. This was not the ordinary throw rug. Her Aunt, a seamstress and owner of a millinery shop in earlier years had saved fabric remnants from clothing she had sewn for the four Jackley girls.

These remnants stirred memories of a winter coat Aunt Lena made for my mother as a teen. There was a dress worn for the wedding of her older sister in 1923. Another from the suit she wore at her mother Mary's funeral in 1932.

Mother had only pointed out one or two of the fabrics which gave color and highlights to this oval-shaped beauty. The construction of the rug is not the usual braided type, nor one made on a loom. The fabrics, all measure about one inch in width and of varying lengths, showing how no piece was discarded. Beginning at the center, stitched together with a sturdy thread, the 3 by 5-foot shape when completed has the raw edges standing vertically.

When my Mom moved from the home of her birth and all her married years, the rug was one item that went with her to her



apartment, and later to Manhattan, Kansas, placed on top of her cedar chest.

After her death, just months before my husband and I moved into our new home, a decorator suggested we use it as a focal point by hanging it on our bedroom wall. With some skepticism, whether it could withstand being glued to plexiglass and framed, but not covered by glass, I consented. It remains in excellent condition, now eighty years old.

The best part is walking by it each morning, a lovely memory of a dear mother and her gift.

Sherry Butler

Working with Old Photos in Family History Research: Establishing Provenance

By Barry Michie, President, Riley County Genealogical Society. With Substantial Input From Marla Day - Curator, KSU Historic Costume and Textile Museum, and Tom Parish – Emporia Photographer, photography historian and KSU Chapman Center Associate

Photographs are a most useful adjunct to family research. They often present challenges for determining who are in the photos and a delight for those who enjoy solving puzzles. Much can be gained by establishing the provenance of time and place a photo was taken to nail down or at least help the identification of those looking at you across time from the photo. The additional correlation with sound genealogical information is the third component to identification.

This article is a continuation of the article “A Treasure Found: The Polly Jane Edgerton 19th Century Photo Album” in the November 2018 issue of *Kansas Kin*. That article discussed the Edgerton and Davis extended families, many of whom came to Pottawatomie County, Kansas, in the mid-19th century: where they came from, their families back in Indiana and where they ended up.

The author is particularly indebted to Tom Parish and Marla Day for their expertise on the evolution of photography and wearing apparel. The three of us gave a joint presentation 23 September 2018 on the Polly Jane Edgerton photo album in the monthly series sponsored by the Riley County Genealogical Society at the Manhattan Public Library. The greater part of that presentation focused on determining photo prove-

nance, i.e. time frames for how, where and when they were produced referencing the development of photography technology and clothing styles. Some photos from Polly Jane Edgerton’s album are used here along with others as examples of photo types not represented in that album.

Development of Photography Technology. Without going too far out “into-the-weeds,” the following helps identify types of photos and when taken. The evolution of photography stems from over a thousand-year-old discovery that a well-lit image projects itself through a pin hole in a dark enclosure onto a surface opposite the pin hole - the camera obscura. This was an interesting phenomenon but could not capture the image. In the late 18th and into the 19th century, artists, chemists, opticians and others began experimenting with various technological processes to do so. Three related issues had to be solved: 1) how to capture and fix the image onto photo-sensitive material – a chemical problem for both including length of time required for exposure, 2) what surface onto which to capture the image, and 3) lens optics through which to project and sharpen the image.

The first commercially viable photography was the daguerreotype. This process went public by its inventor Louis Daguerre in 1839. A photo was produced

by exposing light into the camera through a lens onto a thin copper sheet coated with light-sensitive silver iodide. These often produced remarkably fine detailed images. Copper base material is the diagnostic feature for identification.

Ambrotypes were introduced in the 1850's. The image was captured on a clean piece of glass coated with a light sensitive iodized collodion dipped into a solution of silver nitrate. When developed the photo was actually a negative on glass. Painting the back of the glass black produced a positive for the observer looking at the obverse. Like the daguerreotype these often produced very fine detailed images. These were usually mounted in a fancy brass frame around the glass edges and put into leather hinged case to protect from breakage. The diagnostic identifying features are glass, a fancy brass frame and leather case if it survives.

Photo #1 is an example of an ambrotype that demonstrates the high quality of the process. It is a family portrait of an African-American family in which the father is wearing a Union Army uniform, obviously taken in the 1860's. The author



Photo #1 African-American Family

The first commercially viable photography was the **daguerreotype**.... Copper base material is the diagnostic feature....

Ambrotypes were introduced in the 1850's.... The diagnostic features are glass, a fancy brass frame and leather case if it survives.

has an ambrotype his grandmother brought from Scotland, undoubtedly of a young woman in her family taken in the 1850's era. All the author has is time and place provenance but not the subject's identity. This underscores the necessity to identify photos by placing names somewhere on a photo before people who know the identity are gone.

Apparel as a Provenance Marker. Apparel is one feature providing provenance. Women's apparel is an excellent marker as styles changed much more rapidly than for men. The 1850's are characterized by full dresses often with an empire waist, often of checked or plaid cloth popularized by Queen Victoria. In the 1860's typical dress is a full skirt with crinolines, collar and cuffs of white lace and often a broach at the throat. In the late 1870's into the 1890's, the bustle came into fashion with a tight fitted bodice above. There are other diagnostic features indicating era such as long cuffs with buttons reminiscent of a military uniform that were popular in the 1870's.

Men's apparel evolved much more slowly and conservatively. In the 1850's into the 1860's the frock coat is distinctive that gave way to sack coats. Coat lapels went from wider to narrower. Uniforms can also be very distinctive. Interestingly photographers often kept better clothes on hand for patrons, especially nicer coats for men.

Paper Photographs. Both the daguerreotypes and ambrotypes were supplanted but not totally displaced in the mid to late 1850's by paper photographs. Experimentation beginning in the 1830's, culminating in commercial viability success, to capture an image on light sensitized paper and later onto a negative from which prints could be made. The early ones were a bit grainy without fine detail and prone to fading. But they were cheap.

The Evolution of Paper Photographs.

As paper photographs became commercially viable, they were affixed onto thin stiff card stock, somewhat larger than the photo. The early images are blackish brown and a bit grainy that improved over time with finer detail and a glossy finish by the late 1880's. Photographers cut their own card stock and later depended on commercial supply houses. Over time card stocks became fancier with decorative details, the photogra-

pher's name, studio and location pre-printed on them: the photographer's advertisement. Another diagnostic feature are the cardstocks. The earliest are plain both front and back with square corners. Gradually cards with rounded corners became dominant – easier to slip into album sleeves – and also with lines between the photo and the card edge. Fairly early in the 1860's photographers added their names and studios on the back and often on the front as well. This information is extremely useful for establishing place and time that can be correlated to known genealogical knowledge. But keep in mind that photographers often used a supply of mounts until exhausted before replacing with newer types.

The first paper photos were produced as cartes-de-visite, about 2.5" by 4", about the size of visiting cards of the time with just peoples' names on them. Hence the name. These were suitable for display in photo albums with sleeves into which they could be inserted. Photos #7, #8 and #9 at the bottom of page 9 demonstrate this evolution. One definite indicator of

time period is the presence or remnants of a 2-cent revenue stamp on the reverse required from 1864 to 1866 to help fund the civil war.

The photos demonstrate the evolution of paper photo production and also apparel styles. Photos #3 and #4 are the front and back of an early paper photo from the late 1850's. Notice the square corners and the photographer's information on the



Photo #3 Early Paper Photo and #4 (back of photo)



Photo #5 and #6 (back of photo)

back. Also notice the woman's dress of plaid with full skirt and probably crinolines with tight bodice with lines of ruffles, white long gloves, white collar. Her hair style is also typical of the period.

Photos #5 and #6 are the front and back of a photo dating to the mid-1860's. Notice the slightly rounded corners of the

card stock with the addition of line framing the photo. The woman's apparel is of checked cloth, with full sleeves with slashes and wearing half-mitts, distinctive of the time as is her hair style pulled tight to the back with a central part. The girls' dress mirrors the woman's and the boy's full sleeve shirt is also distinctive. The reverse advertises that the photographer has negatives for additional prints.

Photos #7,8 and #9 are two interesting photos of Civil War veterans. Photos #7 and #8 are the front and

back of the same photo with remnants of a revenue stamp on the back that provides the time frame of 1864-1865. Notice the rounded card corners on the double lined card stock. The veteran is wearing an army great coat. His name is on the back but sloppily written and needs further research for identification. The photo was taken in Illinois. He is identified by the photo album owner as her husband's civil war bunk mate. Her husband was in

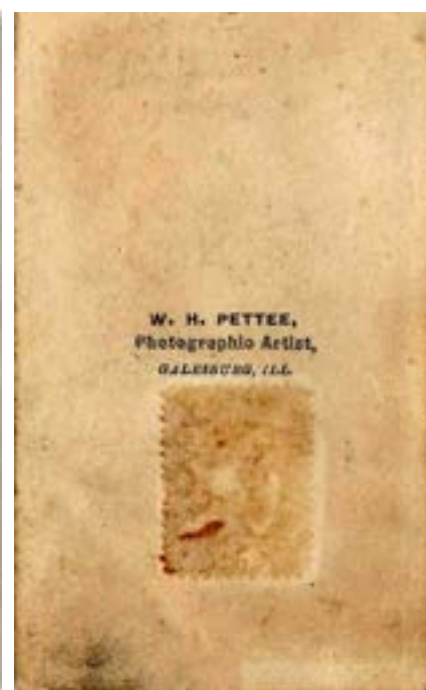


Photo #7 and #8 Civil War Veteran with stamp on back



Photo #9

an Illinois regiment and then two Illinois reserve units.

Photo #9 is a carte-de-visite with a cut out round photo of the subject pasted in the center of a fancy cartouche, a type used for a short period in the late 1860's. The subject is named with an album note that he died at Gettysburg. He was in an Indiana regiment and was killed at the chaotic Wheat Field engagement 2 July 1863. The actual photo obviously pre-dates 1863 and is the early paper type. Notice the brownish color and the fading that has occurred. He is wearing a frock coat with a velvet collar. His hat may be military but as yet unidentified.

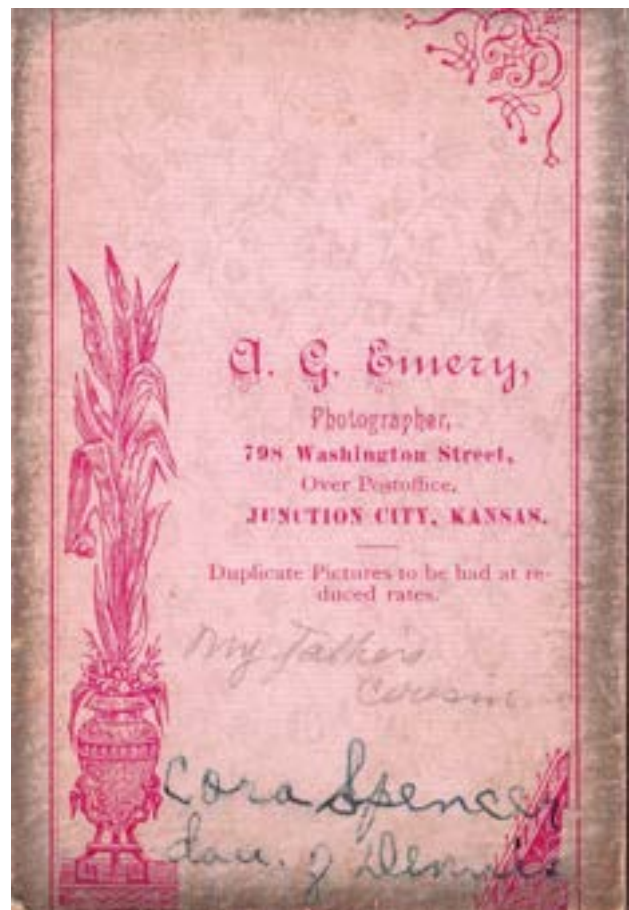
Photo #10 on this page is from the 1870's. The named gentleman is wearing a silk double-breasted jacket with satin lapels, plaid vest and trousers, and a



Photo #10



Photo #11 and #12 (back of photo)



Homburg hat – all indicative of the time period. Notice the increased clarity of the image, the double lines around the photo and the rounded card corners.

Photos #11 and 12 on page 10 are the front and back of a named woman in a photo from the 1870's. Notice her dress with fitted long bodice, fancy cuffs with buttons, separate wide over-the-shoulder collar, cameo broach and small earrings typical of the era. Notice also that the image is very clear, somewhat glossy and is printed as an oval. Photographers developed new ways of printing an image over time. The reverse is a fancy back advertising the photographer and studio in Junction City.

Photos #13 and #14 are the front and back of a named young woman taken in the mid to late 1880's. Notice the fine

glossy finish, clarity and the use of studio props. She is wearing a bustle with a fitted top bodice typical of the era. The back is a very fancy photographer's advertisement.

Cartes-de-visite went out of fashion in the late 1880's and were supplanted by cabinet cards produced the same way but with larger photos and card stocks. These were popular through the end of the 19th century and into the 20th and waned off as people obtained box cameras to take their own snapshots. Cabinet cards are typically about 4.25" X 6.5" and are called as such as they were suitable for placing on shelves or in glass-fronted cabinets for display. Photo #15 is an example of a cabinet card taken just before or just after 1890 in Washington, Kansas, a few years before the family concerned left for the West Coast. The



Photo #13 and #14 (back of photo)



Photo #15

toddler on the right is the author's maternal grandmother sitting with her older sister. Notice the photographer's name and location printed on the front. This is a nice example of the fit of photographic evidence with genealogical information but also with apparel as the girls' dresses are very typical of the time – a perfect provenance tri-ecta.

To ensure a perfect fit of photographic evidence with genealogical information be sure to get as much information as possible — such as:

- Photo type to establish date if not known
- Apparel styles to establish date
- Photographer's name and location
- Does the photo have a handwritten label?

Tintypes. Almost concurrent with paper photos, tintypes were introduced in the mid-1850's. They were very popular in the 1860's through the 1870's and continued much less so into the 20th century. Tintypes are produced on thin flexible iron sheets and do not contain tin. They were the cheap "polaroids" of their time that could be handed to patrons within minutes of exposure. They are produced as a direct positive by either a dry or wet process onto a chemically treated thin dark lacquered iron sheet. They often produced high quality detailed photos that gave the early paper photos good competition. They often suffer deterioration through oxidation, scratching or bending. They are often irregularly cut and are sometimes found encased in paper frames pasted onto carte-de-visite size card stock within a colored frame, but most often found alone.

Photo #16 is a named young man, probably taken about 1890. Notice the detachable starched collar with a small tie typical of the period. Notice also the fine quality of the photo and that it is mounted into an orange frame within an oval window then pasted onto card stock. This is one way in which some tintypes were finished off, suitable for album display.

Photos #17 and #18 are tintypes of two brothers with their spouses. Both date to the late 1850's. The men are brothers of Polly Jane Edgerton Davis in whose photo album these photos were found. Notice the brothers are wearing the same frock coat with a velvet collar, possibly provided by the photographer. The wife on the left is wearing a full dress, no crinolines, and a tie-on neck scarf. The wife on the right is wearing the high waisted checked cloth dress. The apparel for all four is typical of the late 1850's. Both couples are sitting on the same

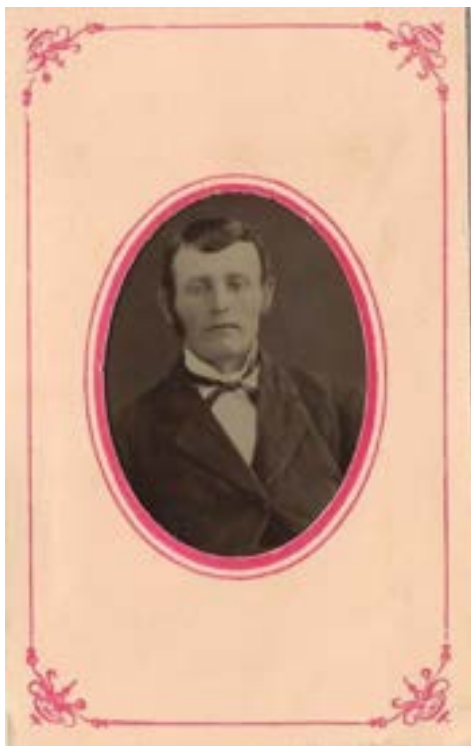


Photo #16

..Tintypes are produced on thin flexible iron sheets and do not contain tin. They were the cheap "polaroids" of their time that could be handed to patrons within minutes of exposure..

chairs with the same background and flooring. Notice that the brother and wife on the right with the small child are looking rather somber. The child in his wife's arms appears to be dead. It was quite common in the early days of photography to have photos taken of dead children, as a visual keepsake of their lost child. In Polly Edgerton's album the couple on the right is identified with the child's name, Alma. Ancestry trees for this couple list an unnamed infant who died in 1858.



Photo #17



Photo #18

The photo and apparel provenance are strong. The album notation provides the child's name.

To end on a higher note and just for fun, Photo #19 is a tintype from Polly Edgerton's album that remains an unresolved puzzle. The studio backdrop and linoleum flooring are the same as in several others of identified people taken in Lake county, Indiana. The five are a group of team mates, arms crossed, all jauntily wearing the same uniform for some unknown sporting activity...

baseball...
cycling...
badminton? Any
bright ideas???

If you have old photos in your possession, it is important to save them and to label them for future generations. That is the only way to give your descendants a glimpse into the past.

Scanning photos and storing them on your computer with regular backups is important.

Judy Regehr, Editor

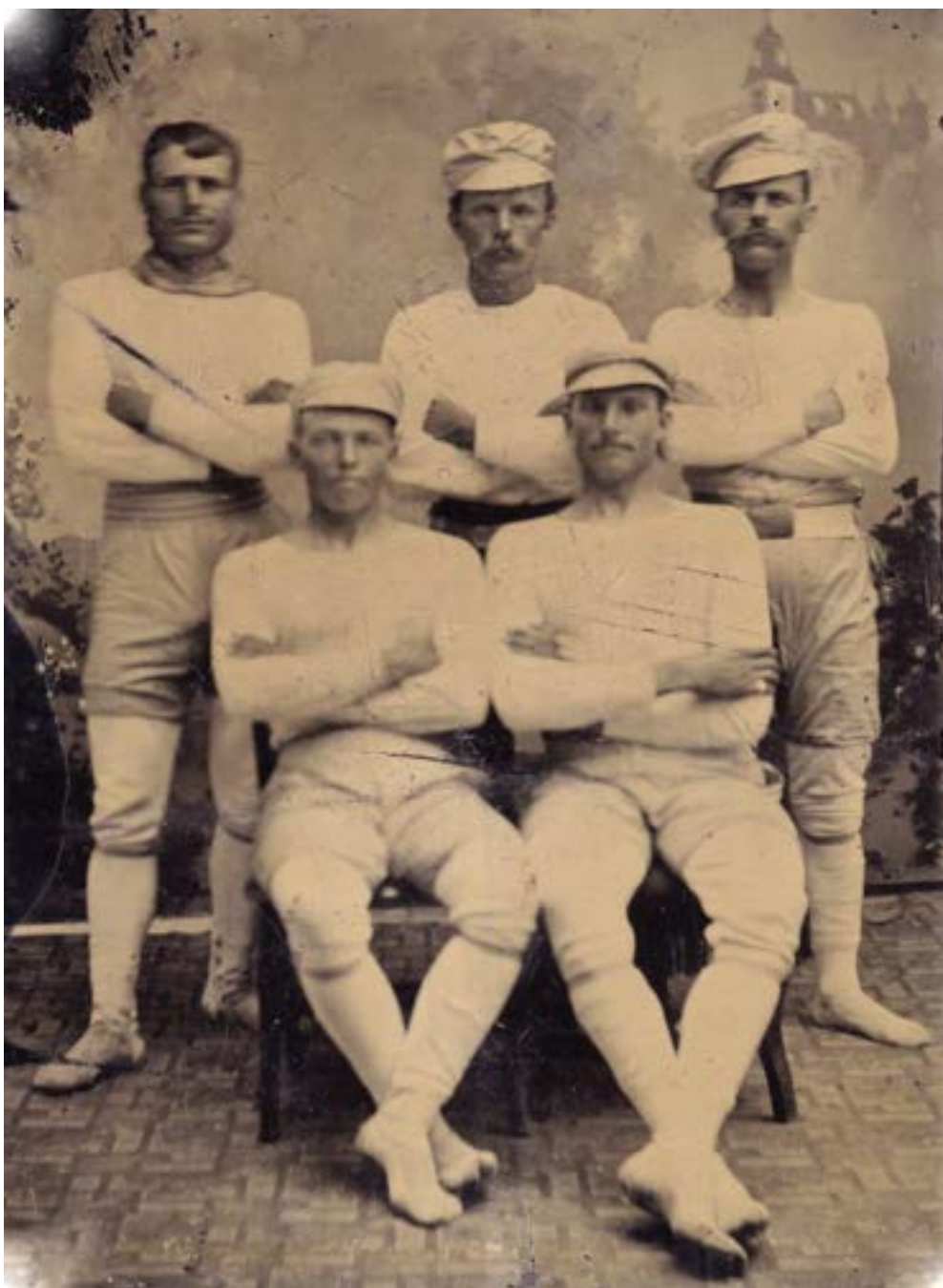


Photo #19
Jaunty Fellows.
Who are they?
Why are they
dressed in these
uniforms?

Resources on Establishing Photo Provenance:

Fashion: The Definitive History of Costume and Style. London, New York, Melbourne, Munich, Delhi: DK Smithsonian. 2012.

Tотора, Phyllis G. and Keith Eubank. Survey of Historic Costume, 5th edition. New York: Fairbank Books. 2010.

Graphics Atlas, www.graphicsatlas.org. This is an exhaustive premier resource for understanding the evolution of photographic technology and identifying time periods when photos were produced.

Notes by Marla Day describing clothing and identifying time frames for all Polly Edgerton Davis album photos.

Ancestry.com: Look for the “Barry Michie Family Tree” although I am no relation.

The GRANDMA Database of Mennonite Ancestry May Have Information for You

Do you have ancestral lines that can possibly be traced to Mennonite communities in Poland and Russia? If so, consider the GRANDMA Database of Mennonite Ancestry. Your family tree may already have been completed for you!

The most current version of GRANDMA is a database of over 1.4 million individuals, both living and deceased. It is not merely a database, but is designed to give you various kinds of information (if you are in the database) including:

- Ancestor charts (several variations)
- Descendant charts

- Compute the relationship between you and any other person in the database
- Individual information (as available, mainly from Mennonite church records) including Events/Facts, Children, Notes, Pictures, Siblings.

GRANDMA is available both online and on CD. If you would like to purchase it, go to this website:

<https://www.grandmaonline.org/gmolstore/pc/Purchase-Grandma-d4.htm>

Example of information on individuals in GRANDMA database. Note the starred columns contain further information.

Find	F3	Older	Younger	Add spouse	Add child	Add sibling	Add parents	Ancestor	Close
Name:	Agatha Regier							# 63896	
Father	Johann K. Regier							# 88573	
Mother	Anna Unruh							# 81838	
Spouse	Jacob Bernhard Edger							# 56115	
Events/Facts *	Children *	Notes *	Pictures	Media	Address	Names	Siblings *	To Do	
Male						FindGree.com			Has general source
Female									
Unknown		Age 90							
Event/Fact	Date				Location/Description	N	S	W	
Born	28 Aug 1891		in		Kansas		S		
Baptized	4 Jun 1900		in				S		
Married	28 Aug 1902		in		Moundridge, Kansas		S		
Died	24 Aug 1979		in		Hutchinson, Kansas				
Buried			in		Inman, Kansas				
Ref number					196ag				

The Oregon Trail Through Pottawatomie County, Kansas

By James E. Bradley

There were two Oregon Trail routes in northeast Kansas, the St. Joe Road and the Independence Road. The latter was known as the Oregon—California Trail because those were the destinations for the travelers who used it. The St. Joe Road was used by California bound travelers, also. **This story will be about the Independence Road as it passed through Pottawatomie County**, about the trail route's location, and will show the location of extant swales, or ruts, in Pottawatomie County.

In the early 1800s, explorers, trappers, and prospectors tramped out trails. It is understood that some of these trails were begun by animal migration. Then they were used by traders and trappers. In the mid-1800s these trails were exploited by the emigrants as they moved westward in the expansion of the United States. Eventually modern-day transportation arteries made use of these trails. The highways and railroads of modern America follow them because they tended to traverse the earth along the paths of least resistance. And it made the surveyor's job much easier.

The jumping off places where the emigrants began their journey were either St. Joseph, Missouri, for the St. Joe Road, or Westport Landing, Missouri, for the Independence Road. The emigrants arrived at these locations from points east. Some sailed up the Missouri River from St. Louis to where the river turned north. This was Westport Landing, now part of Kansas City, Missouri.¹ Kansas City today embraces the early town of Westport, which was built just east of the Missouri Line, not far from Independence. Yet, while Independence boomed in the 1840s, Westport did not. It wasn't until the 1850s that this river community became an outfitter's boomtown.

The trip could not start until there was sufficient grass on the prairie for grazing the animals. This dictated that the travelers depart the jumping off places in April. This gave them about six months to get to Oregon—2,000 miles away. There was the constant danger of floods slowing the travelers down as well as the ever-present threat of disease, cholera being a prominent sickness. It could come on quickly and the victim could die within twenty-four hours. It was contagious and could not be trusted. There is a cemetery in Pottawatomie County known as the “Cholera Cemetery,” but it is also known as “The ‘49er’s Cemetery.” See Figure 1 and 2.



Figure 1



Figure 2

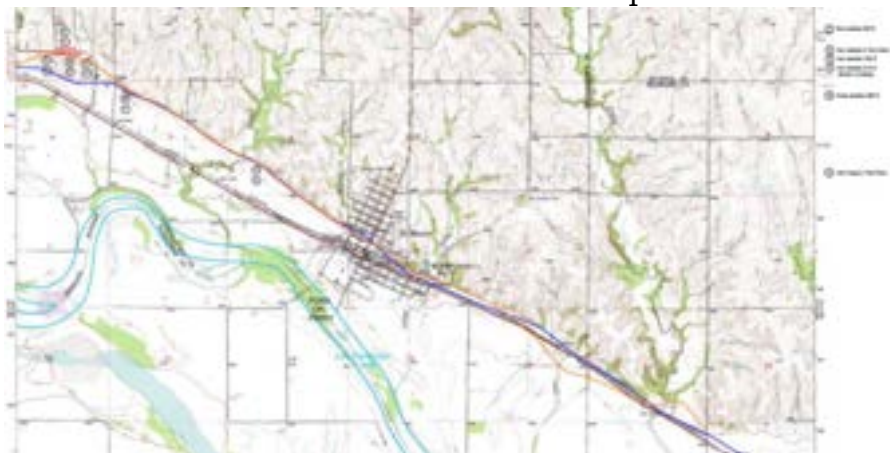
Another problem was that of firewood as they crossed the prairie plains. As the wagon trains departed the river valleys and headed into the plains, there were fewer trees. If your train was one of those that started late, there was a greater likelihood that the wood would be scarce and hard to find, used up by those ahead of you. This led to the use of alternate fuel sources for fires. One of these was dried buffalo manure, or “buffalo chips.” Gathering them was the job for the children as they walked along with the wagons.

The emigrants needed to proceed at a steady pace in order to get through the Rocky Mountains before cold weather and before the snow began to fly. In recognition of this fact, there is a large rock formation in Wyoming, known as Independence Rock. It got its name from the fact that if you were at this rock by the 4th of July, you had the best chance to make it on to Oregon before winter weather.

When the wagon trains left the jumping off point at Westport, they followed a portion of the Santa Fe Trail. This took them to a location near Gardner, Kansas, where the Oregon Trail branched and continued in a northwesterly direction. It crossed the Wakarusa River and continued on northwest. It crossed Mount Oread at Lawrence and turned more westerly to Topeka and a crossing known as Pappan’s Ferry. The ferry was located near where the railroad’s Great Overland Station now stands in North Topeka. The Pappan Ferry crossing of the Kansas River was often a choke point that emigrants bypassed. The ferry was a platform base mounted on three dugouts that could hold only one wagon at a time. The ferry was guided by a rope strung across the river. It was propelled by the operator using a long pole to push the ferry along.

Because of the Pappin choke point, many emigrants elected to continue westward along the south side of the Kansas River to the crossing at Uniontown, located near the present-day town of Willard. At the Uniontown crossing the water was shallower and the current was slower making for less risk. Uniontown was established in 1848 as a Potawatomi Indian Trading Post. It became a last chance stop on the Oregon Trail.

From the Uniontown crossing the Oregon Trail proceeded northwestward near present day Rossville and on toward the present town of St. Marys where there was a Potawatomi Indian Pay Station built in 1885. In this location the wagon trains made camp. From St. Marys the emigrants began their journey into the less populated part of their trip. The map, below, shows the location of extant swales using dashed (red) lines to show where the GPS recorded swales as the operator walked in them. There are several places where the swales can be seen from the county roadway. This is shown in the upper left corner of the Figure 3.



es where the swales can be seen from the county roadway. This is shown in the upper left corner of the Figure 3.

Fig 3. Portion of USGS map showing trail near St. Marys, Pottawatomie County, Kansas

The trail continued in a west-northwest direction. After about ten miles the emigrants would come to the Red Vermillion River where Louis Vieux had his toll crossing. The modern-day Oregon Trail Road is approximately the alignment of the historic Oregon Trail. Nearby this crossing are two cemeteries. One is the Vieux Family Cemetery. The other is the '49er Cemetery, also known as the Cholera Cemetery. The Cholera Cemetery is the location of the grave of T. S. Prather. It is interesting to note that in some writings this cemetery is referred to as Prather Grove Cemetery. Reference Figure 4.

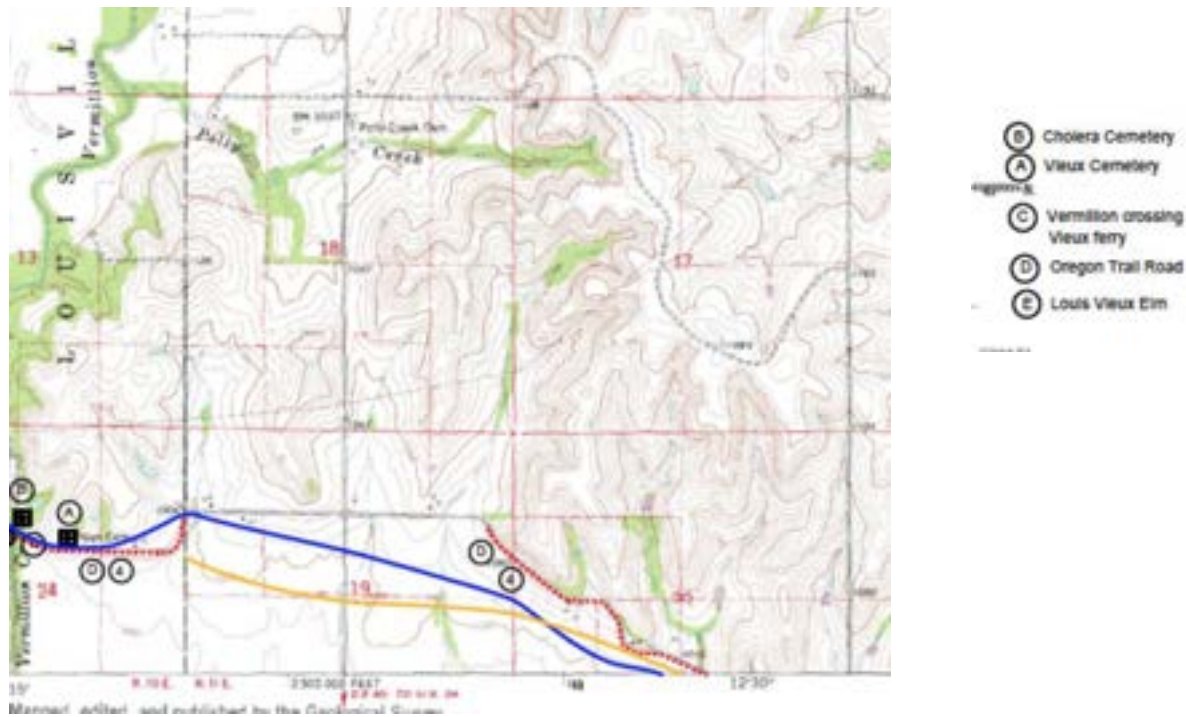
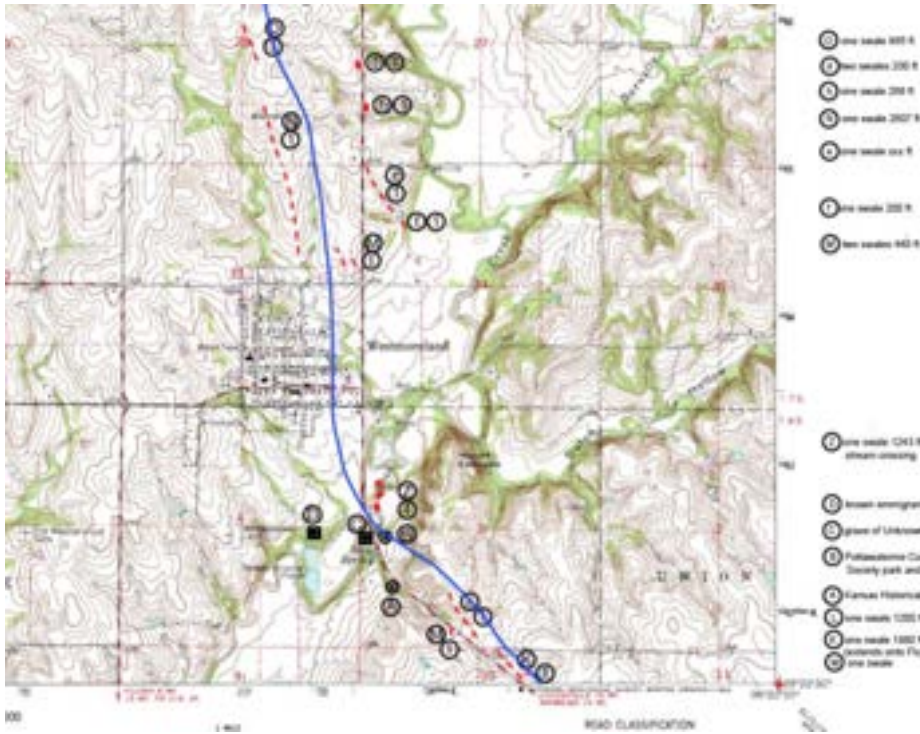


Figure 4. Portion of USGS map showing trail routing east of Louisville, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, at Red Vermillion/Vieux Crossing (near left edge).



Figure 5. Portion of USGS map showing trail near Westmoreland, Pottawatomie County, Kansas

Continuing along the trail today will expose the adventurer to several locations where there are swales (ruts) visible near the county roads. One such place is near the intersection of Kansas State Highway 99 (K99) and Christian Road about two miles south of Westmoreland. As the highway curves past this intersection, there are swales in the hay field on the west side of the highway. These swales continue, crossing K99 and then show on the north side of the highway. See Figures 5 and 6.



Referring now to Figure 6: As the pioneers continued their journey, they followed a more northwesterly direction. After traveling approximately 12 miles from the Vieux Crossing, the pioneers would come to the crossing of what was then called Cannonball Creek. Modern-day name for this creek is Rock Creek. It is located about one-half mile south of the town of

Westmoreland. This location was a campsite on the trail. There is a historical marker nearby. This is the location of the Scott Spring Oregon Trail Park which gets its name from the owner of the land that the park is sited on. There are springs in the nearby area which have been flowing since the days of the trail, years before the area was settled. These springs, and a trio of swales located in the pasture to the east of the springs, are registered on the National Register of Historic Places as well as the Kansas State's Register of Historic Places.

At this location is the Scott Springs Oregon Trail Park. There is a replica of a covered wagon and yoke of oxen which was made by a local artisan/metal worker. The dictionary defines an ox as: the male of the bovine species, that has been neutered and trained to do work. A pair of oxen is known as a yoke. The yoke that is hitched to the wagon tongue is known as the “wheel yoke.” They are the yoke directly responsible for steering the wagon. The other yokes of oxen are connected to the wagon via a chain that is attached to the wagon’s tongue and to the yoke on the neck of each pair of oxen. The oxen are guided by the a “Driver” who walked on the left side of the team. The oxen on the right side of the team were known as the “off ox” because they were on the side away from the Driver. The “off ox” cannot be so well seen by the Driver and may therefore get the worst of the footing. It is for that reason that the expression “off ox” has been used figuratively to designate a clumsy or awkward person.



Figure 7. Covered wagon and yoke of oxen replica, made by a local artisan.

Also, at the Scott Springs Park there is a burial of a one thousand year old Native American. The site is at the base of the flag pole and has a plaque with an inscription marking the place.

Continuing on from the Scott Springs Park, the trail passed through what would become the town of Westmoreland. In addition, there was a spring located in the hillside just about one mile north of the Scott Springs Park. It would be to the west side of present-day Westmoreland. It was another campsite.

The trail continued to the northwest. There are seven swales on a hillside about two and one-half miles northwest of the Scott Springs Park. Near these swales, on a slope overlooking the swales is the grave of S. M. Marshall. Marshall was a newly-wed from Wadesboro, Kentucky, and was a traveler on the trail to the gold fields in California. He contracted Cholera and was buried on the trail. He requested that he be buried facing Kentucky, where he had left his new bride. There is a small stone protruding from the ground that locates the grave. There is a wrought-iron fence around this stone to protect it from the cattle in the pasture. Figure 8 shows a replica of the S. M. Marshall grave marker setting next to the small stone. The original grave marker was removed from the grave and now resides in the Kansas State Historical Society Museum in Topeka, Kansas, where it is displayed. Figure 9 shows the seven swales on the hillside northwest of Westmoreland. Figure 10 is a map of the swale location north of Westmoreland.



Figure 8. The replica of the S.M. Marshall grave marker.



Figure 9. Photo showing seven swales located northwest of Westmoreland, Pottawatomie County, Kansas



Figure 10. Portion of USGS Quad map showing the Seven Swales and Marshall grave location.

The trail continues to the northwest, crossing the Pottawatomie-Marshall County line approximately one and one-half-mile west of present-day State Highway K-99. The Independence Road/Oregon-California Trail proceeds on to the northwest to the Alcove Spring Park which was a campsite. Near this location the trail crossed the Big

Blue River and proceeded northwestward on to near the Hanover Pony Express Station before crossing into Nebraska.

A few miles before the Hanover Pony Express Station there is a marker indicating the location where the St. Joe Road joined the Independence Road. It is marked with a stone monument.

End Notes

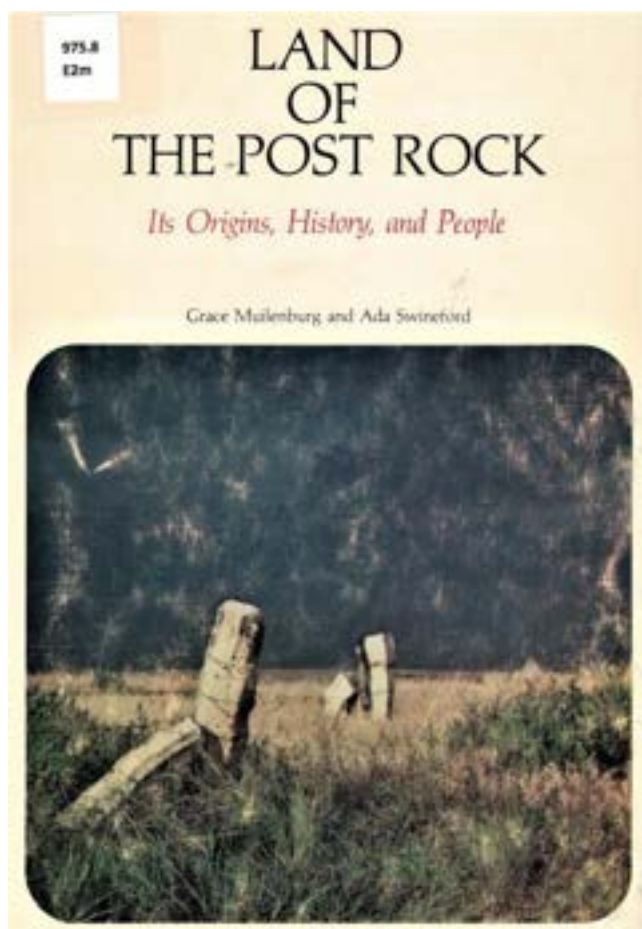
1. <https://washburn.edu/cas/art/cyoho/archive/AroundTopeka/curtiscemetery/PapanFerry.html>
2. Barry, Louise; "The Beginning of The West," 11 May 1834, p265.
3. Author's photo collection (Figures 1, 2, 7, 8, 9).
4. All map images (Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 10) are from a CD produced by the KANZA Chapter of OCTA and used with permission. Maps are USGS Quadrangle maps.

A word about the Author

James E. Bradley was born in Oklahoma, attended schools there, and graduated from Northwestern Oklahoma State University in 1959, with a BS in Math and Chemistry. He met his late wife, Marian E. Scott, while visiting an aunt in Manhattan. He is a Retired U. S. Air Force Lt. Colonel who lives on the Scott Farm south of Westmoreland, in Pottawatomie County, Kansas. The farm is the location of the Scott Springs Oregon Trail Park. There are swales in the Scott Farm pasture that are on the National Register of Historic Places. He has walked all the extant swales as a member of the KANZA Chapter of the Oregon—California Trails Association (OCTA) "Rut Nuts" when the swales segments were recorded on the Global Positioning System (GPS) database. This information was ultimately provided to the National Park Service for their use.

New Books at the Research Library

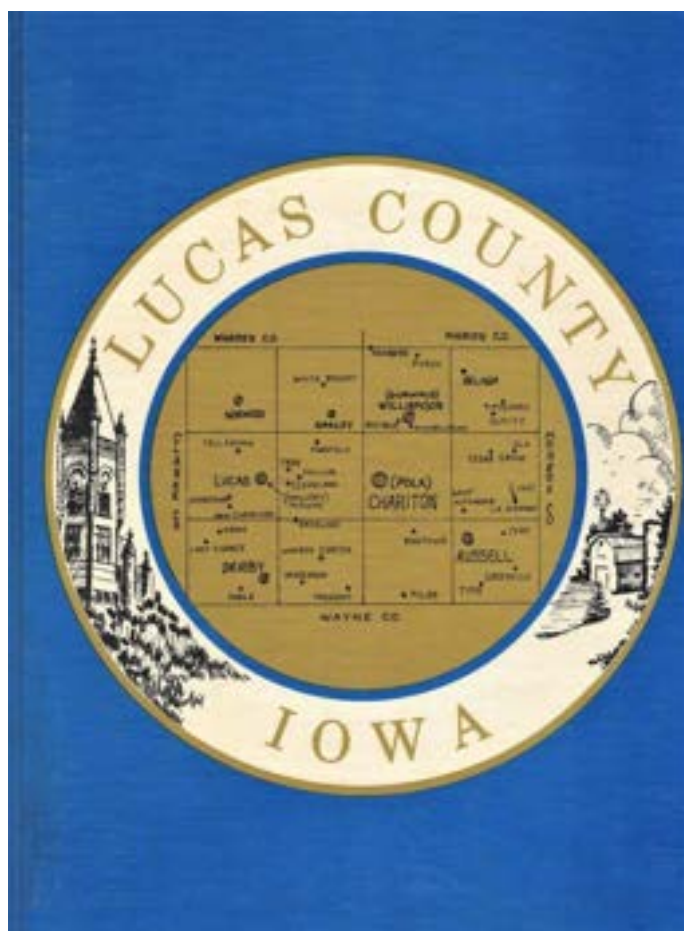
By Virginia Beddow



Land of the Post Rock: Its Origins, History, and People. Grace Muilenburg and Ada Swineford. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 1975.

Through determination, ingenuity, and skill, early settlers of north-central Kansas used a natural mineral resource, a ledge of limestone, so effectively that it became one of the keys to the area's development. This book weaves together geography, geology, history, and folklore of the post rock story. It is a fitting tribute to the spirit of pioneer settlers, and a major contribution to the preservation of the post rock landscape and heritage.

The book includes end notes, bibliography, and index of people, places, things.



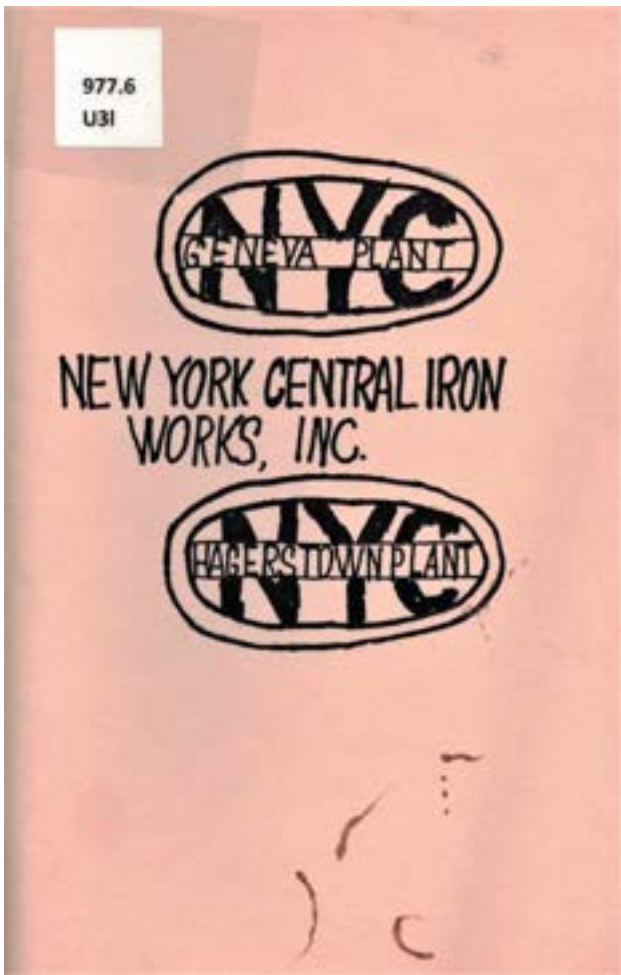
History of Lucas County, Iowa, 1978. Lucas County Genealogy Society. Marcelilne, Missouri: Walsworth Pub. Co. 1978.

This book was written as a labor of love by members of the Lucas County Genealogy Society with the help of the community. Chapter titles are: Early History, The Villages, Mining, Music, Red Haw Hill State Park, Stephens Forest, Political Parties, Cemeteries, Churches, Organizations, Business and Industries, Medical Histories, Attorneys, County and City Government, Schools, Agriculture, and Biographical Sketches, and Patrons.

The book includes many photographs and an index.

Cont. on next page.

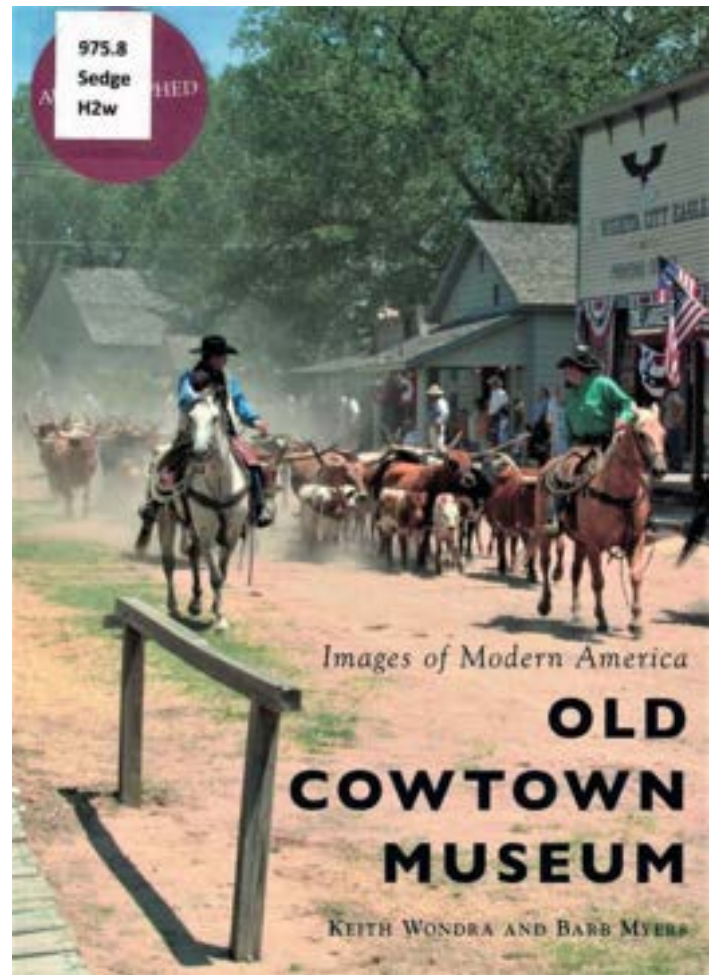
New Books, continued



New York Central Iron Works Company, 1853-1932. Helen R. Long. Manhattan, Kansas: Kinko's, 1986.

Helen Long completed this book that was researched and begun by her husband, James. This is the story of the company begun by William B. Dunning in Geneva, New York. Dunning who was known as the best and highest paid journeyman machinist in the middle 1800s, instilled in his employees the ideal to do the best work possible with the best equipment. The company produced heating boilers, steamboat engines, farm machinery, and mill machinery.

The appendix includes a partial list of stockholders and employees.



Images of Modern America: Old Cowtown Museum. Keith Wondra and Barb Myers. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2016.

From its beginnings of two buildings under the name Historic Wichita, Inc. on April 28, 1950, Cowtown has adapted itself to the times to survive. This book tells that story through nearly 200 photographs with informative captions. From the Hollywood version of the Old West, Cowtown added stories of Victorian Wichita, the role of agriculture in the development of Sedgwick County, and roles of women and minorities. The story of Cowtown chronicles an evolution from being a shrine to a tourist attraction, then a living history museum, and, finally, a western-themed museum. It is currently operated by the City of Wichita.

New Books, continued

Family Histories

Why They Left Ohio: To Start a New Life by Dick Haines. The Haines family from its departure from Greenfield, Ohio, in 1856 to death of Watson D. Haines, 1942.

Pioneer Days in Kansas by Mattie Mails Coons. Memories of the Mails family from its departure from Clarion County, PA in 1855 to early days in Kansas. Index.

Ancestors of Dudley Olney and Elaine Washburn. Elaine Washburn Olney. End notes and index.

Other New Books

Broughton Kansas, Portrait of a Lost Town, 1869-1966. Dr. M. J. Morgan and students in history classes at Kansas State University. Manhattan, Kansas: The Chapman Center for Rural Studies at Kansas State University, 2010.

Broughton, Kansas was once a flourishing town in the Republican River Valley, but the building of Milford Dam and Reservoir ended its existence. Even though it was a tiny place, its nearly one hundred year history is alive and revealing. Kansas State University students uncovered the stories of homesteaders and orchardists, Native Americans, gypsies, African American settlers, Mexican and Green rail workers, Civil War veterans, emigrant settlers of many nationalities, schoolteachers, stock raisers and bottomland farmers, country doctors, and entrepreneurs. It is based on over thirty interviews with former Broughton residents who generously shared their stories, photographs, diaries, scrapbooks, and time.

Hardbound book includes photographs,

fold-out images, end notes, and an index.

Index of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Morning Chronicle During the Period of 24 February 1927 Thru 7 February 1928 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas by Sy Ekart. Riley County Genealogical Society, 2018.

Index of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Other Items Printed in the Manhattan Mercury During the Period of 2 July 1961 Thru 31 December 1961 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas by Sy Ekart, Riley County Genealogical Society, 2018

Index of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Manhattan Mercury During the Period of 2 February 1958 Thru 8 August 1958 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas by Sy Ekart, Riley County Genealogical Society, 2018.

Index to Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Other Items Printed in the Manhattan Mercury During the Period of 10 August 1958 Thru 20 February 1959 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas by Sy Ekart, Riley County Genealogical Society, 2019.

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Manhattan Mercury During the Period of 22 February 1959 Thru 31 August 1959 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas by Sy Ekart, Riley County Genealogical Society, 2019.

The Welsh Patronymic Surname System. In vertical file.

**The John McCoy and Mary Jane Morrison Family
of the Elbow Community, Blue Township,
Pottawatomie County, Kansas**

By Sylvester C. Ekart with collaborative assistance from Mary McCoy Siegle (great-granddaughter of Daniel McCoy, brother of John McCoy, the subject of this history) and research assistance by Theresa Wilson and Marcia Schuley

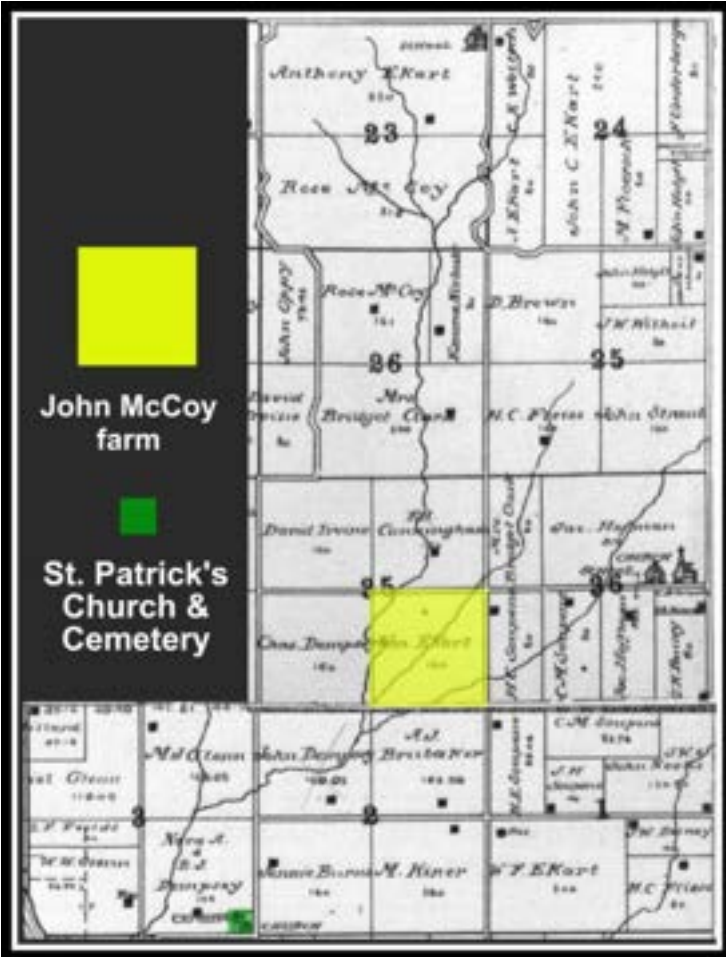
Author's note: I am the great grandson of John Ekart who homesteaded an eighty acres tract upstream on Elbow Creek from John and Daniel McCoy. Later John Ekart purchased railroad land and added to the homestead. After John's death in 1890 Anthony Ekart expanded the holdings. In 1910 Anthony moved to a farm east of Flush, Kansas. Some years after he moved to Flush, the Ekart land on the Elbow was owned by Mary McCoy Siegle's father, John H. McCoy, and uncle, Donald McCoy. Today the Ekart farm is owned by the Nelson family.

At one time in my life I was in Korea, away from my home in Manhattan, not knowing if I would ever again see that Manhattan home. I have always been interested in the early settlers who left their homes in Austria and Ireland and came to America. My experience In Korea enhanced my desire to learn more about the settlers of the Flush and Elbow communities who were so far away from their former homes. One of those early settlers was John McCoy, native of Ireland and stonemason who supervised the building of the first St. Patrick's church on the Elbow. Though the Ekarts were members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Flush, at times they attended St. Patrick's. My father and mother and two of my siblings are buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery on the Elbow. John McCoy and his wife, Mary Jane, lie in an unmarked grave in that cemetery. It seemed only proper that John and Mary's memory should be preserved in some way and that an effort be made to mark their grave. The result of that desire to remember them is the history that follows.

Sy Ekart

Sy Ekart

John McCoy's farm was just northeast of the St. Patrick's church and cemetery. The map, produced in 1905, shows the land owned by Wm. Ekart, who bought it from John's estate in 1904. John's brother, Daniel McCoy, died in April of 1903 and Daniel's farm, north of John's a short distance, can be seen labeled "Rose McCoy' (his widow). Mrs. Bridget Clark, whose property was between John's and Daniel's, was a niece of theirs.



John McCoy was born on 11 November 1822 in Ireland; he died on 25 December 1903 at his home in the Elbow Community. He married Mary Jane Morrison in Ireland. Mary Jane was born, according to various records, somewhere between 1828 and 1832. According to the census of 1900, John came to the U.S. in 1859. His wife and two daughters, Ann and Mary, were here in Kansas with him at least by April of 1864, when their daughter Sarah was born [27] [7]. In addition to Sarah, daughters Helen, Anna, and Elizabeth, and son Joseph were born in the Elbow community to John and Mary Jane.

According to one newspaper's obituary for John, the family spent several years in Scotland; they may have been in Pennsylvania before coming to the Elbow community, as was stated in another notice of his death [1] [3] [4].

John applied for citizenship in December of 1859 and was granted his citizenship in September of 1868 [11] [12]. He listed his occupation as stonemason in the Kansas census of 1865. Mary Grady Irvine, a member of St. Patrick's Church, reports that John McCoy supervised the building of the first church, which was 20 feet by 30 feet and built of stone. That original church building faced west in contrast to the second, which faced the east. [6]

By the 1870 U.S. census, his occupation was farming; he acquired 160 acres of land, described as the Southeast Quarter of Section 35, in Township 9 of Range 8. This land is located northeast of the St. Patrick's Cemetery. The Kansas Agricultural censuses of 1875 and 1895 give an interesting and detailed look at the farm he established on that

land. John's farm was described in 1875 as being 160 acres of which 115 acres were cultivated, 160 acres were fenced with 250 rods of hedge and 700 rods of wire, the value of the farm and improvements was \$7,000, and he owned machinery with a value of \$50. In 1894 he planted 26 acres of winter wheat, in 1895 he planned to plant 70 acres of corn, 25 acres of oats and 1 acre of Irish potatoes. He had 20 acres of prairie fenced, he harvested 5 tons of prairie hay in 1894, he owned 12 horses, 1 milch cow and 1 other kind of cattle, he sold or slaughtered animals having a value of \$40, he had 50 bearing apple trees and 12 not bearing cherry trees, he had a $\frac{1}{4}$ acre vineyard and he owned 1 dog [9]. The land was purchased after John's death by William Ekart in 1904 [32].

In June of 1900, the *Manhattan Mercury* reported that "John McCoy's residence and contents on the Elbow was burned down last Sunday while the family were at church." Despite the severe loss and lack of insurance, with the resilience so often seen in people facing disaster, a



new house was being built by the end of October, and he and his daughter moved in just after the New Year [29] [30] [31].

John's death in 1903 during dinner on Christmas Day was reported to have been caused by his strangling on an orange seed. A notice in another paper reported that he died of apoplexy. Mary Jane died of cancer in St. Margaret's Hospital at Kansas City on 22 October 1896. They are buried on the east side of the cemetery in the lot next to John's brother Daniel McCoy [1] [3] [4] [5] [10].

John and Mary Jane's children were:

(1) **Ann McCoy** who is listed in the 1865 Census as being 12 years of age and born in Ireland. Though the 1865 census does not specify relation to head of household, an Irish baptismal record dated 10 March 1853 supports the theory that she was John and Mary Jane's daughter. Ann McCoy disappears from the records after 1865. She is not listed among John McCoy's surviving heirs when his estate was probated in 1904 [7].

(2) **Mary McCoy** was born about 1858/59 in Scotland according to the 1870 Federal Census and the 1875 Kansas Census. Mary disappears from the records after 1875. Rachel McCoy, daughter of Daniel McCoy and first cousin of Mary McCoy reports in John H. McCoy family notes that Mary ran off with a circus. No evidence has been located to confirm or refute this family story. However when her father's estate was probated in 1904, her sister Elizabeth stated that she had been "continuously absent without her relatives or friends receiving any intelligence from or concerning her during all of said time" and that to the best of her knowledge, Mary McCoy was dead. Her share of the estate (approximately \$1000) could then be divided among her surviving siblings." [7] [8] [9] [17].

(3) **Sarah McCoy** was born on 29 April 1864, and died in St. Francis Hospital at Topeka, Kansas on 4 August 1931. She is buried in Mount Calvary Cemetery, Topeka. Sarah was a schoolteacher, having taught in Pottawatomie and Shawnee Counties and in Colorado [13] [27].



Mallon Family Circa 1942-1947. Front: James (Jimmy), Archie, Hazel Mallon Bechtel, **Annie McCoy Mallon**. Standing: Leo, John, Hilda Mallon Rowe, Ruth Mallon Fitzpatrick. (Cecil Missing)



Mallon Family Circa 1948. Front: Archie, Leo, Annie McCoy Mallon, John, Cecil. Standing: Hazel Mallon Bechtel, Ruth Mallon Fitzpatrick, Hilda Mallon Rowe.

(4) **Helen McCoy** was born on 16 December 1865, she died on 6 January 1949 in Los Angeles, California, and is buried in Calvary Cemetery, Los Angeles. Helen was a schoolteacher in Kansas, Oregon, and Washington. A 1940 record lists Helen as a widow, but no record of a marriage has been located [14] [15] [33].

(5) **Joseph McCoy** was born on 10 July 1869, he died on 29 May 1916 at Eureka, Utah, he is buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Salt Lake City, Utah, and his sister Sarah saw to his burial. He was married on 10 January 1905 at Holy Cross, Kansas to Anna Reilly. Joseph and Anna were divorced in 1911. Joseph was a contractor and builder. [16] [17] [18].

(6) **Anna McCoy** was born on 8 September 1871, she died on 16 April 1951, and is buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Ogden, Kansas [2] [20]. She was married on 25 November 1891 at St. Patrick's Church, Elbow community to James Joseph Mallon. James Joseph was born on 18 June 1867 at Ogden, he died on 19 July 1948 at Ogden, and is buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Ogden [19]. Anna and James had nine children:

(a) Ruth M. Mallon born 1892, died 1962, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Junction City, Kansas, she married John M. Fitzpatrick 1885-1948.

(b) Hilda Teresa Mallon born 29 August 1894, died 17 April 1979, and buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Ogden, Kansas. She married Robert James Rowe 1883-1970. Robert Rowe, son of Hilda and Robert Rowe, was wounded during World War II. James Rowe, another of their sons, served in Korea during that conflict. Philip James Enlow, son of Bernice Rowe and Walter E. Enlow, and grandson of Hilda and Robert Rowe, gave his life in Vietnam on 1 November 1969.

(c) Leo Willard Mallon born 23 August 1897, died 23 May 1961, and buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Ogden. He married Isabelle Sophia Thomas born 1907, died 1933 as result of childbirth, buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Ogden.

(d) Hazel Elizabeth Mallon born 23 September 1898, died 17 December 1965, buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, Junction City, Kansas. She married Joseph Bechtel 1883-1965.

(e) James Archie Mallon born 9 January 1901, died 24 June 1969 at Reno, Nevada.

(f) Cecil C. Mallon born 25 June 1906, died 12 June 1976 at Salina, Kansas, buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Ogden. He married (1) Pearl Law and (2) Francine Lewis.

(g) Mary (May) Mallon born about 1907/11, died 20 December 1922, and buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Ogden. Mary's obituaries give her age as 12 or 15 years. [23] [24].

(h) John F. Mallon born 11 November 1912, died 25 January 1992 at Cheyenne, Wyoming, married Margaret Eunice Borst 1911-1989.

(i) Raymond Mallon born 6 July 1914, died 2 September 1916, and buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Ogden [19] [20].

(7) **Elizabeth Rae "Lizzie" McCoy**, born 20 March 1873, died 24 June 1953 and is buried in Calvary Cemetery, Los Angeles, California. She was married to William P. Sharman. Elizabeth was baptized on 4 May 1873; her sponsors were Daniel McCoy and Maria Conroy. Elizabeth studied photography and for a time worked in Kansas City. By 1900 she was living in Oregon and was making dresses and tailored suits and also teaching dressmak-

ing. By 1910 Elizabeth was living in California and by 1940 she was joined in California by her sister Helen [15] [21] [22] [28] [33].

A more detailed account of John and Mary Jane McCoy and their descendants has been compiled by the author. "The John and Mary Jane Morrison McCoy Family of the Elbow Community of Pottawatomie County, Kansas" can be found in the Riley County Genealogical Society Library.

References for "The John and Mary Jane Morrison Family" Article:

[1] Manhattan Republic, 31 December 1903.

[2] Manhattan Mercury Chronicle, 12 April 1951.

[3] Manhattan Nationalist, 31 December 1903.

[4] Manhattan Mercury, 6 January 1904.

[5] Westmoreland Recorder, 31 December 1903 and Wheaton Exponent, 8 January 1904.

[6] A History of St. Patrick's Church and Cemetery, by Mrs. Alex Grady Irvine, 1961.

[7] Kansas State Census of 1865 of Blue Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas.

[8] U.S. Census of 1870 of Blue Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas.

[9] Kansas State Censuses of 1875 & 1895 of Blue Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas (Population and Agricultural schedules).

[10] Manhattan Nationalist, 30 October 1896.

[11] Riley County U.S. District Court of Naturalization 1859-1943, Bk 1, Vol 1, Riley Co. Genealogical Society.

[12] Riley County U.S. District Court Records of Naturalization 1859-943, Book A-2, 1866-1892, Riley County Genealogical Society.

[13] Topeka Daily State Journal, 5 August

1931.

[14] Manhattan Mercury, 9 Apr 1890, Elbow News April 5.

[15] Records of Calvary Cemetery, Los Angeles, California.

[16] St. Marys (Kansas) Star, 12 January 1905.

[17] Records of the Probate Court of Pottawatomie County, Kansas.

[18] Manhattan Daily Nationalist, 5 June 1916.

[19] Manhattan Mercury Chronicle, 19 July 1948.

[20] Manhattan Mercury Chronicle, 18 April 1951.

[21] Baptism Records Seven Dolores Church, Manhattan, Kansas.

[22] U.S. Census of 1910 Salinas Ward 2, Monterey, California.

[23] Junction City (Kansas) Daily Union, 20 December 1922.

[24] Junction City (Kansas) Daily Union, 21 December 1922.

[25] The Junction City (Kansas) Union, 14 February 1957.

[26] Manhattan Mercury, 4 November 1956.

[27] Death Certificate of Sarah McCoy, 4 August 1931.

[28] Weekly Rogue River Courier, Grants Pass Oregon, 06 Dec 1900 pg 1.

[29] Manhattan Mercury, 20 June 1900 pg 1.

[30] Manhattan Mercury, 31 October 1900 pg 5.

[31] Manhattan Mercury, 02 January 1901 pg 5.

[32] Register of Deeds, Pottawatomie County, Kansas.

[33] U.S. Census 1940 Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California.

A Stone for John and Mary Jane McCoy

Many members of Catholic parishes in Manhattan have relatives buried in St. Patrick's cemetery. These include several generations of the McCoy family. Some people may not be aware there used to be a church located at the north end of the cemetery lot, built by and serving the rural Catholic community in the Elbow Creek area where many Irish Catholics had settled. One of those Irish Catholic settlers was John McCoy.

As noted in Sy Ekart's article about John McCoy and his family, John was a stonemason, and supervised the 1864/65 building of the first church (replaced in 1883 by the building pictured here, and by a third when the second burned.) The last church was taken down in 1938 after St. Patrick's parish was closed in 1928 and merged with Seven Dolors in Manhattan. John McCoy and his wife Mary Jane Morrison lie in a lot right next to his brother, Daniel. While there is a sizeable monument on the grave of Daniel McCoy and his wife (my great grandparents), there is no stone at all in memory of John and Mary Jane. Sy Ekart noted this absence and suggested there ought to be a grave marker for the builder of the origi-

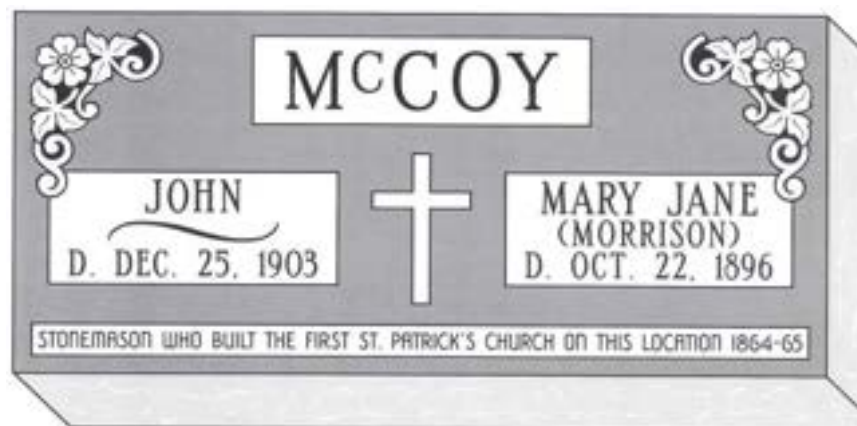
nal church.

Edna (Mallon) Pontillo, a great-granddaughter of John McCoy, and I are heading a project to raise approximately \$2,000 needed to purchase and install a gravestone (see drawing). Donations of any amount will be gratefully received and checks may be made out to *John and Mary J. McCoy Gravestone Fund* and mailed to Pat McCoy (co-sexton of the cemetery) at Box 1704, Manhattan, Kansas 66505-1704. If you have a PayPal account, you may direct a donation to jmjmccoystone@sbcglobal.net. Please note: The project is not a registered 501c3 organization, and contributions to this fund are NOT tax deductible.

We'll periodically update those interested via a Facebook page. Search for "John and Mary Jane McCoy Gravestone Project."

Please feel free to contact me with any questions at marysiegle@sbcglobal.net. Thank you for helping us preserve evidence of our historic Manhattan pioneers.

Mary McCoy Siegle



13824B19A

One Hundred Years Ago — *Manhattan Nationalist*

The War Ended And we celebrated our returning soldiers. Clippings by Sherry Butler

Harry Slocum at Funston.

After two years Harry Slocum arrived home last Sunday from far-away France. Harry enlisted on May 4, two years ago, and with the air service has spent 21 months in that foreign land, and was there early enough to pass through many of the experiences and hardships that comes to a soldier in time of war, but comes out of it all with a smile and a cheer.

Dr. Cave Opens Shop.

Dr. R. R. Cave, after nearly two years' service with the British army, having answered the first call for medical help that came to this country from the Allied army, announces to old friends and patrons that his office is again open. He will be associated with Dr. J. C. Wilhoit, in the Wilhoit offices in the Marshall Building. For the present the latter will only be at home on certain days, while Dr. Cave expects to give his undivided attention to his practice, and his many friends will find his "ready to go" when duty calls.

Where Is Mrs. Stevens.

A few days ago, Dr. Lyman received a letter from Mrs. Nellie Pillsbury Martin, who used to be a Manhattan girl, but is now located in Berkeley, Cal., where she is doing work in one of the Government hospitals.

Among her patients, she came across a young soldier who has no home and no relatives unless it may be an aunt, a sister of his father, a Mrs. Stevens, whose maiden name was Turner. His name is George Turner. Anyone that can furnish any information in regard to this lady will confer a great favor on a lone soldier boy.

Mrs. Stevens formerly lived in Manhattan.

WELCOMED HOME

LT. COL. FRANK AND HIS MEN
THE GUESTS OF MANHATTAN
LAST NIGHT AT BANQUET
AND RECEPTION

THOUSANDS GREETED THE MEN

"We are Glad to be Back" Said
Every Man as he was Wel-
comed Home by Friends
and Relatives

Tuesday evening proved another gala night in the history of Manhattan when Lt. Col. George J. Frank and the men of the 117th Ammunition Train were welcomed home. All plans and arrangements were carried out as nearly as possible as the previous preparations had been announced.

About 7:10 the long deep blasts from the whistle at the Electric Power plant announced the coming of the Interurban car which was bringing the men in the city.



LIEUT. COL. GEORGE J. FRANK
Commander of the Kansas Ammunition Train.

from Camp Funston. The car was routed to the corner of 2nd and Poyntz where the parade started, led by the Manhattan City Band. Lt. Col. Frank at the head of the 60 brave young men went west on Poyntz to 8th St. then north to Leavenworth St. to the Presbyterian church where a fine spread had been prepared for them.

Calendar of Events

Sunday, June 23, 2:00 p.m.

Native Stone Scenic Byway

By Mary Mertz, Manhattan Public Library, 629 Poyntz, Manhattan, Kansas. This presentation highlights the Native Stone Scenic Byway (NSSB) that covers a 75 mile route from just east of Dover, Kansas, to the Konza Prairie south of Manhattan on Highway 177. Please refer to the November issue of *Kansas Kin* for an article by Mary Mertz to guide you on a road trip.

Sunday, July 28, 2:00 p.m.

Preserving Your Family's Photographic Legacy

By Tom Parish. Manhattan Public Library, 629 Poyntz, Manhattan, KS

Saturday, August 24, 2019

Genealogy & History Fair, Pottorf Hall, CICO Park, Manhattan, KS

By Riley Co. Genealogical Society, Riley Co. Historical Museum, and Riley Co. Preservation Alliance. Free admission.

- Classroom Presentations
- Information Tables - *genealogy societies, museums, history projects, family projects and more*
- "Kansas History Book Corner" Meet authors throughout the day and books available for sale

We invite organizations to participate in the 2019 fair. There is no charge for a display table.

All table registrations must be returned by August 5, 2019. Call the RCGS Li-

In Memoriam

Patricia O'Brien

Historical Plat Books

Did you know that historical 1881 plat books are available online? You can find the link on the Riley County Genealogical Society website or go directly to them at this web address (which takes you directly to Riley County):

<https://www.kansasmemory.org/item/224007>

The Kansas Historical Society has made these county atlases available. If your ancestors immigrated to Kansas in the 1870's as so many did, you may be able to find the original tract of land that they purchased.

brary at 785-565-6495 to register. Check library open hours before calling.

All Riley County Genealogical Society programs are free and open to the public.

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

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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.

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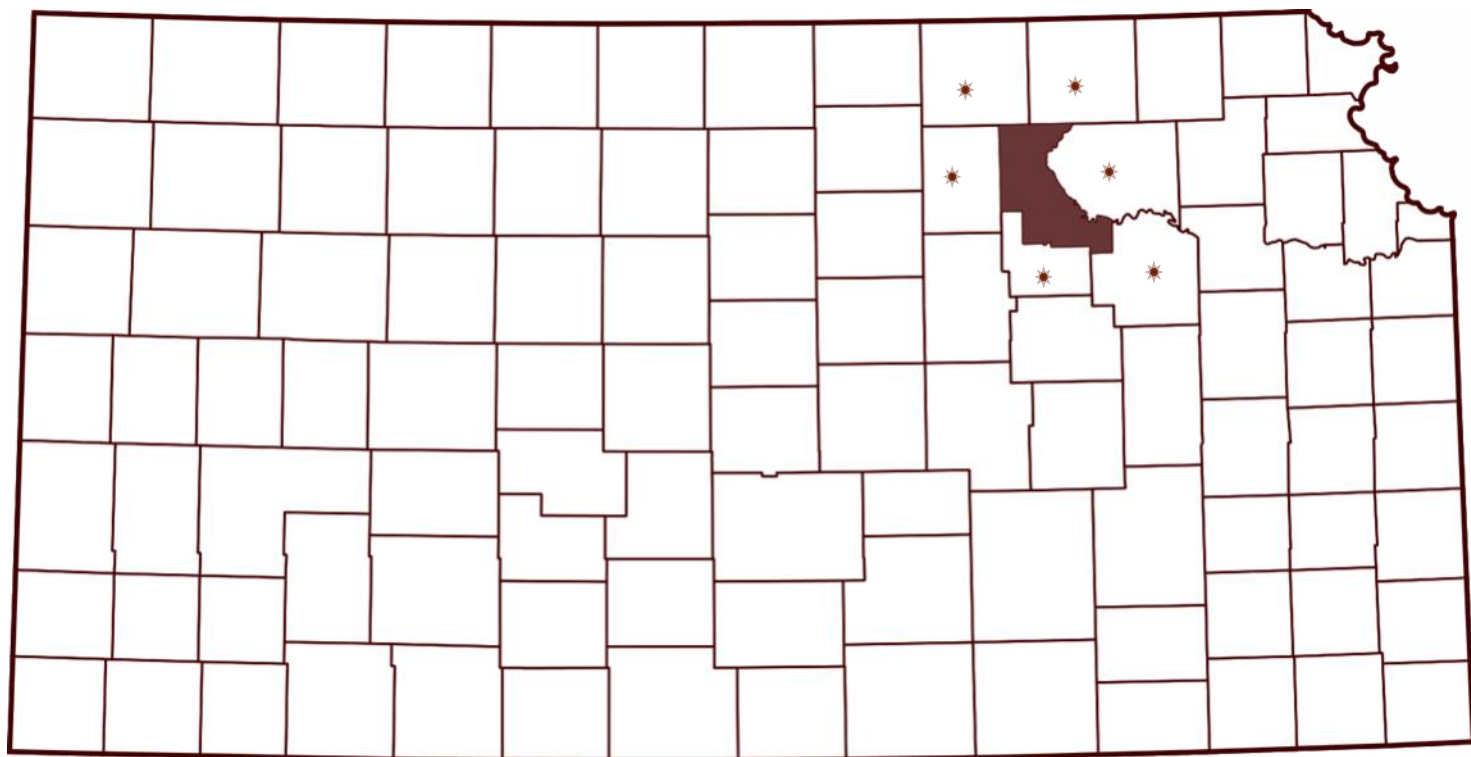




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Kansas Kin

A semi-annual publication of Riley County Genealogical Society
November 2019 Vol. 57, No. 2



Charles Conroy, the Farmer and Stockman

Elbow Community, Pottawatomie County, Kansas

Photo courtesy of the Riley County Historical Society & Museum



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,

It is a pleasure to welcome you to the November 2019 edition of *Kansas Kin*. We continue with articles of historical, research and general interest. I once again encourage readers that if you have an itch to write, please consider submitting an article and if possible include photos. Guidelines are on the inside back cover. You are not limited to topics about Riley County.

I also draw your attention to:

- (1) Public presentations at the Manhattan Public Library on a variety of topics held at 2:00 on Sunday afternoons at the end of the month; these are announced in the press, our website and the FYI newsletter.
- (2) The Round Table at Aggieville's Blue Stem Bistro every third Friday of the month from 10:00 to 11:30 open to the public. We have beginners to advanced researchers and have a good time on topics/problems people bring to discuss.
- (3) First Friday morning RCGS Members' workshops at the RCGS Library on a number of research and other topics.
- (4) The Annual RCGS Meeting at the Zeandale Community Church 4 November 2019, 6:00 to 8:30. The meeting begins with a short business meeting and annual report followed by dinner by the ladies of Zeandale Church and concludes with a presentation by Sy Ekart, prolific author, on growing up in Manhattan in the 1940's and '50's. Dinner reservations are \$15.00 to be made by October 29th at the RCGS Library, 2005 Claflin Road.

Also, please let others know about the benefits of RCGS membership that include not only receiving *Kansas Kin* but also on-line access to our growing data base connecting to articles and records, many of which are digitized for Riley and surrounding counties. We have about a million names in our surname search. Please check out our website: <http://www.rileycgs.com>.

Barry Michie

President, RCGS



Sarah Miller: 19th Century Life Journey Pennsylvania To Kansas — a Baptismal Certificate

One of the joys of family history is coming into possession of heirlooms belonging to ancestors. Some items are often called “ephemera” in library and museum collections. The older they are the more remarkable is their survival. The case in point is a fragile birth and baptismal certificate of an ancestress, Sarah Miller, who was born 20 January 1806 near Green Springs, Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. The certificate is a fancy fill-in-the-blanks woodblock printed form with decorative angels and cherubim hand-colored with water colors. It shows evidence of folding, and despite deterioration of the paper, stains and a few holes, is fully legible.

After marriage in 1828 to Christian Troup in Pennsylvania, Sarah’s life’s journey took her from a comfortable natal home westward into the expanding frontier - first Indiana and then in 1837 into newly opened areas of Iowa with her United Brethren preacher-missionary husband, Christian Troup.

Sarah’s father was Ludwig “Lewis” Miller, a wealthy landowner, distiller and Revolutionary War patriot who had survived capture after the 1776 Battle of Long Island. Lewis provided land for a church next to the adjoining cemetery now known as the Zion Reformed Church Graveyard in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Both Ludwig and Sarah’s mother Anna Barbara Meyer are buried in that cemetery. Lewis left generous inheritances to his children. Christian Troup also had received generous inheritances from his Maryland family that combined with

Sarah’s provided financial support as the couple moved west, often into otherwise
Continued on next page



The Conroy Families of Elbow Community, Pottawatomie County and Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas

Researched by Sylvester C. Ekart with masterful assistance of Marci Schuley of the Riley County (Kansas) Genealogical Society and Linda Henderson of the Manhattan (Kansas) Public Library.

Two Conroy families were among the earliest settlers in the Elbow Community. They were the James and John Conroy families. In about 1870, another Conroy also named James settled in Manhattan. A fourth Conroy, named Owen may have been in the Manhattan area as his sister from Brooklyn, New York was looking for him. Owen, according to his sister, died in Manhattan in the time period of 1884 to 1886 (1). No other record has been located to substantiate Owen having lived in Manhattan.

The first Conroy family in the Elbow Community was that of James Conroy who came to Kansas and the Elbow Community in 1856 from New York. He was born in Queens County, Ireland in 1824. James

was married to Mary Dempsey, daughter of Margaret Dempsey. James and Mary were married in New York in October 1850. They were the parents of two sons, Martin Bernard Conroy born in New York in 1854 and James Edward Conroy born in the Elbow Community in 1862. James Conroy was born about 1824 in Queens County, Ireland and he died on 7 September 1902 in the Elbow Community. Mary Dempsey Conroy came to America in 1847. She was born on 31 August 1822 in Queens County, Ireland and died on 11 January 1906. James and Mary are buried in an unmarked grave in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow Community. The Conroy grave is in the fourth row west from the east side of the cemetery and is lot number 48 (2) (3)(4).

Margaret Dempsey, mother of Mary Dempsey Conroy, was born on 2 June 1793 and died on 12 July 1880. She is the oldest born person buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow Community.

In 1890, James Conroy brought home to

Family Heirloom Series continued from page 41

straightened and rough circumstances.

After the death of Christian in 1850, buried Lisbon Cemetery, Lisbon, Iowa, Sarah is found living with her children's families in Iowa and eventually Kansas. Sarah ended her days in Linn, Washington County, Kansas, where son David Christian Troup and daughter Rachel Elizabeth Troup Boyer Harmer lived with their fami-

lies. She died 5 October 1878 and is buried in the Linn City Cemetery.

Remarkably the certificate survived travel with her on this journey. It was passed down through a chain of daughters, cousins and eventually to my mother in the 1960's along with associated photos and Sarah's son's and son-in-law's Civil War letters. A treasured heirloom now 215 years old.

Barry Michie

the Elbow Community from Kansas City two children who had been abandoned. The children, while in Kansas City, were under the care of a Catholic Priest who had taken charge of the boy and girl. While on a trip to Kansas City, James Conroy agreed to take and care for the children at his home in the Elbow Community. The children's mother, a Mrs. Laura Coiner, who had been frantically searching for her children finally located them in the James Conroy home. The children were returned to their mother in late December. William Brown, the younger child who was age 9 at the time, was reluctant to give up the pony that James Conroy had given him. Maude Brown, age 11, immediately recognized her mother upon her mother's arrival at the Conroy farm (5).

James Conroy owned a farm in Blue Township consisting of 160 acres of which 60 acres were cultivated. In 1895 the value of the farm was \$4,000 and he owned machinery having a value of \$40. In 1894 he grew wheat and the following year he planned to plant 45 acres of corn, 12 acres of oats, 3 acres of millet and 1 acre of Irish potatoes. That year he sold poultry and eggs having a value of \$50 and he made 400 pounds of butter. He owned 7 horses, 6 milch cows, 7 other kinds of cattle and 18 swine. He had slaughtered animals having a value of \$120 and he owned 3 dogs. He had bearing 120 apple, 20 peach and 4 plum trees (6).

Martin Bernard Conroy, the older son of James and Mary Conroy was born on 17 November 1854 in Ulster County, New York. He died on 26 November 1926 in Manhattan, Kansas. He was married on 10 February 1881 to Bridget Ann Ryan who was born in February 1862 in Canada. She died on 21 August 1927 at Tope-

The Conroys were early settlers of the Elbow Community in Pottawatomie County, Kansas. The first Conroy family arrived there in 1856.

ka, Kansas. Bridget Ann was the daughter of Jere and Nora Ryan. Martin and Bridget Ann are buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow Community of Pottawatomie County. Martin lived in the Elbow Community until about 1900, then moving to Ogden Township in Riley County, and in 1912 the family moved to Texas (7). Martin and Bridget Ann then returned to Kansas in 1925. As a child, Martin served as the altar boy at the first Catholic Mass said, about 1866, in the St. Patrick's Church on the Elbow. In 1878, Martin was hurt when the team he was driving ran off with the front wheels of the wagon. At the time Martin was under the wagon attempting to fix a problem. The wagon dropped down on him and he was reported to have been "badly mashed up" (8). At the time of his death in 1926 and Bridget Ann's death in 1927, they were survived by 3 sons and 7 daughters of their thirteen children (9) (10) (11).

Martin and Bridget Ann Conroy's children in addition to the two who died in infancy are (a) Mary Elizabeth Conroy born 10 March 1883 died 24 October 1907, married 17 December 1902, Bruce Duncan Cameron born 1872 died 1909. Mary Elizabeth and Bruce Duncan had two sons who died in infancy. The family is buried in Humboldt Cemetery, Geary County, Kansas; (b) William James Conroy born 30 September 1884, died 17 October 1964, married 30 September 1907 Winifred Beatrice Keller born 20 March 1888 died 6 January 1983, both

buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow; (c) Nora Conroy born in May 1886, died 26 September 1932, married (1) on 7 May 1905 to William Lee born 1877 died 1927, she married (2) Oscar Brown; (d) Margaret Marie Conroy born 28 April 1888, died 24 October 1972, married on 27 April 1910 Oscar Joseph Phillips born 1883 died 1964 both buried Sacred Heart Cemetery, Fort Madison, Iowa; (e) Valentine Conroy born 10 February 1890 died 1979, married 14 December 1908 Homer Ed Murphy born 1879 died 1962, both buried St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow; (f) Carrie Marie Conroy born 3 December 1891, died 21 January 1969, married 6 May 1913 Charles A. Walters born 1892 died 1973, buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Waverly, Kansas; (g) Blanche Conroy born in March 1895 married Hugh Thompson; (h) Esther Catherine Conroy born 11 August 1896, died 21 March 1966, married Leland H. Jones born 1893 died 1958, both buried in El Campo Cemetery, Wharton County, Texas; (i) Gertrude Conroy born 3 November 1899, died 29 August 1975, married (1) Russell, his first name not known and married (2) Ben Roth born 1899 died 1988, Gertrude and Ben are both buried in Cedar Lawn Haven of Rest, West Columbia, Texas; (j) Martin Bernard Conroy, Junior born 8 October 1900, died 22 August 1954, married Mattie Herin born 1902 died 1990, both buried in Cedar Vale Cemetery, Bay City, Texas. Martin, Junior was killed in a farm accident while combining rice in the Bay City, Texas area (12) and (k) Harry Patrick Conroy was born on 16 March 1905, died 14 July 1977, married 17 February 1929 Ivy Gregory born 1905 died 1981, both buried in Resthaven Memorial Gardens, Duncan, Oklahoma. Harry Conroy was the Chairman of the Board of Halliburton Services (13) (14).

James and Mary Conroy's younger son was James Edward Conroy born on 24 February 1862, died 1 February 1931, married 29 June 1887 Catherine H. Glenn born 21 February 1869, died 25 January 1928, both are buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow Community. Catherine H. Glenn was the daughter of Malachy John and Elizabeth Neyhart Glenn.

In 1895, James Edward Conroy had a farm of 320 acres of which 80 were cultivated. The value of the farm was \$6,000 and he owned machinery with a value of \$50. In 1894 he planted 20 acres of winter wheat and 11 acres of rye. In 1895 he planned to plant 25 acres of corn, 23 acres of oats, 10 acres of millet and 2 acres of Irish potatoes. He sold eggs and poultry with a value of \$10 and he made 700 pounds of butter. He owned 11 horses, 1 milch cow, 98 other kinds of cattle and 200 swine. He sold or slaughtered animals having a value of \$5,400. He had a $\frac{1}{4}$ acre vineyard and he made 35 gallons of wine (6). In 1899, he was thrown from a horse and his face was cut by a pair of pliers (15). In 1902, James Edward bought a farm in Eureka Valley west of Manhattan. He proceeded to build a new home and other farm buildings. In the years prior and after World War I, James had built a successful farm and had the reputation of being a progressive and very successful farmer (16) (17) (18).

In 1928, Mrs. Mary Conroy, wife of James Edward was struck and killed by the Interurban Car at Woodbine's Station near the Conroy home west of Manhattan. At the time of her death, Mary was survived by her husband, two sons, four daughters, two sisters and four brothers (19). James Edward Conroy died in a Manhattan hospital, diabetes being the principal cause of his death. James Ed-

ward and Mary Glenn Conroy had eight children who lived to adulthood and one infant who died in 1907 at the age of 10 days. The other children are (a) Bertha Conroy born 12 July 1888, died 6 April 1890 buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow. (b) Martin Conroy born 13 September 1891, died 10 November 1896, buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow; (c) Daniel Albert, aka Bert born in July 1893, died 8 March 1918, buried St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow. Daniel was severely injured in a wagon accident in 1917, the immediate cause of his death in 1918 was smallpox; (d) Charles Edward Conroy born 5 December 1895, married 17 November 1919 Angelina Ryan of Chapman, Kansas; (e) Elmer Joseph Conroy born 13 August 1897, died in June 1943 in Tennessee, married 11 June 1924 Lela E. Harris; (f) John B. Conroy born in January 1900, died 8 March 1926, buried St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow. John B. died following an auto accident at the foot of Stagg Hill; (g)

Etta Conroy born 9 November 1902, died 21 July 1979, married 7 June 1927 Jack D. Bennett born 1904 died 1994, both buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Concordia, Kansas; (h) Catherine Conroy born 20 October 1905, died 20 March 1956 in California, married Hugh T. M. Winn, Catherine is buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow; (i) Margaret Conroy, aka Marguerite born 31 May 1910, died 7 December 1994 in California, married Edward Lawrence Kerin born 1909. Margaret is buried in Saint Concordia Cemetery, Concordia, Kansas and (j) Charlotte Conroy born 17 March 1910, died 4 May 2000, married (1) Carlton Moore married (2) on 10 February 1958 Wilber Bennett, Junior born 1901, died 1974. Charlotte and Wilber are buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Concordia, Kansas.

James Conroy was born in Ireland in about 1824. He died on 27 December 1891 in Kansas City, Missouri. James was married to Mary A, aka Mary An who



Cover Photo: Charles Conroy, Randolph Kansas. Charles Conroy was the son of James Edward Conroy 1862-1931 and Catherine Glenn 1869-1928. Charles was the grandson of James Conroy and Catherine was a descendant of Malachi Glenn. Both the Conroy and Glenn family were among the first settlers of the Elbow community. Charles Edward Conroy married Angelina Ryan from Chapman. Death date and burial place of Charles Edward or Angelina are unknown. Photo courtesy of the Riley County Historical Society & Museum.

The Conroy family came to Kansas about 1870.

died on 18 August 1894 also in Kansas City. James and Mary A are both buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Kansas City (20) (21).

The family came to Kansas about 1870. They were living in New York in 1870, but transferred their membership in the Presbyterian Church to Manhattan in 1871. The family was living on First and Humboldt Streets in Manhattan in 1872. In 1870, the family was living in New York Ward 16, District 1, James is listed as being age 53, his wife Mary A. as age 48, his daughter Sarah as age 20, his daughter Mary A. as age 18, his daughter Emma as age 12 and his son George Conroy as age 9. In 1891, James is reported to be in feeble health and was taken to Kansas City to be cared for by a daughter.

The four children identified in the 1870 census of New York are (a) Sarah born about 1850 in New York, she was married on 4 November 1872 in Riley County to Oliver J. Guy of Jewell County, Kansas; (b) Mary A. Conroy born about 1852 in New York; (c) Emma L. Conroy born 26 December 1859 in New York, died 22 August 1928, married on 28 June 1884 in Kansas City. Roger R. Rivers born 1857 died 3 November 1908. Both are buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Kansas City. (d) George W. Conroy born in December 1860 in New York, died in 1931 buried on 24 September 1931 in Elmwood Cemetery, Kansas City. George is identified as a baker in Kansas City Directories of 1883 to 1888.

The second Conroy family in the Elbow Community was that of John Conroy born

in 1823 and died in 1888. John Conroy was born in Kings County, Ireland. He came to Kansas from Pennsylvania in March 1858 after spending some time in Ohio before going to Pennsylvania. He died on 1 November 1888 in the Elbow Community at the home of his neighbor Welcome Wells. John was married to Mary Walsh who was born in August 1822 in Ireland and came to America in 1849. Mary Walsh Conroy was listed as being 89 years and 7 months of age at the time of her death on 9 January 1913 (22) (23). John Conroy was active in local politics and was known as a generous man always willing to help one in need.

In 1895, Mary Conroy owned a farm of 160 acres of which 45 acres were cultivated. The value of the farm was \$2,000. That year she planned to plant 35 acres of corn and 10 acres of oats. She sold eggs and poultry with a value of \$10 and she made 50 pounds of butter. She owned 7 horses, 1 milch cow and 18 other kinds of cattle. She sold or slaughtered animals having a value of \$150 and she had bearing 200 apple, 5 pear and 10 plum trees. She owned 2 dogs (6). John and Mary Walsh Conroy were the parents of seven children. The oldest child was born in Ohio, the next three in Pennsylvania and the three youngest in the Elbow Community. They are (a) William Conroy, aka Will born in 1850, he died on 23 January 1911 in Kansas City, buried in St Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow; (b) Sarah Conroy was born on 7 November 1853, she died on 23 December 1935 in Colorado, buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow. Sarah was, in the early days, a teacher and a dressmaker; (c) Mary Conroy was born in 1855, she died on 25 January 1937 near Ogden, Kansas. She married on 3 May 1874 Patrick Glenn born in 1850, died 29 August 1932, both

are buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow; (d) John J. Conroy was born on 12 January 1857, died 31 March 1913, married in Rutland, Illinois Catherine Donnelly born 28 November 1870 in Cadamstorn, Ireland, died 18 August 1928, both are buried in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Elbow. John J. was very active in community affairs; (e) Margaret Conroy born in 1860. Margaret appears in the 1865 Census with her parents, but no record of her after that date has been located; (f) Charles H. Conroy born 17 October 1861, died on 23 February 1935 in Durango, Colorado, married, 24/27 November 1913 Edith Lyle McGregor born in 1890, died in 1919, both buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Durango.

Charles served as County Assessor in La Plata County, Colorado (24) and (g) Michael K. Conroy born 24 November 1864, died 20 November 1945 in Durango, Colorado, married 4 September 1895 Lydia Eugenia Hafer at Flush, Kansas. She died on 4 September 1942 at Durango. Both are buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Durango. Michael operated a dairy in Durango (25) (26).

Sources

- (1) *Manhattan Nationalist*, 31 July 1896.
- (2) *Manhattan Mercury*, 10 September 1902.
- (3) *Manhattan Mercury*, 17 January 1906.
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- (9) *Manhattan Mercury*, 28 October 1926.
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- (11) *Manhattan Republic*, 9 September 1927.
- (12) *Daily Tribune*, Bay City, Texas, 23 August 1954.
- (13) *Duncan Oklahoma Banner* 15 July 1977.
- (14) *Duncan Oklahoma Banner*, 22 March 1981.
- (15) *Manhattan Nationalist*, 18 August 1899.
- (16) *Manhattan Nationalist*, 2 July 1914.
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- (18) *A Standard Atlas of Kansas and Kansans 1918*, Vol 4, pages 1763 and 1764.
- (19) *Manhattan Republic*, 2 February 1928.
- (20) *Manhattan Republic*, 7 January 1892.
- (21) *Manhattan Nationalist*, 31 August 1894.
- (22) *Manhattan Daily Republic*, 1 November 1888.
- (23) *Manhattan Daily Mercury*, 16 January 1913.
- (24) *Durango Colorado Herald Democrat*, 28 February 1935.
- (25) *Durango Colorado News*, 4 September 1942.
- (26) *Manhattan Republic*, 28 November 1945.



Blue Township, Pottawatomie County, Kansas



www.findagrave.com

No genealogy research toolkit is complete unless it contains a link to the website Find A Grave. This website's mission is to create virtual cemeteries to provide documentation of the final resting place of individuals. This site also provides the opportunity to share favorite stories and/or pictures of the person who has passed on. In addition, links can be provided to the person's parents and children to create a family tree when the burial information on the deceased individuals is known. Through Find A Grave Contributors, one can meet descendants of common ancestors, locating distant cousins who may have valuable family photographs and/or documents. It should be remembered that this site's mission is to document burial sites rather than create family trees but when burial sites are located, a family tree can emerge. As with other sites, due diligence is required before assuming facts on the site to be true. Like other official records, tombstones or cemetery records can sometimes be inaccurate.

On entering the website, the process begins with a search for a deceased individual. A **Memorial** is the page about an individual and that person's final resting place. Those who create or manage the Memorial are called **Contributors**. Anyone can become a Contributor by registering on the website. It is easy and it is free.

Memorials are created by Contributors who:

1. Transcribe cemetery records to create

Memorials for those buried in a given cemetery

2. Visit cemeteries and photograph tombstones which are then posted on the website
3. Are family members who document the cemeteries where their loved ones are buried
4. Create Memorials from obituaries in newspapers and other sources which include burial information

There are many sections on the Memorial page, including: documentation of birth and death dates and locations; the cemetery where the person is buried; a biography of the person; photographs of the tombstones or favorite pictures from the family albums; links to the Memorials of the person's parents and/or children; virtual flowers left by visitors to the Memorial; the name of the Memorial's creator and manager; and many tools to help locate others with the same surname. (See *screen print of Memorial page*.)

Depending on how the Memorial is created, the page may have very limited information or can contain extensive biographies. The Contributor who manages the Memorial may only have the information found in cemetery records or on tombstones. Most Contributors however are very willing to transfer management of a Memorial to family members. But even if transfer is denied, anyone can make suggestions for additions to the Memorials and pictures usually can be uploaded without becoming a Contributor. Find A



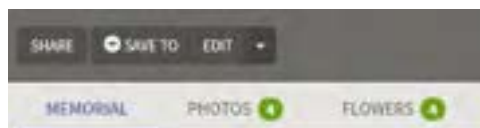
Screen print of Memorial page for Laurence Leroy "Larry" Wisdom

Grave requires transfer for specified generations of Memorials as stated in the Find A Grave Help pages.

Other research hints found on each Memorial page

A. Tabs near top of each Memorial page

The dark grey tabs are used



by Find A Grave Contributors to make edits or save and share. The lighter grey tabs show how many photos and flowers can be viewed by any page visitor.

B. Finding other Memorials with same Surname

To the right side of the biographical area on a Memorial page is a list which allows the visitor to find other people with the same surname as the person on the Memorial page. Clicking on a category will bring up people with the same Surname in the same cemetery or in the same city



or same county, etc. This can be helpful in researching other family connections. It is not unusual to locate infants or small children whose parents are noted on tombstones or cemetery records but who have never appeared in census or other documentation.

C. Help through Frequently Asked Questions

Memorials Cemeteries Contribute Famous Help About News For

At the bottom of the page is an important feature, especially for new Contributors. Clicking on Help will bring up the answers to many questions regarding Find A Grave guidelines for creating and maintaining Memorials and directions to suggest edits, etc. The Forums link on this same bar will allow one to ask questions from other contributors but will require a separate log-on and it's good to remember their opinions are simply their opinions.

Sometimes Find A Grave administrators will comment on a Forum question.

Contacting Memorial Creators/Managers

By scrolling down any Memorial Page toward the bottom, one can find the names of those who created the Memorial and who is currently managing the Memorial.

Maintained by: Jan Wisdom Lange
Originally Created by: Paul (Dakota) S
Added: 18 Sep 2005
Find A Grave Memorial **11776625**

If both are listed, the person creating the memorial has transferred the management of the Memorial to someone who likely has some family relationship to the individual on the Memorial. If there is only a “Created by:” contact, that Contributor may have little information about the Memorial’s subject. By clicking on the name of the Contributor, one can view their profile which often includes email addresses to contact them and inquire about their knowledge of this person. This section also gives the identifying number of the Find A Grave Memorial which is good to note in family tree software for quick access to locating the Memorial in the future. Contributors can add the Memorial to their Virtual Cemeteries on their Profile page. More information about Virtual Cemeteries is available in Help.

Duplicate Memorials/Cenotaphs

A diligent Contributor will work hard to assure that they do not create duplicate memorials. This is done by searching on names in the existing cemetery listings before adding a new Memorial. If the Contributor has records for that cemetery or has photographed a tombstone in a given cemetery, the Contributor will only create a Memorial after searching that cemetery

to be sure the Memorial does not already exist.

There are a few times when two separate cemeteries will have Memorials for the same individual. This happens when the actual burial site has one tombstone and/or cemetery record but another tombstone exists in a different cemetery containing their name. Sometimes families create tombstones in their family plot to remember a child or spouse who is buried elsewhere. Duplicates can also be found when soldiers who are buried with a military stone in one place also have their name on a tombstone in the family plot elsewhere. The Memorial which does not document actual burial is called a **cenotaph**. Cenotaphs are rare but unavoidable. Duplicate Memorials can cause confusion and problems when the links are established to family members, sometimes giving the impression of duplicate spouses or duplicate children. The Help section provides guidance on how to handle cenotaphs.

The biggest problem with duplicate Memorials is when Contributors create memorials to complete a family tree without locating the burial sites of their ancestors. These Memorials are created citing “Burial unknown,” a choice that is available on the site but has some specific guidelines for use. It is so tempting to do this to link generations in the family tree when the burial site documentation cannot be located. But this can cause problems with familial links and even leave the actual burial site Memorial undiscovered. When a Contributor with a photograph or cemetery record does the search before posting a Memorial, the “Burial unknown” Memorials will never come up in the search. If the “Burial unknown” Memorial has been linked to family members, the true Memorial may never be discovered because a fictitious memorial has been created. As

tempting as it is to use this site as a home for a family tree, Memorials should only be created when documentation of the final disposition is assured. It is sort of sad to think that the actual burial site may be documented on Find A Grave but never sought because a “Burial unknown” Memorial has been created without documentation of burial.

Find A Grave Contributors – Invaluable Resources

The quality of the information on this website is the result of amazing work done by volunteers who understand the importance of documenting the final destinations for those who have passed on. These Contributors have spent hours uploading Memorials through use of cemetery records or walking cemeteries to photograph tombstones. In some cases the cemeteries have fallen into disrepair and Contributors have been known to organize crews to rehabilitate the cemetery. Sometimes the best they could do was to capture images of stones which can be located before they are lost forever. The photograph is of Old Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Cemetery in Loudoun County, Virginia. This Contributor did an amazing job of crawling through brush to photograph tombstones to preserve the permanent record of these gravesites.

As mentioned in the introduction, by contacting the Memorial manager, one can often connect with common descendants and find

a wealth of documents. Not every Contributor will be helpful. Some can even be frustrating. But most Contributors are dedicated to helping families connect. Contributors have been known to collect documents from their local genealogy societies, arrange permission to enter private property to document those buried in farm cemeteries, dig up tombstones covered in dirt and sod to photograph, do research to create familial links, spend countless hours contributing to the creation of the world wide virtual cemetery which is Find A Grave. Some see cemeteries as a place where we are reminded of death. For most Find A Grave Contributors, a cemetery is a museum of history, documenting those who lived and whose existence deserves recognition. Appreciate the work of these Contributors and enjoy the treasures that wait to be found in the Find A Grave website.



Old Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Cemetery in Loudoun County, Virginia

The Love of Two Mothers

By KelLee Parr

KelLee Parr, author of the two books *My Little Valentine* and *Mansion on a Hill: The Story of The Willows Maternity Sanitarium and the Adoption Hub of America*, grew up on a farm near Rossville, Kansas. He received bachelor's degrees in animal science and elementary education and a master's in adult and occupational education from K-State. He taught elementary school for many years. He currently works with an educational publishing company producing science curriculum for elementary students and lives in Manhattan.

My mother was fortunate to have the love of two mothers. One she knew for the first fifty-five years of her life. The other she knew for only the last eighteen years. How does one have two mothers you ask? My mother would have said by the sheer blessing from God.

My mother was born Marcia Hendrickson on Valentine's Day in 1925 and given up for adoption as an infant. Her birth mother, a Kansas farm girl, was only seventeen years old at the time. In March, a young farm couple, Lynn and Emma Keller from Delia, Kansas, received a letter from The Willows Maternity Sanitarium in Kansas City, Missouri. It informed them that their request to adopt a baby girl had been received and approved. If they could travel to Kansas City in the next two days, there was a baby girl they believed would be a perfect fit for the Keller family. This young couple had already adopted an infant son after many years of struggle to have a baby. As often is the case, the new mother

became pregnant and had a boy within the next year. Several years went by with no more children so the couple requested to adopt a baby girl. Emma made the long train ride to Kansas City and back with joy and exhilaration as the new baby girl was brought home. The new daughter they named Wanda fit in perfectly with her new family.

Emma was the most wonderful caring mother, who Wanda would always refer to as "Mom." Emma was a strong, soft-spoken, Christian woman who raised her five children with love and devotion. Wanda always felt blessed to have the family she was given. She knew from a very early age she had been adopted but was told she was chosen, which made her feel very special. However, there was a part of her that wanted to know about her birth mother. All the questions so many adopted children deal with. Who was her birth mother? Why was she given up? Does she have any other blood siblings? Her entire life she struggled with this desire to know more and find her birth mother. But she kept her feelings inside as she didn't want to make parents feel she didn't love and appreciate them. This is a quandary most adopted children face their entire lives.

When Wanda turned eighteen years old, her parents gave the adoption papers to her. She learned her name given to her at birth was Marcia Hendrickson. She was able to discern from these papers her birth mother's name. There was probably a mistake that the first name was not redacted on a blood test. Her name was Leona May.

...a letter ... informed them that their request to adopt a baby girl had been received and approved.

DR. E. L. STEWART
PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY
SUITE 204 SHUKERT BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
PHONE HARRISON 8474

DATE 2-24-25

DR'S NAME J. W. Kipner PATIENT'S NAME Marina
ADDRESS R.C. Mo ADDRESS Millions

BLOOD REPORT: WASS. Negative UREA _____
BASAL METAB _____ CREATININE _____
URIC ACID _____

FOR YOUR RECORD FILE SIGNED E. L. Stewart

DR. E. L. STEWART
PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY
SUITE 204 SHUKERT BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
PHONE HARRISON 8474

DATE 2-24-1928

DR'S NAME Kipner PATIENT'S NAME Lena May
ADDRESS R.C. Mo ADDRESS Millions

BLOOD REPORT: WASS. Negative UREA _____
BASAL METAB _____ CREATININE _____
URIC ACID _____

FOR YOUR RECORD FILE SIGNED E. L. Stewart

Over the years after Wanda started her own family, she quietly searched for her birth mother and answers to all her questions. She was unable to get copies of her original birth certificate from Missouri, which would have helped her to know her birth mother's hometown. Unlike Kansas, Missouri had closed records not giving access to her original birth certificate and adoption records. She joined groups that helped adoptees to try and locate birth parents. She would search obituaries for the last name she had been given at birth. When traveling on vacations, she would scour through motel phone books, looking through the H's for Hendrickson. She had no luck. In those days, there was no such thing as the Internet or DNA testing.

Emma passed away in 1980 when Wanda was fifty-five years old. She lost her beloved mother whom Wanda cherished. Wanda's father – who was a quiet, intelligent, caring man – passed away ten years

later in 1990. Lynn and Emma had raised Wanda to be a wonderful wife and mother to her own family. Her parents had always encouraged if she wanted to search, but she still never let on that she was searching as she feared it would hurt their feelings. In December of 1990, she made copies of all her adoption papers and gave them to her three children. Unbeknownst to her, this was going to lead to opening doors that had been closed for so many years.

Quite by accident, my mother brought me into the search for her birth mother. I was teaching third grade in Topeka in 1990 and needed to do some research for a lesson I was teaching about the history of Topeka. I decided to go to the Kansas State Historical Society building that was located in downtown Topeka to see what information I could glean for my lesson. There a nice lady offered to give me a tour of the building and shared information I might find useful for my class.

As she guided me through the building, I picked up brochures and tidbits of useful information along the way. We entered a huge cavernous room that was dead quiet except for the echo of our footsteps as we walked across the wooden floors. There were a few studious people scattered amongst large wooden tables. Most of these researchers had stacks of large books. The tour guide shared that these books were most likely state censuses and were being used to look up information for family trees. She then showed me four machines in the center of the room that were for looking at historical documents on microfiche. Still no computers or Internet at this time. She ex-

How does one have two mothers you ask?

plained to me how people used the microfiche to look up information when doing genealogical research. She also shared that census records are released to the public 72 years after enumeration. This meant the 1915 census was the last one available.

A light bulb went off in my head. What if my birth grandmother was actually from Kansas instead of Missouri? After having just received my mother's adoption records, I remembered one specific document that stated my birth grandmother was seventeen years old when she gave birth to my mother.

A light bulb went off in my head. What if my birth grandmother was actually from Kansas instead of Missouri.... She should be in the 1910 census.

I had remembered calculating that she was born in 1907 or 1908. That would mean that if she was from Kansas, she should be in the 1910 census. I explained to the tour guide why I was interested in the 1910 census. I asked her to show me how to operate the microfiche machine and she gave me a quick lesson. She loaded the 1910 census and had me sit down in the straight back wooden chair. She chuckled and said, "The chairs aren't the most comfortable thing to sit in but keeps people awake."

Once the census was showing, I asked how it was organized. She said the good news was that the counties were listed alphabetically, but if I didn't know where my grandmother was from, I would have to search every county. There was no "search" for a specific name. I told her the name began with the letter H. She chuckled again and said, "Good news and bad news. The good news is that all the names are listed by county alphabetically by first letter. The bad news, after the first letter of the name, they are not alphabetical. You will have to look through all the H's to see if your name is listed."

The census started with Allen County and I scrolled to the H's. Hendrickson not a very common name, unlike Brown or Smith, so I thought that might make things a little easier. My tedious search continued with no luck until I hit the sixty-third county, Montgomery County. In the Montgomery County listing, I found two families with last name Hendrickson.

Baby Marcia

Arrived at

The Willows Maternity Sanitarium

Via Dr. Stark's Special

Feb. 14 19 25 at 7:55 P. M.

Weight at birth 8 lbs.

DESCRIPTION OF PARENTAGE

Mother 17 years Weight 125

Physical Build 5 Ft. 6 In.

Brown Hair Brown Eyes

Education, Occupation and General Characteristics Eighth Grade education.

Home girl. Country reared.

American of English anc.

Father 21 Weight 145

Physical Build 5 Ft. 6 In.

Drk. brown Hair Brown Eyes

Education, Occupation and General Characteristics Eighth grade education.

Farmer boy. Country reared.

American of English anc.

Superior babies for adoption at the Nursery of The Willows, 2929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. Either Phone 2590 South.

Form No. 171

Document showing Baby Marcia's arrival at The Willows Maternity Sanitarium

The first had no children with the name Leona. The second family had three children. The youngest was a girl two years old and named Ona. With much excitement I thought, "The age is perfect. Ona could be short for Leona." According to the census, the family was from Havana, Kansas. My heart was beating like crazy. Could this possibly be the Leona I was looking for and my mother had searched for all her life?

I stopped my search in the 1910 census right then and there. Having become quite adept at using the machine by now, I switched out the 1910 census with the 1915 census. No need to search all the counties. I went straight to Montgomery County and the H's. It didn't take too long and I found the same family. This time they had four children and the third child was listed as seven years old and named Leona M. There it was, the name Leona and the M had to stand for May, right?

My whim of a search continued at a quick

pace over the next couple of months. Now that I had a name and location, I began down this trail, unbeknownst to my mother. After many phone calls, some divine intervention, or just plain good luck, I was able to locate Leona from the 1915 census, who lived in California. She was 83 years young. I still didn't know if I had found the right Leona. I wrote to inform her my mother had searched for her birth mother for 66 years and if she was my birth grandmother, my mother would love to meet her if she was interested.

Thankfully she wrote back. She was nervous but excited to learn more and meet my mother. Wanda and Leona met in the summer of 1991. It was a wonderful reunion and developed a loving relationship. Over the next thirteen years, the two corresponded weekly by phone and letter and visited in person as often as possible. They built a strong mother-daughter bond after having lost so many years. We found out Leona was a widow and, by choice,



Leona at 16

Emma at 20



My mother learned the answers to all of her questions that haunted her for so many years.

she never had any other children. She had told her future husband that if she couldn't have her baby Marcia, she didn't want any other children and he agreed.

My mother learned the answers to all of her questions that haunted her for so many years. She found out that Leona was only sixteen when she got pregnant and, in those days, being a single mother was not an option society looked kindly toward. Scared and feeling totally ashamed, she hid her pregnancy for several months. When she had no other choice but to tell her family, the reality of the situation smacked her head on. Unbeknownst to her, the father of her baby had gotten married a few months after their encounter and his new wife was also pregnant. The only solution she was given

was to be sent away and hidden in a seclusion maternity home for unwed mothers in Kansas City, Missouri. Unlike Emma's train ride to Kansas City that had been exhilarating and a memory for a lifetime, Leona's first ever train ride was a nightmare. She would live at the maternity home for four months, deliver her baby, and woefully surrender her daughter for adoption, praying her baby girl would have a wonderful family to raise her. The young mother returned home alone, empty handed and heartbroken.

Wanda always felt that Leona had made the ultimate sacrifice, which allowed Wanda to have the wonderful family and life she was given. She wished Emma and Leona could have met. There is no doubt they would have hugged and thanked each other for their beautiful daughter. Two women who loved the same child and how lucky Wanda was to have the love of two incredible mothers.

Renew your membership in RCGS!

We appreciate your membership in RCGS and hope you find our organization helpful as you research family history. It is now time to renew your yearly membership to

RCGS in the amount of \$30.00. You may renew on-line, by mail or in person. Checks should be made payable to Riley County Genealogical Society. Our address is 2005 Claflin Road, Manhattan, Kansas 66502.

We look forward to hearing from you and assisting you in your family history search!

Charlotte Shawver, Membership Chair



Time to Write Your Family Story

By Patty Wadick



We are the legacy of many generations. I think it is important that we take responsibility for our family history and to teach it to our children. If your family story is to live beyond you, you will need to do the work of putting it into some sharable, lasting form.

This usually means summarizing your knowledge in writing, photos and interesting documents. You might go all-out with a self-published book or just pass out stapled pages at the next family reunion. This creates a framework others can use to understand

your family's story and genealogical evidence you have gathered. The tips below will make it easier to finish your writing project.

Know your purpose. Before you begin, it is important to know what you hope to accomplish with this writing project. Are you summarizing all your research, sharing your family legacy, passing down family stories, celebrating your ethnic heritage or something else? A strong focus makes the project more manageable. State your purpose in the Forward of your book.

Who is your audience? Your audience is an important aspect of your goal. For family projects a casual writing style is acceptable. If other genealogists will read your work in a newsletter, journal or published book, you will want a more authoritative style with emphasis on your sources.

Make a plan. An outline gives you a roadmap for building your project.

1. Who will get to be in your book and how many generations?
2. Are you following one or numerous surnames? **Note:** it is difficult to follow two or more surname lines in one book.

3. What timeframe is covered?

4. What photos and family charts are included? Use only photos that directly apply to your story and are of at least 300 resolution. Copies of newspaper articles usually do not reproduce well.

5. Are sources shown as footnotes or bibliography?

6. How will it be published? Consider the longevity of media if storing digitally.

Using Software. Most family tree software includes a report-writing feature. Explore this option before beginning your project. It will generate a report in the proper format and cover whichever branch of ancestors you specify. But there is a better family book writing software available.

I use software titled *Charting Companion* that supports your normal family tree software. It can be purchased for most types of software you may be using. *Charting Companion* has an easy to use “book writing” feature that automatically includes an index. Also, beautiful family

Continued on next page

charts can be created beyond the abilities of regular family tree programs. *Charting Companion* can be purchased at:

<https://progenygenealogy.com/Products/Family-Tree-Charts>

I use *Charting Companion* software for these reasons:

1. The program creates a document in WORD or WORD PERFECT that you can edit to your heart's content.
2. Facts and formatting is consistent throughout the document.
3. Why manually duplicate what can be automatically created?

4. Those tiny sub numbers for lineage and sources are properly typed.
5. The index is created and readily updated as you add pages.

Whatever you use, once the book is created and transferred to your word processing software, the file can be opened and modified to fit your writing project needs.

Charting Companion is Windows-based software. If you have a Mac, we can help you here at RCGS. If you bring us your digital family tree as a Gedcom file we can create a base document for you to use on your Mac.

Proofing Your Work. Begin proofing by taking a break and stepping away from the document. This will help you to regain focus and take your mind off the document. If you have written the document then you will already be familiar with the text and so you will automatically overlook errors because you will be used to the text as it is.

1. **Print a Hard Copy** to help pick up on things you wouldn't have noticed. Often by staring at the screen, we get used to seeing the text as it is and we fail to notice obvious issues
2. **Read Aloud** and try to pronounce the words. This will make you more effective at spotting potential flaws. This is because the sound of your own voice will help you to focus on the words and notice any errors.
3. **Look for ONE type of problem at a time.** Read through your text several times, concentrating first on formatting, then sentence structures, then word choice, then spelling, and finally punctuation. As the saying goes, if you look for trouble, you're bound to find it.

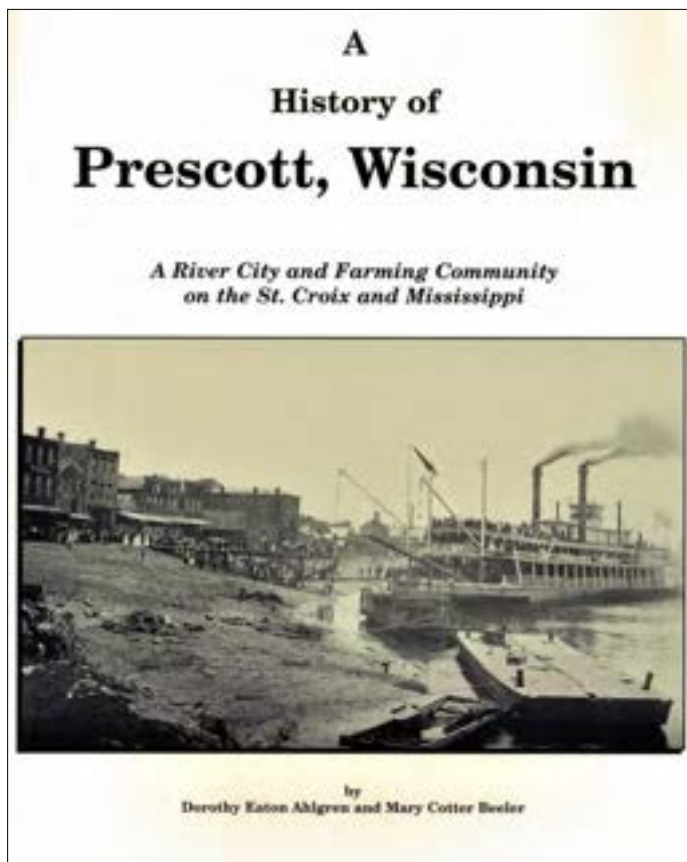
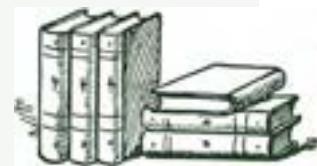


We at RCGS are happy to answer questions or help you get started with *Charting Companion* or learn to use the special features in your word processor. Contact us at

info@rileycgs.com

New Books at the Research Library

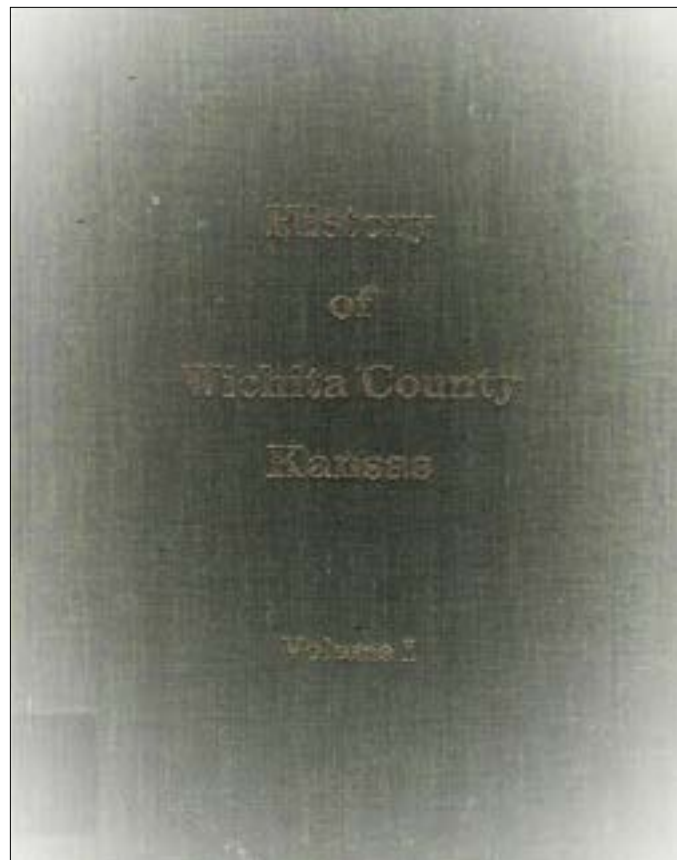
By Virginia Beddow



A History of Prescott, Wisconsin—A River City and Farming Community on the St. Croix and Mississippi. Dorothy Eaton Ahlgren and Mary Cotter Beeler. Prescott: Prescott Area Historical Society, A Chapter of the Pierce County Historical Association, 1996.

The authors believed that Prescott was an important part of the early settlement of the area, so they volunteered five years of work. Historical records, diaries, letters, interviews, and newspapers were important sources.

Chapters cover early exploration and settlement, businesses, river tradition, Civil War, railroad, historic houses, schools, churches, organizations, farming, and

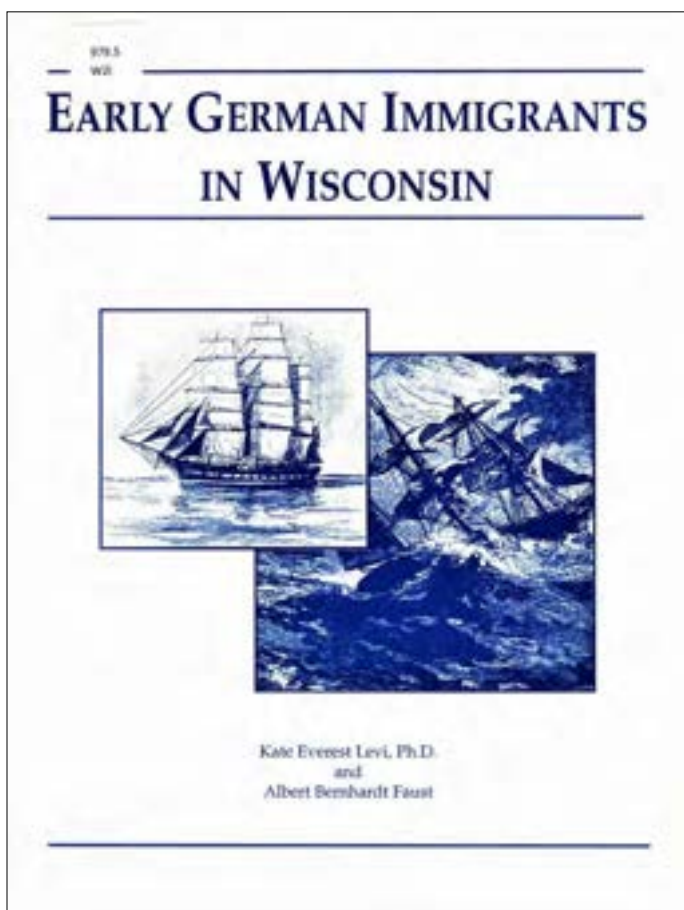


History of Wichita County, Kansas, Volume I. Wichita County History Association, 1980.

This book is the result of an invitation to write about the history of Wichita. Many individuals contributed. The compilation was made by a work crew of volunteers from the Wichita County History Book Association. In addition to facts and dates, human interest stories are included. This 508 page book includes many photographs, genealogies, and index.

recreation. 215 pages of Prescott family profiles. This autographed, 608-page book is illustrated with photographs and maps; it contains a bibliography and index.

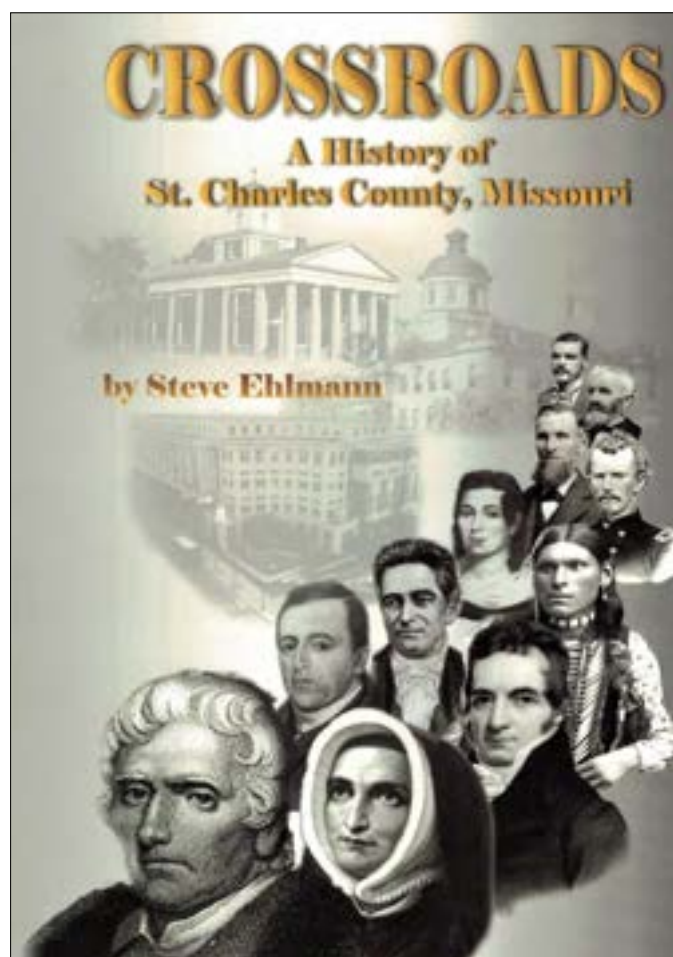
New Books, continued



Early German Immigrants in Wisconsin. Kate Everest Levi, Ph.D. and Albert Bernhardt Faust. Janesville: Origins, 2019.

This book is a combination of two essays. The first section, "Geographical Origin of German Immigration to Wisconsin," was written by Levi and published in the Collections of The State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Editing and annotating was done by Reuben Gold Thwaites, Secretary and Superintendent of the Society, Vol. XIV, Madison, Wisconsin in 1898.

The second section includes excerpts from "The German Element in the United States," Volume I by Faust and published by Houghton Mifflin Company in 1909. This 40-page book includes an index and maps.



Crossroads—A History of St. Charles County, Missouri. Steve Ehlmann. St. Charles: Lindenwood University Press, 2004.

Steve Ehlmann describes the cultural, political, and economic changes that have transpired as people of different origins, objectives, and faiths arrived in St. Charles. First the French and the Anglo-Americans, broadly defined to include the English, the Scots, the Irish, and the Scots-Irish. Third to arrive, the Germans, Catholic and Lutheran, in the mid-19th century eventually became dominant in the county.

Ehlmann conducted research in documents, letters, newspapers, and an impressive array of secondary sources. This 454 page book is illustrated with photographs and maps; it contains end notes, bibliography, and index.

New Books, continued — Family Histories and Other New Books

All You Ever Wanted to Know About Dick Haines. Dick Haines. 2019.

The Conroy Families of the Elbow Community, Pottawatomie County, Kansas and of Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas. Sylvester Ekart. Manhattan: Riley County Genealogical Society Publishing, 2019.

Once Upon a Farm. Dick Haines. 2019.

The Blue M “50.” The Journalism Class of Manhattan High School, 1950.

Combination Atlas Map of McHenry County-1872. McHenry Co Illinois Gen. Soc. 1985.

The Collected Writings of Neva L. White. Neva White. 2000.

Dakota Territory. George W. Kingsbury. S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1915

The First One Hundred Years as Recorded in the Pages of the Wichita Eagle and the Beacon since 1872. Sedgwick: The Wichita Eagle and the Beacon, 1972.

History of Wichita County Kansas, Vol I. Wichita: Wichita Co. History Association. Mennonite Pub., 1980.

Map of Saint Croix County Wisconsin 1876. Reprinted by Star-Observer Publishing Co. for St. Croix Valley Genealogical Society, 1985.

Past and Present of Greene County, Illinois. Edward Miner. Forgotten Books, 1905.

Sheridan Wyoming Pictorial History. Kathy Monroe. Sheridan Co Fulmer Co. Public Library, 1981.

South Dakota, Its History and Its People, Vol III. George Martin Smith, Editor. S.J. Clarke Pub. Co., 1915.

South Dakota, Its History and Its People, Biographical Vols IV & V. George Martin Smith. S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915.

Surname Index to Souvenir History of Lincoln County Kansas. Joan Meili, Indexer. Smokey Valley Genealogy Society Library.

Virginia in Maps—Four Centuries of Settlement, Growth and Development. Richard W. Stephenson and Marianne M. McKee. The Library of Virginia.

Welsh in Kansas: Kansas History. A Journal of the Central Plains. Kansas Historical Society. This notebook in the Kansas Room at the RCGS Genealogical Society contains the following articles:

“Welsh Settlements in Kansas.” Phillips G. Davies, Editor and Translator. Kansas Historical Society.

“Identity, Culture Maintenance, and Social Mobility: The Welsh in Emporia, Lyon County, 1870-1930.” Robert Llewelyn Tyler. Kansas Historical Society.

“The Welsh Settlers on Emporia: A Cultural History.” Carolyn Berneking.

New Books, continued

“Welsh to Kansas Bibliography.” Kansas Historical Society.

“Bal Bibliography.” Kansas Historical Society.

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Harveyville Monitor During the Period of 25 May 1939 Thru 1 May 1947 at Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas. Sy Ekart. Manhattan: Riley County Genealogical Society, 2019.

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Morning Chronicle During the Period of 1 April 1936 Thru 20 February 1937 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas Sy Ekart. Manhattan: Riley County Genealogical Society, 2019.

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Morning Chronicle During the Period of 21 February 1937 Thru 24 November 1937 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas. Sy Ekart. Manhattan: Riley County Genealogical Society, 2019.

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Morning Chronicle During the Period of 25 November 1937 Thru 31 August 1938 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas. Sy Ekart. Manhattan: Riley County Genealogical Society, 2019.

Index to the Births, Marriages, Deaths and Other Items Printed in the Mercury-Chronicle During the Period of 12 October 1953 Thru 30 April 1954 at Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas. Sy Ekart. Manhattan: Riley County Genealogical Society, 2019.

Locally-written book for sale at RCGS Library See sale bill on next page.

The Exodusters of 1879 and other Black Pioneers of Riley County Kansas. Marcia Schuley and Margaret Parker. Manhattan: Riley County Genealogical Society, 2019.

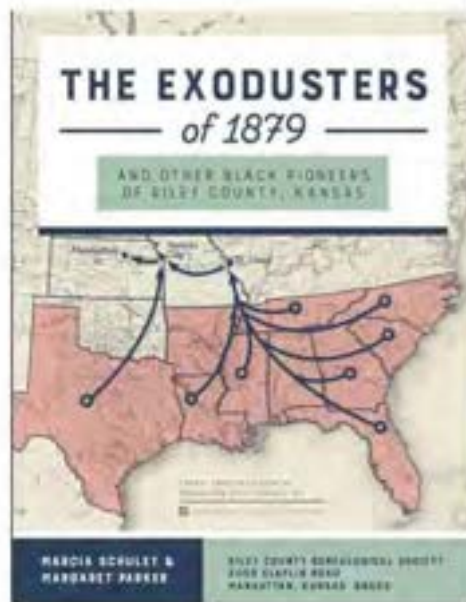
On Thursday, April 24, 1879 two railroad cars arrived in Manhattan, Kansas, with between 104 to 120 refugees from the South to a new life in Kansas. They were soon called Exodites and the mass migration itself, the Exodus.

The authors, Margaret Parker and Marcia Schuley, RCGS volunteers, have researched the people who arrived. Why did they come? Who were the settlers? What happened to them after their arrival? Their goal is to address a general audience, especially those descendants researching their families.

The book provides background materials, newspaper accounts, profiles of Exodusters, bibliography, appendix, and an index Chapters include:

- Catalyst for Migration to Kansas 1879-1880
- On the Kansas Border
- Arrival in Manhattan, Kansas
- Aftermath of the Exodus
- Profiles of Exodusters

The appendix itself contains articles on eight specific topics.



Sales price: \$25.00 \$30 if shipped Available at Riley County Genealogical Society Library

On April 24th, 1879, 104 freed slaves arrived in Manhattan, Kansas, seeking a new life and escaping persecution in their states. Others followed. The U.S. census of 1880 showed 312 black residents in Riley County, compared to 79 in the 1875 Kansas census. To mark this 140th anniversary Riley County Genealogical Society volunteers, Marcia Schuley & Margaret Parker, undertook research on the Heads of Household in the 1880 census and in earlier censuses.

Why did these people come? What happened to them after their arrival? Using genealogy databases and digitized newspapers, the authors followed the new settlers from 1879 into the 20th century. Profiles vary from a few sentences to six pages, telling the stories and including pictures when available.

Through newspaper articles and other historians' articles, the foreword addresses the catalyst for the journey, the river trips to St. Louis and Wyandotte City (Kansas City, KS), the Exodites' arrival in Manhattan and the aftermath of this great Exodus.

An Appendix includes sections on the old Paper Mill which sheltered the Exodites, ward maps indicating lots purchased by early settlers, veterans of the Civil War, those who joined the Oklahoma Land Rush, people who made the news in entertainment and government, and the population growth in Manhattan. A Census Schedule from 1865-1905 traces the presence of black residents in Riley County through the 19th century. An index allows easy access to name variations in the 170 pages.

Riley County Genealogical Society

Research Library Hours

Tuesday and Thursday	10 am—4 pm
Wednesday and Saturday	1 pm—4 pm

One Hundred Years Ago — 1919

Manhattan Nationalist By Sherry Butler

NO ORDERS AT FUNSTON.

Troops Are Ready For Any Emergency, However.

Camp Funston, Nov. 1—Rumors that troops at Camp Funston have been ordered to the Colorado coal fields for duty in connection with the proposed strike, were characterized as groundless, by an executive officer here tonight. No orders of any kind have been received, he said. He denied that men on leave are being called back to camp before the expiration of their furloughs or that any unusual preparations for action are being made. He added, however, that the troops at Funston are always ready for duty and would be able to entrain in a few hours if ordered anywhere on strike duty, or for any other purpose.

SERVICE RECORD OF K. S. A. C.

Several Thousand Soldiers Sent from Agricultural College

During the war K. S. A. C. trained fifteen hundred soldiers in mechanics. Dean Potter, of its engineering school, was district educational director not only for Kansas but for Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Colorado and Wyoming; altogether thirty thousand soldiers were trained under his direction.

Referring to the war again, K. S. A. C. sent nearly two thousand students, former students and graduates into the army and navy. Of these 433 were officers: Two were major generals and one a brigadier general. Five were colonels, eight majors, forty-five captains, 243 second lieutenants, and so forth. Forty-seven K. S. A. C. men were killed in action, and the alumni will erect a memorial to their memory at a cost of \$250,000—the fourteenth notable building of native stone on the campus.

A. L. WITHDRAWS

WOMEN AND BUSINESS MEN OF CITY WILL CARRY ON THE MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN OF RED CROSS.

WORKERS SELECT ASSISTANTS

Round of Visits Will Begin Tomorrow Morning—Workers Will Report at C. of C. at 8:30 In Morning.

A partial list of the Red Cross workers who will make the drive tomorrow, has been announced from the office of the county chairman today.

The workers and the territories to which they have been assigned, are in part as follows:

Territory north of Poyntz and west of Manhattan avenue. Mr. Burns in charge, assistants, Mr. Swafford, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Albert Dickens, Mrs. L. E. Call, Mrs. Egee and Mrs. Olson. Bluemont avenue: W. O. Dunn and Mrs. C. O. Swanson. Laramie street: Mrs. Rose Cassidy. Fremont street: John McClung and Mrs. Perry. Osage street: Mrs. Harlan. Leavenworth street: A. L. Springer and J. O. Hunt. Humboldt street: Miss Mary Casement. Poyntz avenue west of the business district: H. W. Brewer and F. D. Lamb. Houston street: Mrs. W. A. Cochel.

Those named have been placed at the head of the work on the streets to which they have been assigned. They will select their own assistants and will personally direct the campaigns.

No workers from the American Legion have volunteered their services as yet. The members who were to have assisted on the canvass of the business district withdrew this morning. At a meeting of the Legion last night it was decided to take no concerted action as a chapter.

The workers will report at the office of the county chairman in the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Poyntz avenue, tomorrow at 8:30 o'clock. They will then receive their final instructions and those who have not already secured their material will receive it at that time. They will start their round of visits at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Calendar of Events

RCGS Annual Meeting

6 pm, Monday, November 4, 2019

Short business meeting, potluck dinner (must reserve and pay ahead for dinner), and program by Sy Ekart, "Growing up in Manhattan in the 40's and 50's" (no charge for program)

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

In Memoriam

Pauline Norby

Marna Ekart



Zeisset Family Donates New Stone Sign for Leonardville Kansas Cemetery

A recent family reunion took place in Leonardville and Clay Center. The group was composed of the descendants of Jakob Friedrich Zeisset and Margarethe Mueller Zeisset, whose six orphaned children immigrated from Germany to the Leonardville area between 1884 and 1893.

The descendants donated a new stone sign for the cemetery near Leonardville, Kansas.



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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

Editorial Board: Barry Michie, Sherry Butler, Virginia Beddow





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