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HISTORY
OF
Leavenworth County
Kansas

By
JESSE A. HALL and LEROY T. HAND

ILLUSTRATED

HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
TOPEKA, KANSAS

1921

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LEROY T. HAND

FOREWORD

It is not an easy task to write the history of such a county as Leavenworth. Of all the counties in the State of Kansas, there is none so rich in historical lore. Carved, as it was, out of the heart of the wild and unbroken frontier; organized and developed amid the hardships and vicissitudes of pioneer days, its story is one of unusual historic interest. Many events had an influence in shaping its destiny. Less than a century ago, the territory of which it is now composed was a wild, unbroken waste, inhabited by the untutored Indian. Where once the council fire blazed and the wigwam of the red man stood, we now find unsurpassed commercial, industrial and social institutions have developed.

History is but a record of the happenings of human events, the personal element ever being present, and the history of a community or county is merely a record of those who have contributed to its upbuilding and advancement. Each step in the development of the above mentioned institutions; each incident connected with the passing of the original inhabitants of the territory of which our country is now composed as well as the coming of the pioneers—our forefathers—is history today. Centered about every pioneer family; about the rude log cabin, long since deserted and fallen to decay; about the old landmarks that live now only in our memory; about the farms, and about the grave marked by some weather worn piece, there is a story worth the telling; a story that would interest someone. Unfortunately the authors have been compelled to eliminate much that they would like to tell owing to want of space.

Having finished our undertaking of writing a history of Leavenworth County, though not to our satisfaction, we look back upon our labor as one of love and pleasure. While the task has been a tedious one, yet we feel a bit of satisfaction in our belief that we have written a story of our county in "Leavenworth County" language; that it is not so much written as spoken and in a way that we feel the average citizen can read and understand. We claim for this work no literary merit, neither do

we claim absolute correctness. Errors have doubtless occurred by reason of transcribing, typesetting and proof reading. Again much of this history as it is written herein has been handed down by word of mouth, and realizing as we do the frailty of human memory, we have attempted to arrive at the truth as best we could.

Throughout this work we have tried to tell the story of Leavenworth County and its people simply and plainly with the hope that we might be able to present a substantially authentic history of our county and its people to which the present and future generations may refer with confidence and satisfaction as the years come and go, that it may be a permanent record for all time, and incidentally to inspire, by the sweep of the story, a love for our county and our cities and an intelligent solicitude for their destiny.

Especial attention is directed to the biographical sketches which form a part of this volume. In these sketches will be found much interesting and valuable reading, from which the future historian may well compile a history of Leavenworth County. It is to be regretted that many others of our citizens have not availed themselves of the opportunity to perpetuate the history of their families for the benefit of those who come after them. However, it is no fault of the editor, as the pages of this volume have been open to all who cared to respond to the invitation of the solicitors.

JESSE A. HALL, LEROY T. HAND.

Leavenworth, Kansas, May 1, 1921.

*To the memory of our fathers and mothers—the hardships
and adversity with which they have met as pioneers
of this county—their unswerving devotion to us—
the sacrifices that they have made for us—
their honest toil and brave hearts, as an
humble token of our grateful ap-
preciation for the sacred her-
itage they have left us in
these, we respectfully
dedicate this
volume.*

—THE AUTHORS.

INDEX

Adams, Dr. A. R.	357	Bullard, Henry Shelby	545
Adams, William	456	Burns, Peter	657
Alford, Dan A.	608	Burre, Fred	451
Anderson, James D.	568	Byrne, Francis A.	631
Anthony, D. R., Jr.	676	Cahill, Thomas	618
Arring, Henry C.	343	Campbell Bros. Tire Service Shop....	413
Atkinson, D. I.	423	Campbell, C. V.	462
Baade, John	414	Campbell, John S.	447
Babcock, Samuel Z.	435	Carr, George E.	392
Baer, Bernard E.	610	Chambers, B. C.	627
Baker, Miss Lucy	576	Chapman, Ira N.	352
Banks, Leo	597	Cheatwood, James M.	477
Barnes, Cassius M.	344	Cheatwood, Joel	468
Barnes, John G.	350	Cherrie, Charles L.	376
Barrett, Charles R.	541	Chestnut, T. J.	395
Basehor State Bank	466	Clark, Leonidas C.	584
Beal, George	549	Clark, J. L.	593
Becker, Richard E.	543	Cleavenger, Joseph D.	494
Becher, William	546	Cockerell, H. E.	601
Begley, Michael	503	Coe, Dr. Walter B.	562
Biddle, W. I.	646	Coffman, Allen	665
Biehler, H. T.	516	Cogan, Richard	393
Bielstein, Pete	614	Colden, Harry Isaac	367
Bodde, Lieu	660	Collins, Samuel P.	664
Bolling, Dr. T. G. V.	426	Colvin, Sidney O.	363
Bollin, John N.	448	Concannon, Joseph	622
Bond, Lee	547	Connelly, Robert S.	628
Boone, Dr. Thomas John	355	Corson, Clarence W.	503
Bowen, A. A.	517	Cory, John Milton	403
Bransfield, W. J.	378	Cooper, Miss Julla	580
Bright, Ira J.	360	Courtney, Rufus	605
Brosse, Tony	620	Courtney, William H.	382
Brown, Felix	406	Cox, Charles T.	375
Brown, Gus A.	403	Crites, Frank	589
Brown, Thomas J.	341	Curtin, Charles Edward	351
Browning, H. B.	663	Dassler, Charles F. W.	677
Brune, Henry J.	441	Davidson Brothers	611
Brune, J. F.	436	Davis, Theodore C.	569
Brune, Louis	439	Day, Minor H.	412
Brune, William M.	446	Defrees, Sjoerd	598
Buchanan, Benjamin B.	388	Dews, Mrs. T. C.	580
Bueckemann, Frank	463	Dick, Rev. A. G.	540
Bullard, Mrs. Cora Adelia	544	Dickenson, A. M.	675

HISTORY OF LEAVENWORTH COUNTY

Dicks, Edward T.	373	Harris, F. P.	387
Dohrn, Henry E.	602	Harris, L. D.	387
Domann, William J.	485	Hashagen Brothers	417
Donnelly, Felix	672	Hassett, Dennis A.	452
Donovan, Benjamin J.	421	Hegarty, James	497
Donovan, J. H.	420	Heim, Charles J.	619
Doran, R. E.	426	Heim, John G.	508
Douglas, Earl	380	Henderson, William	445
Douglas, Oscar Lee	476	Hennessy, John W.	525
Drews, William F.	654	Hennessey, Thomas J.	661
Dunbar, C. C.	607	Henry, Frank W.	556
Dunnuck, A. G.	337	Herries, David	534
Easton State Bank	511	Hiatt, Maurice W.	478
Eberth, Ernest	606	Hicks, Charles H.	623
Edmonds, Charles	396	Hiesrodt, Lewis	595
Eggert, Martin J.	359	Hill, Samuel H.	438
Ehart, Adam	483	Hillner, William H.	564
Ehart, Martin	483	Hinz Brothers & Company	630
Ehart, William F. A.	515	Hogue Catholic Church	612
Evans, John W.	555	Hook, Miss Lucy V.	334
Evans, Lemuel F., Jr.	670	Hooper, Duke	585
Everhardy, Dr. J. L.	354	Hovey, Wallace Franklin	624
Everhardy, Peter	353	Hughey, F. L.	665
Farrell, Frank A.	641	Hughey, John T.	496
Faulkner, R. F.	397	Hunnius, Carl	356
Fenning, C. M.	379	Hunnius, Ernest	356
Fishback, Gustave H.	638	Hunt, Floyd	590
Flinner, Max	437	Jadicke, Oscar	495
Folger, Arthur	638	Jamieson, Charles R.	386
Freeman, Robert W.	673	Jeffries, John H.	405
Fredrick, F. E.	525	Johnson, Charles E.	574
Fuqua, J. T.	592	Johnson, Orra S.	527
Geisen, Charles	645	Justus, Herbert L.	348
Geraughty and Tetxor	381	Keating, Charles E.	628
Gilman, John Milton	400	Kelly, Rev. Bernard S.	550
Gist, Charles	429	Kemler, J. W.	479
Gist, Dr. William	430	Kemberling, Henry A.	565
Goble, W. F.	474	Kenton, J. W.	466
Goff, John	464	Kennedy, Lawrence	498
Gray, James B.	475	Kennedy, Matthew C.	659
Grisham, James R.	473	Kern, W. J.	418
Grootaers, Rev. A.	617	Kesinger, Calvin	563
Haag, Peter W.	667	Klamm, John P.	471
Hall, Jesse A.	651	Klinkenberg, Henry	581
Hall, T. F.	502	Knipe, Ben H.	588
Hallenbeck, Hugh A.	572	Knipe, Henry C.	632
Halpin, Mike	652	Kopp, John N.	433
Hand, LeRoy T.	649	Kowalewski, Joseph	436
Harper, Floyd E.	591	Krueger, Fred	507

HISTORY OF LEAVENWORTH COUNTY

Kruse, Dietrich	472	Meyer, Charles G.	621
Kuhnhoﬀ, George H.	434	Meyer, Charles Frederick	467
Kuhnhoﬀ, W. A.	631	Morris, C. E.	637
La Caille, William L.	432	Morris, Thomas	629
Laird, Jack J.	415	Mosse, Arthur St. Leger	487
Langworthy, Dr. Joseph Howard ...	369	Mottin, J. F.	487
Langworthy, Dr. S. B.	368	Mottin, L. A.	656
Lark, A. C.	431	Murr, Henry	566
Leakey, Dr. Eustace P.	561	New, Oliver F.	626
Leeman, Robert L.	399	Nieman, John F.	514
Linaweaver, W. J.	384	Nirschl, Anton	480
Linwood Soap Powder Co.	530	Ode, August	656
Linwood State Bank	524	Ode, Henry	499
Logan, Frank W.	490	O'Dea, Dennis	504
Lohman, Fred W.	506	O'Donnell, J. J., Jr.	409
Lohman, H. A.	634	Oplinger, Christian	636
Lohman, Henry J.	389	Oplinger, Samuel	635
Loomis, Calvin Willard	512	Papenhausen, Fred	558
Lord, C. L.	594	Payeur, Francis	499
Lord, E. J.	592	Peters, Jordan B.	578
Lowe, David C.	601	Petherbridge, R. M.	465
Lozensky, John	380	Pettit, C. E.	428
Lozensky, Marian	380	Phelps, E. Rice	457
Lysle, E. D.	364	Poberezny, Peter	599
Lysle Milling Company, The.....	366	Porter, George	514
McAuliffe, Francis J.	363	Porter, S. C.	410
McClure, Ross J.	411	Potter, F. M.	346
McConkey, Melvin K.	644	Potter, Mrs. Grace J. Fisher	342
McCreary, Miller B.	444	Potter, O. J.	339
McEvoy, Patrick	501	Powell, James W.	424
McEvoy, Joseph P.	500	Pulley, T. C.	626
McFarland, John	582	Rapp, George L.	536
McGuire Brothers Clothing Company	548	Robinson, I. W.	508
McIntire, George J.	385	Roe, George William	505
McMillen, John	616	Rozendal, Gerardus	604
McNamee, James	557	Rumford's Ford Hospital	422
McNaughton, Malcom N.	370	Rush, Lon	390
McNaughton, Samuel James	554	Sanders, Louis P.	570
McNerney, E. C.	613	Sass, Christian	511
McRill, Kirby	668	Schmekel, Otto F.	679
McQuillan, Ed.	642	Schmidt, John	442
McQuillan, Peter	639	Schroeder, Gus	587
Martin, T. W.	522	Schweizer, George	492
Masterson, Charles H.	416	Seckler, Harry H.	648
Mayer, J. H.	460	Sedgwick, John	577
Mayer, Reinhart	662	Sedgwick, John C.	675
Medill, Sherman	334	Seeley, Dr. Timothy D.	551
Meinke, Theo.	529	Seifert, Charles	539
Mensing, C. F.	686	Seifert, Roy	535

HISTORY OF LEAVENWORTH COUNTY

Seifert, Wallace	596	Timpe, Frank	655
Seitz, John C.	378	Toffler, Morris	459
Seymour, Robert L.	394	Townsend, Charles D.	349
Sharpe, William F.	491	Townsend, Charles E.	418
Short, H. C.	530	Tudhope, John	520
Shrey, Carist	609	Twomey, Rev. Jerome	612
Siscoe, Clyde F.	528	Uhlrich, Frank	450
Smelser, John	526	Unmessig, A. A.	455
Smith, Walter C.	461	Unmessig, William H.	459
Snyder, Charles E.	373	Victor Manufacturing Company	401
Snyder, E. W.	371	Voorhees, Joseph	532
Sparks, W. W.	643	Voorhees, Prof. Eph.	560
Spaulding, Joseph	412	Waelti, Dr. Christian	533
Spears, Baxter	596	Walden, William	470
Specialty Garage and Manufacturing Company	419	Walker, John C.	374
Stafford, R. W.	509	Ward, Samuel H.	669
Stein, Otto	658	Warring, Dr. J. W.	519
Stephenson, William J.	482	Weingarh, Louis Smith	633
Stevenson, George A.	377	Wellhouse, Frederick	552
Stigleman, Martin L.	449	Wendel, William	518
St. Joseph's Church of the Valley....	617	White, James G.	488
Stoneburner, B. W.	430	Wilson, Russell	539
Swan, Charles Morehead	408	Wilson, Thomas K.	537
Taylor, Capt. John T.	332	Wise, F. L.	423
Taylor, Thomas	571	Wosser, Thomas	440
Taschetta, Peter V.	588	Wortman, John	407
Thornburgh, Giles H.	501	Wright, John W.	454
Timberlake, James F.	391	Wuerth, Franklin	361
		Yoakum, Robert B.	443
		Yoakum, Walter C.	443

History of Leavenworth County

CHAPTER I

INDIAN HISTORY

THE KANSAS—PRINCIPAL VILLAGES—THE TRIBE REMOVAL—CHARACTERISTICS—
NOTED CHIEFS—TREATY OF 1806—DELAWARES AND KICKAPOOS—TREATIES
—LEGENDS—CHIEFS—"JOURNEY CAKE"—"KETCHUM"—CUSTOMS—OTHER
TREATIES -----97-104

CHAPTER II

EARLY EXPLORATIONS

THE NEW WORLD—SPANISH EARLIEST CLAIMANT—PONCE DE LEON—PAMPHILO
DE NARAVEZ—CABEZA DE VACA—CORONADO—TREATMENT OF INDIANS—
FRENCH EXPLORERS—MARQUETTE—LA SALLE—CROZAT GRANT—DU TISS-
NETT EXPEDITION—FORT ERECTED—LOUISIANA PURCHASE—LEWIS AND
CLARKE—DANIEL BOONE -----105-114

HISTORY OF LEAVENWORTH COUNTY

CHAPTER III

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

COLONEL LEAVENWORTH—FIRST SETTLERS—"SQUATTERS"—TOWN COMPANY—
SALE OF LOTS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—FIRST STORES—NEWSPAPERS—HOTELS
—EARLY FLOUR MILLS—BREWERIES—SCHOOLS—THEATERS—PUBLIC HALLS
—BANKING—CHURCHES -----115-136

CHAPTER IV

EARLY SETTLEMENTS CONTINUED.

KICKAPOO—DELAWARE—EASTON—SPRINGDALE—TONGANOXIE—RENO -----137-153

CHAPTER V

PIONEER LIFE AND HOMES

TYPES OF PIONEERS—THEIR HOMES—HOW HOMINY WAS MADE—HOSPITALITY—
IMPLEMENTS AND CLOTHING—THE TYPICAL PIONEER—THE PIONEER
WOMEN -----154-158

CHAPTER VI

FIRST THINGS IN CITY AND COUNTY

CHAPTER VII

EARLY DAY TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAYS

STEAMBOATING ON THE MISSOURI—LANDING—EARLY HIGHWAYS AND TRAILS—
OTHER ROADS—STAGE ROUTES—SALT LAKE TRAIL—SANTA FE TRAIL—OXEN
USED—METHOD OF TRAVEL-----166-170

CHAPTER VIII

FORT LEAVENWORTH

SELECTED BY COL. LEAVENWORTH—BOUNDARIES—DESCRIPTION—BUILDINGS—
WATER WORKS—SCHOOL—CHAPEL AND OTHER BUILDINGS—DURING WORLD
WAR—A BASE OF SUPPLIES DURING WARS—COMMANDANTS—ARMY SERVICE
SCHOOL—DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS -----171-180

HISTORY OF LEAVENWORTH COUNTY

CHAPTER IX

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY.

TERRITORIAL ACT OF 1855—BOUNDARIES DEFINED—TOWNSHIPS ORGANIZED—
COURT HOUSE—COUNTY OFFICERS.....181-199

CHAPTER X

LEAVENWORTH CITY.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT—OFFICERS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—POLICE DEPARTMENT
—CEMETERIES—CUSHING HOSPITAL—KANSAS ORPHAN ASYLUM—PUBLIC LI-
BRARY—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.....200-209

CHAPTER XI

SLAVERY QUESTION AND THE CIVIL WAR.

MASON AND DIXON LINE—MISSOURI COMPROMISE—PLATTE PURCHASE—WILMOT
PROVISO—DRED SCOTT DECISION—COMPROMISE OF 1850—KANSAS-NEBRASKA
BILL—"SQUATTERS" SALT CREEK MEETING—PRO-SLAVERY BANDS—EAST-
ERN IMMIGRATION—LEAVENWORTH COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR—MILITARY
LEADERS210-221

CHAPTER XII

CHURCHES

THE FIRST METHODIST—FIRST CHRISTIAN—EVANGELICAL GERMAN LUTHERAN—
EPISCOPAL—JEWISH—PRESBYTERIAN—CONGREGATIONAL—EPISCOPAL, ST.
PAUL'S—CATHOLIC—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST-----222-243

CHAPTER XIII

LODGES, CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

ABDALLAH TEMPLE—MASONIC LODGES—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—INDEPENDENT
ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—WOMAN'S AUX-
ILIARY OF AMERICAN LEGION—KANSAS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—
CHAUTAUQUA ASSOCIATION—YEOMEN—KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS-----244-256

CHAPTER XIV

NATIONAL AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME—UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY—STATE PENITEN-
TIARY -----257-261

CHAPTER XV

THE PRESS

"THE KANSAS HERALD"—"TERRITORIAL REGISTER"—"THE JOURNAL"—"YOUNG AMERICA"—OTHER PIONEER NEWSPAPERS—LATER PUBLICATIONS—THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES—THE LEAVENWORTH POST-----262-266

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL PROFESSION

FIRST PHYSICIANS CAME WITH THE ARMY—FIRST ON THE TOWNSITE—EARLY PHYSICIANS—KICKAPOO—OTHER SMALL TOWNS—PROMINENT DOCTORS—SANITARY COMMISSION ESTABLISHED—U. S. MILITARY HOSPITAL—OTHER HOSPITALS—"MEDICAL HERALD"—PRESENT DAY PHYSICIANS-----267-271

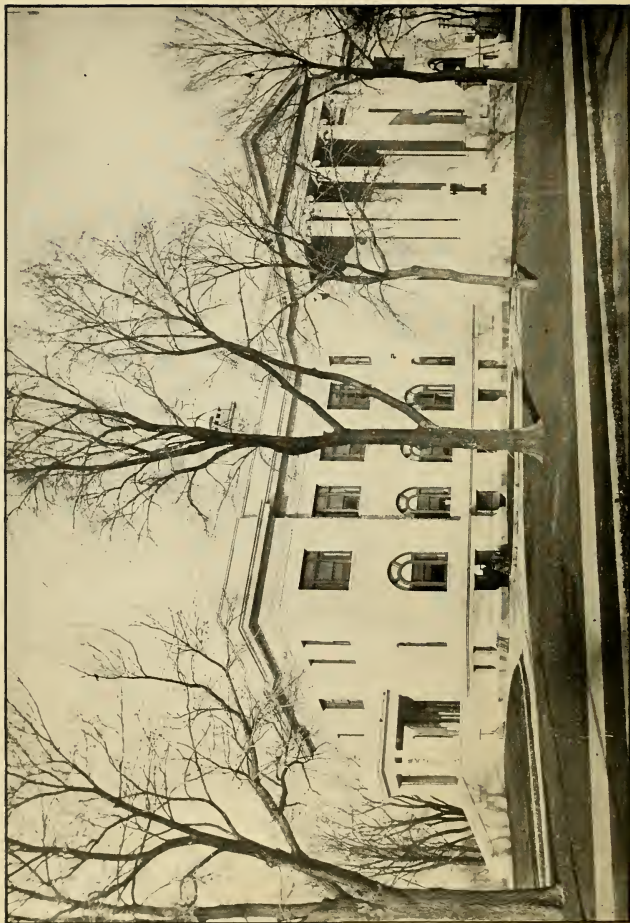
CHAPTER XVII

THE LEAVENWORTH COUNTY BAR

TERRITORIAL CODE OF PROCEDURE—JUDGES APPOINTED—JUDICIAL DISTRICTS—FIRST TERRITORIAL COURT AT LEAVENWORTH—ATTORNEYS ADMITTED -----272-293

ILLUSTRATIONS

Adams, William	456
Barnes, C. M.	344
Bollin, J. N.	448
Bright, Ira J.	360
Bullard, Mrs. Cora A.	544
Cherrie, C. L.	376
Cherrie, Mrs. C. L.	376
Court House, Leavenworth County	97
D. A. R. Room in Leavenworth County Court House	248
Ft. Leavenworth, Marking the Beginning of	176
Gilman, John M.	400
Goff, John and Family	464
Grist Mill, The Jacob Rapp	536
Hall, Jesse A.	Frontispiece
Hand, LeRoy T.	Frontispiece
High School, Leavenworth and Cadets	144
Hughey, John T., and Family	496
Kruse, Dietrich	472
Langworthy, Dr. S. B.	368
Leavenworth, View of	200
Library, Public	224
Linaweaver, W. J.	384
Linaweaver, Mrs. W. J.	384
Loomis, Calvin W.	512
Loomis, Mrs. Mary	512
Motor Company, Leavenworth	416
Nirschl, William, John and Carl H.	480
O'Dea, Residence of Dennis	504
Powell, J. W.	424
Siscoe, Family and Residence of C. F.	528
Steamboating on the Missouri	112
Swan, C. M.	408
Taylor, Capt. John T.	332
Transportation, Early Day	168
Tudhope Family, Five Generations of	520
Wellhouse, Frederick	552
White, Mr. and Mrs. James W.	488
World War Veterans, Banquet to	296
Wosser, Thomas and Grandsons, Owen and Francis Buchanan	440



LEAVENWORTH COUNTY COURT HOUSE

History of Leavenworth County

CHAPTER I

INDIAN HISTORY

THE KANSAS—PRINCIPAL VILLAGES—THE TRIBE REMOVAL—CHARACTERISTICS—NOTED CHIEFS—TREATY OF 1806—DELAWARES AND KICKAPOOS—TREATIES—LEGENDS—CHIEFS—"JOURNEY CAKE"—"KETCHUM"—CUSTOMS—OTHER TREATIES.

The earliest known inhabitants of the territory which now comprises Leavenworth County was a tribe of Indians known as the Kansas. Early day historical accounts vary greatly in the spelling of the name. They were frequently known and referred to as the Canceas, Kansez, Canzas, Canzes, Okanis, Cances, Kansies, Canzon, Kanzon, Konza, Konzas and the Kasas. It was not until 1854, when Edward Everett Hale wrote his "Account of Emigrant Aid Companies and Directions to Emigrants," under the title of "Kanzas and Nebraska," that the spelling of the word was finally settled upon as Kanzas, in preference to what he terms the more fashionable way of spelling it, "Kansas." The name of our state as well as the river, Kansas, which flows through it from west to east, draining a major portion of it, was derived from the name of this early Indian tribe.

Early historical accounts of this tribe place their lands and country as north of the Kansas River of today and along the western banks of the Missouri. The tribe was known to have been divided up into two principal villages referred to as the upper and lower village. What was known as

the lower village was located about forty miles north of the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, the present site of Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1804 when the explorers, Lewis and Clarke, ascended the Missouri River they reported that they were unable to find any trace of the lower Kansas village but had found at its location the ruins of an old French fort that had apparently been abandoned some twenty-five or thirty years previous. It is believed that the cause of the Kansas removing from this locality was due to the war-like encroachments of the Iowas and Sacs, tribes to the northward who had previously had extensive dealings with Mississippi Valley traders, had been abundantly supplied with firearms and were desirous of obtaining the hunting and trapping grounds of the Kansas.

Upon leaving their country, which extended over all of the territory of which Leavenworth County is now composed, the Kansas removed to a point situated on the Kansas River, near the present location of Manhattan, Kansas. It was not until June, 1825, that the Kansas ceded their lands, of which Leavenworth County is now a part, to the United States by treaty. The treaty by which they ceded their lands was made at St. Louis, June 3, 1825, with Superintendent of Indian Affairs Clarke and, with reference to the land ceded, reads in part as follows:

"Beginning at the entrance of the Kansas River into the Missouri River; from thence North to the North West corner of the state of Missouri, from thence westerly to the Nodaway River, thirty miles from its entrance into the Missouri River and with that river, (the Nemaha), to its source; from thence to the source of the Kansas River, leaving the old village of the Pania (Pawnee) Republic to the West; from thence on the ridge dividing the waters of the Kansas River from those of the Arkansas, to the westerly line of the state of Missouri; and with that line Thirty miles to place of beginning."

According to the terms of the treaty, the United States Government was to pay in consideration of the ceding of the above described lands the sum of \$3,500.00 per year for a period of twenty years to the tribe. In addition thereto a reservation was made to the Indians of a tract of land near the present location of Manhattan, Kansas, and the government was to provide the Indians with stock and agricultural implements, and was to supply them with a blacksmith and furnish them a teacher of agriculture.

The Kansas, or "Kaws," as they were sometimes known by the French contraction of the word, Kanza, which signifies "Smoky," were

said to have been more or less inclined to be a peaceful tribe. They were more industrious than some of the tribes west of the Mississippi, yet there was great room for improvement. Their requirement in their treaty of 1825 with the United States Government, that they be furnished agricultural implements, a blacksmith and teacher of agriculture, would indicate that they were desirous of deserting the chase and hunt as a means of obtaining a livelihood and resorting to the tilling of the soil. Their treatment of visitors has always been recorded as generous and considerate. In the journals of M. de Bourgmont, the French explorer, it is said that they believed in a Great Spirit; had crude forms of religious worship; a code of ethics existed which looked with extreme distaste upon such a crime as drunkenness. Insanity among them was unknown. Their language was the dialect of the Dacotahs. Among their most noted chiefs were "Na-he-da-ba" or Long Neck; "Ka-he-ga-wa-ta-ning-ga" or Little Chief, and "Shen-ga-ne-ga." To the south of this tribe dwelt the Osages, with which they occasionally became involved in disputes. At a grand council of these tribes held at Pawnee village, Republic, September 28, 1806, a treaty was entered into between them and the United States Government, the government being represented by Lieut. Zebulon Montgomery Pike and Lieut. J. B. Wilkinson, which reads as follows:

"In council held by the subscribers, at the village of the Pawnee Republic, appeared Wahonsongay with eight principal soldiers of the Kansas nation on the one part, and Shin-ga-wasa, a chief of the Osage nation, with four of the warriors of the Grand and Little Osage villages on the other part. After having smoked the pipe of peace, and buried past animosities, they individually and jointly bound themselves in behalf of and for their respective nations to observe a friendly intercourse and keep a permanent peace, and mutually pledge themselves to use every influence to further the commands and wishes of their great father.

"We, therefore, American Chiefs, do require of each nation, a strict observance of the above treaty, as they value the good will of their great father, the President of the United States.

"Done at our council fire, at the Pawnee Republic village, the 28th day of September, 1806, and the Thirty-first year of American Independence.

"(Signed)

"Z. M. Pike,

"J. B. Wilkinson."

The above treaty as entered into by the chiefs of the Kansas and Osage tribes was never broken.

With the removal of the Kansas from the territory of which Leavenworth County is now a part, came the entrance of two other tribes, the Delawares and Kickapoos, of which more is known. In the year 1818 at St. Mary's, Ohio, the Delaware or Lenni Lenapes ceded all lands held by them in the State of Indiana. Part of the consideration being that the government was to furnish them with a country west of the Mississippi in which to reside. Subsequent to this they were assigned certain tracts of land in the State of Missouri to which they removed. On September 24, 1829, the Delawares again ceded their lands by treaty to the government and were granted lands further west and in what was later to be organized into Kansas Territory and of which Leavenworth County was to become a part. In the treaty granting the lands last mentioned to the Delawares, the tract granted them is described as follows: "The country in the fork of the Kansas and Missouri rivers extending up the Kansas river to where the Kansas (Indians) live and up the Missouri River to Camp Leavenworth and thence West by a line drawn westerly leaving a space ten miles wide North of Kansas boundary as an outlet."

This tract of land as ceded to the Delawares comprised the greater portion of what is now Leavenworth County. Of this tract of land granted them, the Delawares on December 14, 1843, sold to the Wyandottes triangular tract at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri rivers which comprised the greater portion of what is now Wyandotte County. Later, and on May 6, 1854, the Delawares ceded to the United States Government by treaty practically all of their lands excepting a strip ten miles wide on the north bank of the Kansas River beginning at the western boundary of the Wyandotte lands and extending forty miles westward. This strip, commonly known and referred to as the "Delaware Strip," "Delaware Reserve," and "Delaware Trust Lands," remained in possession of the tribe until May 30, 1860, when it was ceded by the Delawares to the United States Government by treaty.

The Delawares or Lenni Lenapes as a tribe were rich in legendary and historical lore. They were descendants of the famous Algonquin tribe. Their oldest known home was in Pennsylvania, where they resided along the banks of the Delaware River, the river getting its name from that of the tribe. The name, Lenni Lenape, by which they were sometimes known, means in Indian parlance "Original Man." The tribe

claimed to have been the original parents of the Algonquins. Among other things this tribe had the distinction of being the first Indian tribe upon the American continent to negotiate a treaty with the United States. This treaty was made at Fort Pitt, September 17, 1778.

Among the names of the chiefs of the Delawares we find those of "Four Miles," "Fall Leaf," "Ketchum," and "Journey-Cake." In his valuable work, "Beyond the Mississippi," which dealt exclusively with the New West of the early fifties, Albert D. Richardson tells of a night spent by himself at the cabin of Chief "Four Miles." He describes the location of the cabin as being about fifteen miles east of Lawrence, where it is believed to have been located in what is now Sherman Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas. It was during this stay that he met the chief "Fall Leaf," after which the station, Fall Leaf, on the main line of the Union Pacific Railway between Linwood and Lawrence, is named. A legend connected with the name of the chief, "Four Miles," is to the effect that he once ran a distance of four miles and back without stopping.

The city of Linwood, Leavenworth County, Kansas, which is situated at the junction of Big Stranger Creek and the Kansas River, was originally called Journey-Cake. It was named after a chief of the Delaware tribe around which the following legend was interwoven: At one time a young brave of the Delaware tribe was captured by white traders and carried to a far distance from his tribe. He eventually managed to escape and upon his long journey home, which was fraught with many dangers and hardships, he was forced to rely for subsistence upon a small cake of corn bread which he had concealed upon his person. Having arrived safely with his tribe and after telling them the story of his escape he was immediately rechristened "Journey-Cake." This name was originally given to the city of Linwood, Kansas, owing to the close proximity within which Journey-Cake lived to the city at the time of its establishment. The name, which is of purely Indian origin, has been corrupted by the whites to that of "Johnny-Cake." Another legend of the Delawares in connection with their chief, "Ketchum," was to the effect that while he was quite young, he was captured by white soldiers while in battle and carried away captive. Long afterward he escaped by tearing away a board from the floor of the guardhouse in which he was held prisoner. After he had gained the open he was discovered by one of the guards who immediately fired upon him several times and then cried loudly to his associate guards: "Catch him!"

Upon his return to his tribe and after telling the story of his escape he was rechristened "Ketchum." Later he became chief of the Delawares and died as chief of the tribe in 1857.

The Delawares as an Indian tribe were unusually industrious. Many of them were quite intelligent and quite readily forsook the chase and hunt as a means of livelihood and resorted to agriculture. The government gave them considerable assistance in their agricultural work. They built numerous cabins which were found mostly upon the hills and bluffs and along the well established trails through their lands. It is recorded that they were not as a rule very strict about the marriage relation. Whenever a brave took a liking to one of the female members of the tribe he usually gave her father some sort of a present, a pony, hunting knife, or some other article valuable to the Indian way of thinking, and took the girl. They lived together as long as he liked and then he either traded her off or they separated. The offspring, as a rule, went with the mother.

On May 30, 1860, the Delawares entered into a treaty at Sarcovie, a settlement on their reservation named after a chief of their tribe, "Sarcovie," the terms of which assigned to each member of the tribe eighty acres of land in one compact body. A privilege was extended the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company, now the Union Pacific Railway Company to purchase the balance of the land at not less than \$1.25 per acre.

On July 4, 1866, what was left of the Delaware lands, then referred to as the Delaware Diminished Reserve, was offered for sale by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States at not less than \$2.50 per acre. All of the remaining land was subsequently bought by the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company, the date of transfer being January 7, 1868.

The greater portion of the tribe removed to the Indian Territory in 1867, leaving only about two hundred members who in 1868 removed to the Wichita Agency.

The Kickapoos, who followed the Delawares in the occupation of the territory of which Leavenworth County is now composed in part, ceded their lands and country on the Osage River in Missouri, October 24, 1832, by treaty to the United States Government. Subsequent to this and on November 26, 1832, they were granted a tract of land in the territory of which Kansas was later to be formed and of which Leavenworth County was to become a part, which was described as follows, to-wit:

"Beginning on Delaware line where said line crosses the left branch of Salt Creek; thence down said creek to Missouri River; thence up the Missouri River to a point thirty miles when measured on a straight line; thence westerly to a point twenty miles from Delaware line so as to include in the lands assigned to the Kickapoos at least 1,200 square miles."

The first settlement of the Kickapoo tribe on their arrival upon their new lands to take possession was at the southeastern corner of their grant or reservation, a short distance northwest of where Fort Leavenworth now stands and near the present site of Kickapoo. As a tribe they were industrious and of extremely good habits. Like a great many Indian tribes they were prone to build their villages upon high places such as hills and bluffs. Their cone shaped lodges were closely grouped. About the individual lodges were grouped such ornaments as buffalo skulls, various hides, and bits of pottery. Occasional sacrifices might be seen in the way of some gayly colored cloth or costly stuff hung over the door of the lodge of the chief, offered by him for the good fortune that the Great Spirit saw fit to allow him to enjoy. The Kickapoos were more or less religious in a sense. They believed strongly in a Great Spirit. "Kennekuk," their prophet, resented in a way the teaching of the white missionaries, holding that they, not teaching the way of the Indian prophets, were wrong. He taught long among his tribe and the major portion of the tribe were ardent followers of his doctrine. Among other things embodied in his teachings was the total abstinence from the use of liquor. He also taught that he would arise upon the third day after his death. So strong was the belief of his followers in his teachings that upon his death in 1857 from smallpox, a large number of his adherents stayed with his body until after the third day, expecting to see him arise from the dead. Almost all of those who so attended his dead body in turn contracted the disease of which he died, and in many instances it proved fatal.

By the treaty of May 18, 1854, the Kickapoos ceded the major portion of their lands to the United States Government for the sum of \$20,000. They reserved in this treaty, however, a tract on the western portion of their land containing 150,000 acres, to which they moved.

Two early missions were founded upon the Kickapoo land. In May, 1836, a Catholic mission was located near the junction of Salt Creek and the Missouri River. It was established by Fathers Van Quickenborn and

Hoeken, assisted by two lay brothers. It was established for the benefit of the numerous Pottawatomies who were at that time located on the Kickapoo lands. A Methodist mission was established for the Kickapoos in 1833, which was under the supervision of Rev. J. C. Berryman, of Weston, Missouri.

CHAPTER II

EARLY EXPLORATIONS

THE NEW WORLD—SPANISH EARLIEST CLAIMANT—PONCE DE LEON—PAMPHILO DE NARAVEZ—CABEZA DE VACA—CORONADO—TREATMENT OF INDIANS—FRENCH EXPLORERS—MARQUETTE—LA SALLE—CROZAT GRANT—DU TISSENETT EXPEDITION—FORT ERECTED—LOUISIANA PURCHASE—LEWIS AND CLARKE—DANIEL BOONE.

History has been held to be speculative, inferential, and actual; speculative when it records conclusions based on hypothesis founded on facts, far removed; inferential when conclusions are reasonably based on facts; and actual when facts alone are recorded. The historian in his writing deals with all three more or less in combination one with the other. This chapter is more or less inferential and speculative insofar as it deals with the visits and explorations of the earliest explorers.

When the new world was discovered and had wonderfully revealed itself to the adventurous and daring men of the Old World, the enterprise of Europe was startled into action. Those valiant men who had won laurels among the mountains of Andalusia, on the fields of Flanders, and on the battlefields of Albion, sought a more remote field for adventure. The revelation of a New World and a new race, and communication between the old and the new, provided a field of fertile imagination. The fact was more astounding to the people then than it would be to us today were we to awake some morning and find communication had been established with one or more of our nearest planets.

The heroes of the ocean despised the range of Europe as too narrow, offering to their extravagant ambition nothing but mediocrity. Ambition, avarice, and religious zeal were strangely blended, and the heroes of the main sailed to the west, as if bound on a new crusade, for infinite

wealth and renown were to reward their piety, satisfy their greed, and satiate their ambition.

America was the region of romance where their heated imaginations could indulge in the boldest of delusions, where the simple ignorant native wore the most precious ornaments, the sands by the side of the clear runs of water, sparkled with shining gold. Says the historian of the ocean, these adventurous heroes speedily prepared to fly by a beckoning or a whispering wheresoever they were called. They forsook the certainties of life for the lure and hope of more brilliant success.

To win provinces with the sword, divide the wealth of empires, to plunder the accumulated treasures of some ancient Indian dynasty, to return from a roving expedition with a crowd of enslaved captives, and a profusion of spoils, soon became ordinary dreams. Fame, fortune, life and all were squandered in these visions of wealth and renown. Even if the issue was uncertain, success, greater than the boldest imagination had dared, was sometimes attained.

It would be an interesting story to trace each hero across the ocean to the American continent, and through the three great gateways thereof, through which he entered the wilds of the great West. The accounts of the explorations and exploitations into the great West reads like a romance. The trials through which these early explorers passed were enough to make the stoutest heart quail and to task the endurance of men of steel.

The earliest known claimants of the vast stretch of land and country west of the Mississippi River were the Spanish. Among the members of the crew that crossed the Atlantic with Columbus on his second voyage was a certain Juan Ponce de Leon, who had spent the greater part of his life in the military service of Spain. In the year 1513, with a squadron of three ships which he had fitted up at his own expense he set sail upon an expedition which resulted in the discovery of Florida a few miles north of the present location of the oldest city in the United States, St. Augustine. Here, Ponce de Leon and a greater portion of his crew remained for some time patiently and persistently exploring and penetrating the regions to the westward. Wild and fanciful tales were constantly poured into his ears by the various Indian tribes concerning the country further to the westward. They told him of great life-giving springs and streams of water found in the interior, a veritable paradise where the youth of those who had grown old was restored to them by bathing in

the fabled waters. Ponce de Leon was old. His cheeks were deeply etched by the fingers of time. The spell of the strange wild country added new fire to his adventurous spirit. His fortune had been squandered, the lure of the fabled "Fountain of Perpetual Youth" of which the Indians told; the dream of replenishing his dwindled fortunes by conquests of new kingdoms, led him on and on. It was on his second voyage to this territory in 1521 that he was killed in a battle with Indians who resented his intrusion. His body was buried on the island of Cuba.

It was thus that the Spanish laid claim to the vast stretch of territory of which the territory of Kansas, later the State of Kansas and our own county was to be organized as part thereof.

In the year 1528, Pamphilo de Naravez, who had been appointed governor of Florida by the King of Spain, organized an expedition for the purpose of exploring the lands of which he had been made governor. With a fleet of four ships and a company of nearly 400 men under his command he set sail from Havana, Cuba. Upon his arrival in Florida he took possession of all the territory in the name of Spain and proceeded at once to diligently explore the regions to the westward. Upon his return to the sea after one of his exploring expeditions he found that the ships of the company had been spirited away or destroyed. The stranded explorers were forced to construct several rude boats and with these they started out to find the nearest Mexican post, following the gulf coast. During their voyage along the gulf coast several of their boats were wrecked and a number of the crew were drowned. Those who were not drowned were taken captive by the Indians. The cruel treatment accorded them by the savages soon led to the death of the major portion of the captives. Cabeza de Vaca, who had occupied the position of treasurer of the expedition, learned the language of the tribe as well as their customs and gained their confidence. After remaining captive six years he escaped and made his way to San Miguel, in Sonora, Mexico.

Cabeza de Vaca, who had been a member of the ill-fated Naravez expedition, had as before mentioned set out with that expedition from Havana, Cuba, in the year 1528. He had remained with Naravez and his expedition as treasurer and had been one of the members of the expedition that had been left stranded when the ships of the party disappeared. He was one of the party that had escaped drowning when the illy-constructed boats of the party were destroyed and wrecked in an attempt to reach a Mexican port and had fallen into the hands of Indian tribes as

prisoner. Six years after his capture, during which he had studied the ways of the tribe, their language, and had gained their confidence, he effected his escape with a small party and started out to reach the Spanish settlements in Mexico. Upon leaving his captors on the gulf, his party proceeded north toward what they termed a great range of mountains which are believed now to have been those in northern Alabama. From thence they proceeded in a westerly direction crossing what they referred to in their story as "the large river that comes from the north" (the Mississippi). It is believed by many historians that in the course of their wanderings and explorations to the westward that they traversed the territory of which Kansas and the State of Colorado are now comprised. Whether or not this Spanish crusader and his party touched upon any of the territory of which Leavenworth County is now a part is highly conjectural. It is known that it was the custom of exploring parties in those days to follow closely main river courses. In view of the fact that Leavenworth County as originally laid out occupied all that territory of which Wyandotte County is now composed and the confluence of two great river systems center there, it is highly probable that did, Cabeza de Vaca at any time follow the course of the Missouri which led westward from the Mississippi, that he traversed territory of which either Wyandotte or Leavenworth County is now composed.

In all probability the most famous of all exploring expeditions sent out under the Spanish Government for the purpose of exploring its holdings west of the Mississippi River was that of Coronado. The expedition of which he was at the head set out from Mexico on the morning following Easter, 1540. The party consisted of some eleven hundred members. They were well equipped and supplied for a long journey. The object for which the expedition went forth was to find and take possession of the cities of Cibola, Indian cities which were said to be enormously wealthy in gold and other valuable articles. After a long and tedious journey fraught with much hardship the party reached the object for which they sought to find that they had been deceived. The cities of Cibola had nothing in the way of riches to offer them, yet they did find thereabouts provisions with which they replenished their diminished supply. After remaining for some time with the tribes of Indians thereabouts, there was brought to the ears of Coronado by one of the leaders of the numerous scouting and exploring parties he sent out, a wild fanciful tale concerning the wealth found in the kingdom of the Quivera, far to

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the eastward. In due time the party, again thoroughly organized and equipped, set out in search of the kingdom of Quivera. When the party reached the Arkansas River they again found their provisions low and it was decided to split the party up, allowing some to go on forward while the others proceeded upon their return trip to their base on the Rio Grande. Coronado took with him from this point on the Arkansas thirty of his best mounted troops and six foot soldiers and proceeded on in search of the kingdom which he believed the streets whereof to be paved with gold. After marching on for a period of some forty days the party halted in the fabled kingdom, only to find that they had been deceived. The wealth of which they had dreamed was nowhere to be found. The Indian guides who had attended the party finally confessed that the stories they had told the Spaniards had been told for the purpose of luring them away from the native tribes of the guides that they might not be further imposed on by the Spaniards and with the hope that after leading the party far into the desert like interior, their supplies would fail and they would eventually perish.

The exact line of march of Coronado and his party through the State of Kansas is and always will remain a matter of pure conjecture. Major Henry Inman, best known as the author of "The Santa Fe Trail," and who spent a great many years on the western frontier, believes that the expedition crossed the Kansas River near Abilene and then proceeded to the northward, striking the Missouri River in the vicinity of Atchison. He further contends that the expedition returned by following the Missouri to its junction with the Kansas River, where the party turned to the westward along the north bank of the Kansas River, proceeding as far westward as the Smoky Hill River, where they crossed the Kansas and again proceeded on to Big Creek, where they turned to the south toward the Arkansas.

Coronado in his report of the voyage to the Viceroy of Mexico stated that he had reached the fortieth degree of north latitude, and described the country thereabout as being very fertile and productive. Jaramillo, a member of the party who chronicled the expedition's progress, mentions the name of a large river, the "Saint Peter and Saint Paul," which is believed by historians to be none other than the Arkansas. After reaching the province of Quivera, he tells of the party's learning of another large river to the northward which was named by them the "Teucarea." Gen. J. H. Simpson in his "Annals of Kansas" expresses the belief that this latter river was the Missouri of today.

The expedition of Coronado it is estimated cost the Spanish approximately one-half million dollars and netted them practically nothing. It is recorded that more than a hundred years elapsed before the country over which Coronado traveled was again visited by any member of the white race.

As a rule the Spanish explorers treated the Indians with barbarous cruelty. Their great hopes of limitless riches and conquered provinces became as ashes in their hands. Their men, after long marches for months through the wilderness, became tattered, disgruntled and surly. They were burdens upon the red men whom they visited in their different villages, and consumed their maize and provisions. The Indians were distrustful and suspicious, and an inborn hatred for the white man instantly grew in their breasts, that was handed down by tradition with growing rancor, to future generations. The fabled cities of Cibola were found to be miserable mud huts. Indian guides lured them from place to place with wonderful stories in order that the white men might be kept away from their own country.

The earliest known explorations upon which the French based any claim to the territory of which Leavenworth County is now a part were those of Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet. In May, 1673, Marquette, who was a French missionary at the time with station on Lake Superior, set out with five companions and three canoes to the southwestward in search of rich Indian tribes and valuable mines, the stories of which had been borne to his ears by various Indians. Probably this was merely a secondary object of the expedition, as it is known that one of the purposes was to establish a mission among the Illinois Indians, and another to carry the gospel to the tribes west of the Mississippi.

The party set out from the Straits of Michilimackinac and went by way of Green Bay, the Fox River, the Wisconsin River and then into the Mississippi, which they followed to the southward to near the mouth of the Arkansas. It is known that they explored the Missouri River for some distance up its course from the Mississippi and in their various reports of their travels they refer to the Missouri as the "Pekitano".

Having heard the story of the great river whose course Marquette and Joliet had followed on their trip to the southward, Robert Cavanaugh de la Salle conceived the idea that it was none other than the great river that had been discovered by De Soto in 1541. With a view of opening it for navigation La Salle led an expedition that set out from the Illinois

River, February 6, 1682, with three barges. Upon entering the Mississippi, La Salle gave to it the name, "Colbert." At various points along the river on their journey to the south they erected crosses and took possession of the vast tracts to the westward in the name of France. On April 9, 1682, the party entered the Gulf of Mexico. By right of discovery they claimed all of the lands and country west of the Mississippi for the French Government.

Being desirous of getting into actual possession of the vast area of territory which they had come into ownership of through the right of discovery, the French Government on September 14, 1712, granted the Louisiana Territory, which this country had come to be known as, to one Anthony Crozat, a merchant, for a period of ten years, the said Crozat to have perpetual propriety of all mines and minerals he should discover subject to certain conditions, and other stipulations. Later, Crozat retroceded this vast tract to the French Government and they immediately and under similar conditions ceded these tracts to a company which offered many inducements in the way of land, etc., to emigrants.

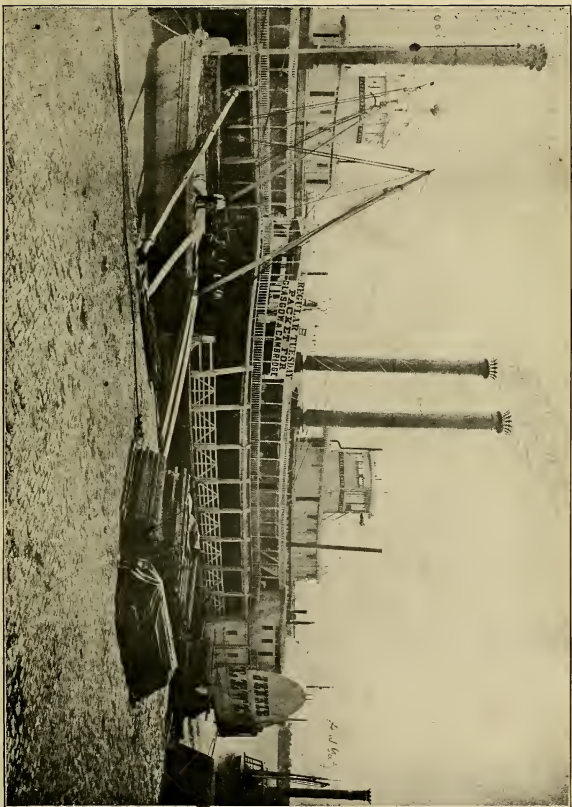
In the year 1719, M. Du Tisnett, who had previously been in the service of M. Crozat when the French Government had ceded him the Louisiana Territory, was ordered to make an expedition to west of the Mississippi. It was during his travels that he crossed and explored a great deal in territory of which the State of Kansas is now a part. He visited many of the native tribes and erected many crosses, taking possession of all the territory explored and discovered by him in the name of France. The principal object of this expedition was to locate valuable mines the story of which had been poured into the ears of the French as well as those of the Spanish explorers. Du Tisnett is commonly referred to by various historians as Du Tisne. He was the first French explorer to give definite information concerning the native tribes of Kansas.

In order to protect their great interests west of the Mississippi, the French, as early as 1722, commenced the construction of a fort on the Missouri River near where the Osage River empties into it, which they called Fort Orleans. It was completed in the year 1723 and was placed in command of M. De Bourgmont. De Bourgmont in the year 1724 made an extensive trip of exploration to the westward about and through the territory of which the State of Kansas is now composed. He entered what is now the bounds of Kansas near the present site of Atchison,

Kansas. One of the objects of the expedition was to try and effect a reconciliation among numerous native tribes who were at war among each other. After visiting among the tribes for a considerable length of time, during which he succeeded in bringing about an amicable adjustment of the various difficulties among a large number of the tribes, he returned to Fort Orleans November 5, 1724. It is almost a certainty that De Bourgmont during his travels touched, either himself or some of his party, on territory which now goes to make up Leavenworth County.

After Jefferson had negotiated the purchase of the great Louisiana tracts of land from the French in 1803 there arose a desire on his part to have the territory acquired thoroughly explored, and investigated with a view of learning what uses it might be best adapted to. Accordingly in the year 1804 the first American exploring expedition that had ever set foot on the vast expanse west of the Mississippi set out from St. Louis under the supervision of Capts. William Clarke and Merriwether Lewis. The party in full consisted of from thirty-five to forty-two men, accounts differing; the date of the expedition's starting was May 10, 1804; they traveled in three boats and made their way very slowly up stream. As a rule hunting parties proceeded along the banks with the boats as they wended their way against the muddy current and it was through the agency of these parties that the party was supplied with much of its provisions. On June 27, 1804, the party reached the present site of Kansas City, Kansas, where they encamped. On July 2, 1804, they encamped near the present site of Leavenworth, in all probability a little to the north and nearer the fort. The journals kept by the party refer to an island in the river to the north several miles under date of this encampment, which was in all probability the island known as Kickapoo Island these days. There is no question but the members of this party and it wouldn't be unreasonable to say the leaders of the expedition had tramped over considerable of the territory comprised in the eastern part of Leavenworth County. The expedition as a whole was most successful in every way. The trip consumed about two years of time and much of the territory embodied in the Louisiana Purchase was traversed, mapped and thoroughly explored.

For twelve years after the Lewis and Clarke expedition into the Northwest nothing was done further in the way of exploring the regions traversed by the first mentioned parties. In the year 1819 an expedition was sent out by the United States Government for the purpose of arriv-



STEAMBOATING ON THE MISSOURI IN 1860



ing at and collecting all scientific knowledge possible pertaining to the newly acquired territory. The expedition was in charge of Major J. C. Long and set out from Fort Osage on the Osage River in Missouri in 1819, and proceeded up the Missouri River by steamboat to Council Bluffs, where winter quarters were established for the winter of 1819-1820. The expedition required two years and while much scientific data was gathered, the practical value derived therefrom was insignificant. One of the chief features of the expedition was in the fact that it was the first expedition as well as the first men of any kind or race to proceed up the Missouri River in a steamboat.

A bit of exploring of a very different nature than that hitherto set out was done between the years 1805 and 1815 in the valley of the Kansas River by Daniel Boone. Boone, the most famous of American hunters and trappers, Indian fighters and pioneers, was one of the first white men of American birth to visit the Kansas Valley. His grandfather, George Boone, was born in Devonshire, England, 1668, and came to America in 1717, locating in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Daniel, the grandchild, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1735. In the year 1796 he lost much of his land holdings in Kentucky through defective titles, which led him to renounce all allegiance to the government and resort to the wild frontier. Later he declared his intention while residing in the territory west of the Missouri of becoming a citizen of Spain, and was through this given a position of overseeing certain Indian districts. It was his wont and habit to take long hunts and to go on trapping tours that kept him much away from his home country. In that interval of time elapsing between 1805 and 1815 he is known to have hunted and trapped up and down the Kansas River Valley for a distance of 100 miles or more from its mouth. The Kansas River, as it does, touching upon the southern end of Leavenworth County and the southern extremity of the county being rough and consisting in places of rugged bluffs, it is not unreasonable to believe that Boone in the ten years which he spent in this river valley, touched many times upon Leavenworth County territory and hunted and trapped thereon. This great son of the wild and untamed frontier died September 26, 1820, in his ninety-second year.

John Peck, the noted Baptist preacher, in his memoirs of the Louisiana Territory, described Boone thus:

"His high, bold forehead was slightly bald, and his silvered locks were combed smooth, his countenance was ruddy and fair and exhibited

the simplicity of a child, a smile frequently played over his countenance; in conversation his voice was soft and melodious; at repeated interviews an irritable expression was never heard; his clothing was the coarse, plain manufacture of the family; but everything denoted that kind of comfort that was congenial to his habits and feelings and evinced a busy, happy, old age. His room was a part of a range of log cabins kept in order by his affectionate daughters and granddaughters. Every member of the household appeared to take delight in administering to his comforts; he was sociable and communicative in replying to questions, but did not introduce incidents of his own history. He was intelligent, for he had treasured up the experience and observation of more than fourscore years. 'Not moody and unsociable as if desirous of shunning society and civilization'."

Among other explorers whose deeds and names are not recorded, yet who played an important part in the early settlement of Leavenworth County, were those children of the river, the woods and frontier, who intermingled with the various tribes, frequently marrying into the tribe; who knew the habits of wild game with the same degree of adeptness as did the savage; who was as skillful at the hunt, in the chase or with the traps; who were generally referred to as Coureur-de-bois.

These men were as a rule of French descent. They were always found domiciled along the various rivers, where they depended upon their traps and hunting prowess to provide them a means of livelihood. They were free and easy of manner, peaceful of disposition and quickly adapted themselves to the customs of the various tribes. They traveled by boat exclusively and as the trading posts moved westward they preceded them, usually at long distances.

CHAPTER III

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

COLONEL LEAVENWORTH—FIRST SETTLERS—"SQUATTERS"—TOWN COMPANY—
SALE OF LOTS—EARLY INDUSTRIES—FIRST STORES—NEWSPAPERS—HOTELS
—EARLY FLOUR MILLS—BREWERIES—SCHOOLS—THEATERS—PUBLIC HALLS
—BANKING—CHURCHES.

Leavenworth.—While the preceding chapters deal with history, largely speculative and inferential, leading up to the year 1804, when the United States took possession of Upper Louisiana, the present chapter is based on actual facts from the year 1827 on and deals most pertinently with that section of Leavenworth County comprising its northeastern part.

—The history of Leavenworth County from the time of the red men and the first hardy adventurers and pioneers involves indeed a wondrous story which is well worth preserving. States and nations preserve their history, but the story of a county, its creation and development touches a chord of home life and home making which is nearer and dearer than that which is purely informational.

The beginning of settlement of the territory of which Leavenworth County is now composed came when Col. Henry Leavenworth, Third United States Infantry, was directed in March, 1827, to proceed up the Missouri River with four companies of his regiment and to select a site within twenty miles of the mouth of the Little Platte River to be used as a location for a permanent cantonment. The story of how Col. Leavenworth, not being able to decide upon a suitable location on the Missouri side which he was instructed to do, and of his fixing upon the present site of Fort Leavenworth has been told in detail in other parts of this volume

as well as the approval of the selected site which became official September 19, 1827. With the establishment of this military post, which was known as Cantonment Leavenworth, there was opened up the first post-office in the territory which was known as Cantonment Leavenworth or "La Platte," Clay County, Missouri, Clay County being the Missouri county that joined the post on the east, the river separating them. This postoffice was established May 29, 1828, and Phillip G. Rand was the first postmaster.

The first white settlers who came into the territory were mostly farmers and mechanics who secured positions tending the farm on the government reservation and were employed in various capacities in and around the post. There were also some white missionaries, who had come in previously with emigrant tribes of Indians. After the passage of the territorial act of 1854 numerous settlers flocked in and proceeded to take up claims, mostly in close proximity to the present location of the fort. All of those who had come in previous to this year could not in any way establish any right or title to their lands, it being ceded by previous treaties to occupying Indian tribes. When the Territorial Act of 1854 passed a great majority of the emigrants who came into the territory were under the impression that the lands were then subject to pre-emption under the pre-emption laws of the United States. Yet when the Delawares in May, 1854, ceded the greater portion of their lands in what is now Leavenworth County, reserving a strip ten miles wide along the north bank of the Kansas River in the southern end of the county, it appears that the lands so ceded were not under the terms and conditions of treaty subject to settlement but were to be sold to the highest bidder after having been surveyed. Many of the emigrants who came into the territory of which this county is now composed were from Platte County and Weston, Missouri. They knew the value of these new lands and acting upon the advice of David R. Atchison, then United States Senator from Missouri, came over and took up all land possible. So strong was this rush for land that followed the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act that it is said by the month of June, 1854, there were very few acres of land in what is now Leavenworth County that had not been staked out and claimed.

What is believed to have been the first land "staked" and claimed upon what is now the present site of Leavenworth City after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act was that "staked" and claimed by Gen.

George W. Gist, John C. Gist and Samuel Farnandis. Later when the Leavenworth Town Company was organized Gen. George W. Gist was chosen its president and it was he that platted and surveyed the original townsite. To this day it is known as the "Gist Survey." The plat of this survey was filed in the surveyor general's office at Fort Leavenworth, December 20, 1854. John C. Gist, who was a son of Gen. George W. Gist, and Samuel Farandis were also members of the town company. John C. Gist and Samuel Farandis "squatted" upon their respective claims June 12, 1854.

On June 10, 1854, the "squatters," having had more or less contention in the way of getting valid titles to their respective claims, held a public meeting at Rively's store in Salt Creek Valley and drew up a series of resolutions with reference to their respective rights and holdings. Among other things done at the meeting it was decided by the "squatters" to relinquish any claims that they might have to land which in any way conflicted with those of the Leavenworth Town Company, which company was then in process of formation and was definitely organized June 13, 1854. This was the first "squatter's" meeting ever held in the territory of which Kansas is constituted as well as in Leavenworth County.

Despite the fact that the "squatters" were held to have no right to settle upon the lands lately ceded by the Delaware Indians until the lands had been surveyed and sold at public sale, they nevertheless lost no time in staking out the town of Leavenworth, selling shares in the town company and proceeding in general and on a large scale to occupy and claim the territory. The first sale of town lots of the city to take place in the city of Leavenworth occurred on Monday, October 9, 1854. Previous to this the town site had been cleared of all timber and underbrush by "Uncle George" Keller, who had been given the contract. He began this work about June 15, 1854, and employed eighty men and finished the job about the middle of September. The "Herald," Leavenworth's weekly paper, under date of October 13, 1854, contained the following article with reference to the sale:

"On Monday last, at 11 o'clock A. M., the sale of lots in this town was commenced. There was a large assemblage of people on the ground, many of whom had come from a distance for the purpose of attending the sale. The survey had been completed and charts of the town drawn. The streets had been cleared of rubbish, and marked with their names. Those parallel with the river are numbered as far out as Seventh Street;

the cross streets are named for Indian tribes, and commencing on the south, are as follows: Choctaw, Cherokee, Delaware, Shawnee, Seneca, Miami, Osage, Pottawatomie, Ottawa, Kickapoo, Kiowa, Dacotah, Pawnee, and Cheyenne. The streets parallel with the river are sixty feet wide, and the cross streets are sixty-one feet wide, except Delaware, which is seventy feet. The lots are twenty-four feet front, by 125 feet deep, and there are thirty-two lots in each block. Through the center of each block runs an alley fifteen feet wide. Seven lots have been laid off next the river in warehouse lots, the fronts of which are about 150 feet from the water's edge. All the space between Main or First street and the river, except these several blocks, has been donated for a levee and esplanade.

"The terms of the sale were one-third cash and the balance payable when the title is secured. G. W. McLane, of Weston, and W. S. Palmer, of Platte City, were the auctioneers on the first day. Fifty-two lots were sold, at an average of \$140.00; on the second day fifty lots were sold, at an average of \$120.00; making the average of both days' sale about \$130.00. Only four lots were sold out of the thirty-two in each block. The sales were distributed equally over the entire site. The purchases were generally made for immediate improvement, but a small number having been sold to shareholders. Every lot that was offered was sold, and many others could have been disposed of if time had permitted. The highest price paid for any one was \$390.00, the lowest, \$50.00. It was recollected that no lot exceeded twenty-four feet front."

The Leavenworth Town Company, which was permanently organized June 13, 1854, was made up in the great part of citizens of Missouri, as follows: George W. Gist, Lorenzo D. Bird, D. H. Stephens, L. W. Caples, William H. Adams, Oliver Diefendorf, L. A. Wisely, Amos Rees, Samuel Norton, William S. Murphy, Sam Farnandis, Meret Johnson, G. H. Keller, William G. Caples, H. Miles Moore, Joseph Murphy, John C. Gist, G. B. Pantan, Edward Mix, Joseph B. Evans, Malcolm Clark, John Bull, Frans Impey, James F. Bruner, Frederick Starr, J. D. Todd, A. Thomas Kyle, Sackfield Maclin, E. A. Ogden, Samuel F. Few.

The officers of the company were as follows: Gen. George W. Gist President; H. Miles Moore, Secretary; Joseph B. Evans, Treasurer. Amos Rees, L. D. Bird, and Major E. A. Ogden were selected as a board of trustees, and the committee on by-laws was composed of L. D. Bird, O. Diefendorf, and H. Miles Moore. H. Miles Moore was until his death considered one of the ablest authorities on the early history of Leavenworth City and

Leavenworth County. His classification of the members of the original Town Company was as follows: Ministers, three; lawyers, four; doctors, five; printers, two; merchants, four; surveyors, one; army officers, two; army clerks, one; farmers, eight.

The company staked off and claimed a tract of land comprising some 220 acres of land on the present site of the city of Leavenworth and proceeded at once to have it surveyed and divided into lots. The organization was perfected on June 13, 1854, and on October 9th, following, the first public sale of lots was held in the city as will be seen in account previously set out in this chapter. Shortly after the platting of the town a discussion arose among the members of the by-laws committee as to what the town should be named and the majority of the committee, L. D. Bird and O. Diefendorf, favored naming the city "Douglas" in honor of the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Sen. Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. It was due to the influence of H. Miles Moore that the name "Leavenworth" was chosen. The naming of the streets from Choctaw, north to the reservation after the various western Indian tribes was done upon the suggestion of Major E. A. Ogden.

With the establishing of the city and the selling of the lots, the town immediately took on an industrial aspect. Houses were erected as quickly as possible and in the meantime tents and various other structures that provided shelter were pressed into use. The first dwelling house to be erected within the present confines of the city limits is said to have been erected at the corner of 4th and Walnut streets in 1854 by Jeremiah Clark. This house, which was afterward moved to a location on the alley between 4th and 5th streets and Spruce and Olive remained standing until the summer of 1919 when it was torn down.

A saw mill, one of the most needed industries at this time, began operations a short distance north of the mouth of Three-Mile Creek. It was owned and operated by Capt. W. S. Murphy and Capt. Simeon Scruggs, the partnership being known as Murphy & Scruggs. H. Miles Moore, in his valuable work, "Early History of Leavenworth City and County" tells of his advancing the members of this firm the sum of \$96.00 with which to pay the steamboat freight on their mill and of his having to take his pay long afterwards in cottonwood lumber at the rate of \$35.00 a thousand feet. Capt. W. S. Murphy, one of the partners in the project was a member of the Leavenworth Town Company. Before his coming to Leavenworth he was a very prominent citizen of the city of Weston, Missouri.

He had served as a captain in the Mexican war under General Doniphan. Captain Scruggs had, too, been a resident of Weston before coming to Leavenworth and had served as constable there for a number of years. Following the erection of the saw-mill Captain Sawyer erected a dwelling house near northeast corner of Second and Shawnee streets and moved his family there from Weston, Missouri. Their mill did a flourishing business until the death of Captain Murphy when the business affairs became involved in litigation which resulted in Captain Scruggs losing much of his interests. After this he removed with his family to a farm northwest of Kickapoo and just across the line in Atchison County where he lived the remaining days of his life. The mill later came to be known as Col. Isaac Young's Eclipse Mill.

Stores and storerooms were opened soon, the first being that of Lewis N. Rees which was erected in the summer of 1854. The store which Rees erected was upon the present site of the Union Depot and was what is commonly known as a general merchandise store. Rees also acted as postmaster without pay as an accommodation to the public for some time until he was officially appointed. The postoffice remained in his store of the Levee for some time when it was later moved further up town as a matter of public accommodation. Numerous other stores of various nature soon sprung into existence. Engleman Bros. built the second store in the city. It was located on Main street about the middle of the block between Delaware and Cherokee. H. Miles Moore, in his "Early History of Leavenworth City and County," mentions the following stores that began operation in the city during the years 1854 and 1855: Nelson McCracken, on Water street near Choctaw; Adam Fisher, general store, southwest corner Water street and Cherokee; James L. Beyers and M. M. Jewett, grocery, Water street and Choctaw; White & Fields, dry goods, Water street below Cherokee; A. M. Clark, grocery, south side of Cherokee, west of Third street; Cohn & Abel, general store, on Water street; Col. J. C. Clarkson, general store, southwest corner of Cherokee and Second; Hall & Walcott, dry goods, south side of Cherokee between Second and Third streets; George Russell, stove and tin, east side of Main street near Delaware; Strass, Block & Rosenfield, dry goods and clothing, between Third and Fourth streets on south side of Cherokee street; Shannon & Van Doren, general store on Cherokee street between Second and Third; James Dixon, dry goods, on Cherokee between Second and Third; Meyer's Grocery, on Levee north of Cherokee; Philip Rothschild's clothing, on Levee

north of Delaware; E. Cody, grocery, west of Main street between Delaware and Cherokee streets; R. E. Allen, drugs, on Main street, west side, north of Delaware street; William Russell, dry goods and outfitting, on east side of Main street where Bittman & Todd's wholesale grocery now stands. The latter, Mr. Moore states, was the largest institution of its kind on the Missouri River above St. Louis.

A newspaper began operations in the city before there was a building in the city in which to house its plant. The first edition of the paper was published under the shade of a large elm tree that stood near the northwest corner of Cherokee and Front or Levee streets. The type of the original issue was set up by W. H. Adams. The first issue bore the date of September 15, 1854. The second issue appeared September 22, 1854, and was published in a one-story frame cottonwood house, the first erected in the city of Leavenworth which was situated south of Delaware on Levee or Front street. W. H. Adams, the original owner of the paper which was known as the "Kansas Herald," was also one of the original thirty-two members of the Leavenworth Town Company. He was a son-in-law of Gen. George W. Gist, president of the Leavenworth Town Company and a brother-in-law of Hon. John C. Gist, who was also a member of the Town Company. A certain Mr. Osborn was associated with Adams in the newspaper adventure at first possibly in the way of a printer more than anything else. He had little or no capital invested and was retired from the business after a period of about six weeks. He later became a U. S. Deputy Marshal under I. B. Donaldson. With the retirement of Osborn from the newspaper, W. H. Adams sold an interest in the paper to Gen. Lucien J. Eastin, who became the active editor of the paper from then on. General Eastin was originally from Missouri. He remained in Kansas until about the year 1859 when he again returned to Missouri to become editor of a Missouri paper. During his stay in Kansas he was elected a member of the first Territorial Council from Leavenworth County in 1855 and 1856.

In 1855 H. Rives Pollard, a young Virginian, became associated with General Eastin in the editorship and publication of the "Herald," the latter having acquired complete control of the paper at that time. From this time on the paper became an unusually bitter pro-slavery organ. In 1859 General Eastin sold out his interest and removed to Missouri. William H. Gill, who became editor at that time, tempered the policy of the paper to great extent, going so far at one time as to support Stephen A.

Douglas for the nomination to the presidency. In 1860 the paper was again sold to William P. Fain, a former U. S. marshal, who in turn sold it to R. C. Satterlee, B. R. Wilson and C. W. Helm. The financial status of the paper at this time had gotten low and the publication of the paper was no longer prosperous. Publication was suspended in June, 1861, the last issue being under date of June, 27, 1861. Only two weeks previous to this R. C. Satterlee, one of the owners, was shot and killed by Col. D. R. Anthony.

The great influx of emigration into the territory surrounding the city and the city itself in those early days necessitated the opening of hotels and other places where the emigrants might be housed. George Keller, commonly known and referred to in those days as "Uncle George" and one of the most resourceful of the town's citizenry at the time took advantage of the opportunity and opened up the first hotel erected in the city as well as in the new territory. The hotel which was erected in 1854 was a frame structure and was located at the northwest corner of Main streets and Delaware. It was a two-story affair and was situated upon much higher ground than is found at the location this day, the ground thereabout having been submitted to much grading and excavating since those days. A. T. Kyle, a son-in-law of Keller, was associated with him in the conducting and managing of the institution. Before coming to Leavenworth and Kansas territory Keller was a Missourian and lived near Weston. When the town was platted and mapped out by the Town Company Keller was given the job of cleaning the brush from the townsite as well as opening up the various streets. The Keller and Kyle hostelry was operated for about a year when it was sold. Kyle soon after removed to Weston, Missouri, where he engaged for a number of years in the conducting of a general merchandise store. Later he returned to Leavenworth County and settled at Lansing, Kansas, where he and his wife conducted a boarding house for the officers of the Kansas penitentiary.

After selling out his interests in the "Old Leavenworth Hotel," "Uncle George" Keller subsequently engaged in the hotel business in various parts of the city. At one time he was connected with the management of the "Fisher-Parry" Hotel which was later remodeled and re-named the "Old Mansion House". This famous old hostelry was located at the southeast corner of 5th and Shawnee Streets. It early became such a rendezvous for Free State men that it earned the title "Abolition Hill" and Abolition Hotel by those of Southern sympathy.

Keller for years took an active interest in early day politics. He served as a member of the First Free State Territorial Legislature of 1857-1858, and also later after the building of the State Penitentiary at Lansing he served as warden from 1867 to 1869. After leading a very active life in the city during its early days and associating very much in the building up of the county he retired to his farm a short distance south of the little village of Springdale in the western end of the county where he died.

While the "Old Leavenworth Hotel," under the managership of Keller and Kyle, was always well conducted, yet it came into early disrepute especially so by those of Southern sympathies. "Uncle George" Keller, while a Missourian in every sense of the word, never approved of the tactics of the South in trying to force slavery upon the newly organized territory of Kansas. Consequently his attitude was frowned upon by all Southerners who had emigrated to Leavenworth in those days. It was this feeling that led several radical Southerners to organize a company and solicit subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a new hotel in the city of Leavenworth. The city was growing very rapidly and the proposition met with much favor as the accommodations of the "Old Leavenworth Hotel" were more or less limited. H. P. Johnson, known as "Hog" Johnson, a rabid pro-slavery advocate of those days, solicited the subscriptions. With the funds that were thus raised the "Old Planters Hotel" which is now situated at northeast corner of Main and Shawnee streets, was erected in 1855.

One of the terms and conditions of the membership of the Association was:

"That the hotel was to be owned by Southern men and was to be conducted on exclusive Southern principles."

This was looked upon with much disfavor by the Abolitionists and Free State men of those days and for several years there was much antagonism shown toward the hotel on their part.

The original structure was of brick and was four stories in height. It was first managed and conducted by McCarthy & McMeekin, both of whom were originally from Missouri and of strong pro-slavery tendencies. In 1857 the hotel was sold to Len T. Smith and Col. Jepp Rice who operated it for a period of seven years. Both Smith and Rice were Northerners and not wishing to entirely change the policy of the business they strove to strike a happy medium. They catered to both the Northern

and Southern trade and assured each of equally fair and honest treatment, a policy which boomeranged against them from both sides for some time. An amusing incident of the Smith and Rice policy is mentioned by the late H. Miles Moore in his work, "Early History of Leavenworth City and County," in which he tells of the proprietors hiring two bartenders, one pro-slavery, the other Free State. When a thirsty citizen of the South would happen into the place of business and between drinks proceed to give vent to his opinion on matters of importance of the day he immediately found an interested listener and sympathizer in the person of the Southern barkeep. When a Free State man of like inclinations and contrary opinion happened along he found a friend in the barkeeper at the other end of the bar.

Numerous incidents of note attended the operation of the famous old hostelry in its early days. At one time a negro slave that had escaped from his master in Kentucky was apprehended while working in the barber shop there. He was arrested and was going to be returned to his master when Free State men interfered. Controversies and altercations immediately arose between the various factions which finally resulted in the Free State men's refusing to allow the negro to be placed in jail to await his hearing before the U. S. Commissioner, James McDowell. As a sort of a compromise the negro was finally placed in a room on the fourth floor where he was under a guard consisting of two Free State and two pro-slavery men. During the night the Free State men in numbers made an assault upon the room and after liberating the negro, he refused to accompany them. This attempt at liberation so enraged the pro-slavery adherents that they immediately brought out the "old Kickapoo Cannon" and planted it facing the hotel, at the same time passing the word down the line that unless the slave was turned over to them they would proceed to destroy the hotel. The negro was finally spirited away under a heavy guard and appeared before the U. S. Commissioner the following day for a hearing. During the hearing some one called the commissioner outside and during his stay the negro was spirited away. He was never re-captured.

During the days when the Civil War was at its height more or less guerilla warfare was carried on across the river. It was not an uncommon thing for the windows on the east side of the building to be shot out by guerillas under the leadership of Cy Gordon who would gather his men together on the Missouri River sandbars and fire at the hotel and the

building south of it owned by Col. D. R. Anthony. On March 17, 1879, Dan Smith, a brother of the proprietor, Len T. Smith, was shot and killed on the west steps of the hotel by a party named Lattin following an altercation over a horse. Smith had attacked Lattin with a hatchet, cutting him in several places before he was shot by the latter. Lattin was afterward acquitted of the crime of murder.

Probably no other western hotel can boast of having entertained in its day more notable early day characters as can the old Planters House. Stephen A. Douglas, the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and Senator from Illinois, made one of his famous speeches from the balcony there. Abraham Lincoln stopped there on his visit to Leavenworth. Gen. William T. Sherman, famous for his march through the Southern states during the latter part of the Civil War and who later came to Leavenworth to practice law, stayed at the old Planters while he remained here engaged in legal practice.

Among other hostelries that sprang into existence during the early days of the city of Leavenworth was that one located at the Southwest corner of what is now 5th and Shawnee streets. The original owner of of this hotel was George Keller, the original owner of the old Leavenworth Hotel at Main and Delaware streets. In 1857 Keller sold out his interest to Adam Fisher, one of the oldest settlers of the city, who at once proceeded to remodel the place and enlarged it some. It was then named the Fisher House. Subsequent to this the place was leased to a party named Parry and came to be known as the Parry House or "Fisher-Parry" House. Insley and Kiser later purchased the place and it began operations under the name of "The Mansion House". It rapidly came in favor as a hotel, being especially favored by Free State men which led the Pro-Slavery forces to refer to it as Abolition Hill. At that time the ground was much higher at this particular point than now, it being graded down some fifteen or twenty feet when the present buildings were erected on the site and the streets paved.

Among the numerous other hotels that operated in the city of Leavenworth during the middle and late '50's was the "Shawnee Hotel" which began operations in 1856. It was owned by Miles Norton and was located on the north side of Shawnee Street between Main and Second streets. The "Rennick House" was built in 1857 on the southwest corner of Main and Seneca streets by Doctor Rennick, an early day physician. It was a three-story frame building. Later the name was changed to the "Brevort

House". The "Woodward House" was built in 1858 on northeast corner of 4th and Seneca streets. It was afterward known as the "Morris House" and later as the "Washington House". It is still standing though much the worse for wear and tear. It has long since been abandoned as a hotel and has been unoccupied for the past seven or eight years. The original "Pennsylvania House" was built in 1856 on northwest corner of Main and Cherokee streets. It was burned down at an early date. A hotel by the same name was later started on the north side of Shawnee street between Second and Third streets. It was on the identical site of the present site of the "Wilkins Hotel". Still later an early day hotel by the name of the "Pennsylvania House" began operations at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sioux streets. It was owned and operated by Hubbard Frazier and was built in the late fifties. The "Pittsburg House" was also built during the late fifties at the southwest corner of Cherokee and Front or Levee streets. It was operated by a famous early day character known as "Pap" Hancock. The "Merchants Hotel" was built in 1858 by Adam Fisher on the south side of Cherokee street between Main and Second. It was a brick structure three stories in height. It was operated as a hotel for a number of years by Adam Fisher who was an experienced hotel man, having previously operated the old Fisher Hotel at Fifth and Shawnee street and the "Fisher-Parry" House at the same place. "Harmony Hall" was built and operated as a hotel and public hall in 1855 by an old Swiss by the name of Jean-de-Arms. It was located at the northeast corner of Second and Choctaw streets. Among other famous early day hostelrys were the "Railroad Hotel" located near Walnut and Main streets; "Poor Jake's House" situated on the southeast corner of Main and Choctaw streets, conducted by Jacob Stroble, an early day politician; "The Leavenworth House" located at northwest corner of Fourth and Cherokee streets, now known as "The Imperial Hotel; the "McCarthy Hotel," owned and operated by an early day politician named Timothy McCarthy; the "Second Ward House" located on the south side of Cherokee street about the middle of the block between Second and Third streets, operated by William Cranston; the "St. George Hotel" located near the northwest corner of Second and Delaware streets; the "Balensloe House" located at the northwest corner of Seventh and Kickapoo streets, operated by Capt. John J. Murphy, and the "Half-Way House" located on Sioux street about the middle of the block between Seventh and Broadway on the south side.

Scarcely had the city of Leavenworth got well under way of existence when flour mills began operations, being at the time a very necessary industry, yet meeting with great obstacles in the carrying on of their business. The first flour mill to be erected was built in 1857 at the northwest corner of Main and Short streets by Earle & Bunbing. It was a two-story brick structure approximately forty-five by one hundred feet in dimension. It was not the roller type of mill prevalent these days but the flour was made through a process of crushing between stones or what was known as "burrs". There was not a great deal of wheat grown in the community hereabout at the time and as the mill required considerable money to be invested to get it on an operating basis, it did not prove to be a profitable enterprise. After a short time it was abandoned as a flour mill and the building was occupied as a furniture factory by Woods & Abernathy. Among the other flour mills that were later started was one by Capt. Elijah Wilhite, known as the "Wilhite Mill". It was located along the river under what is now known as the South Esplanade. The "Koehler Mill" was built in 1865 on Delaware street near Broadway by Philip Koehler. It was a brick structure three stories in height. The business failed a number of years later and passed into the hands of Hines & Eaves who later sold it to H. D. Rush. Rush enlarged the capacity of the mill and built the elevator that stands to the west of the original structure. This mill was later destroyed by fire. It stood on the site where the Vogel Box Factory is now located. The "Plummer Mill" was built near the intersection of Kickapoo and Main streets in the year 1872. This mill was also sold out later to H. D. Rush who enlarged it. It too was burned down in the year 1878. Possibly one of the most successful of early flour mill industries was that engaged in by A. B. Havens and Paul Havens who built what was known as the "Havens Mill" a short distance south of the bridge over Three Mile Creek on Main street. The location originally taken up by this mill site is now occupied by the railroad tracks of the local terminal company. The mill was a three-story frame building and was equipped with all of the latest machinery available in those days. It was burned down like a great many other early day business institutions, the fire occurring May 28, 1882.

Among other mills which might in a way be termed later day milling industries was the "White Mill" which was erected and operated by a party named White. This mill was located on Choctaw street, south side, near Fifth street. It was later sold to H. D. Rush. This is the same mill

as is now known and operated as The Leavenworth Milling Company. The Kelly & Lysle Milling Company owned and operated a mill on the north side of Choctaw street near the intersection of Sixth street. This mill site is now occupied by the Lysle Milling Company. Another mill of the '80's was located near the intersection of Fifth and Oak streets. It was built in 1886. This mill operated at considerable loss for some time owing to its not being on a railroad and having to go to the expense of having the wheat hauled to the mill and the finished product. It was later sold to Thomas Ashby and has been operated as a corn meal mill for a number of years past. An oat meal mill was constructed during the early '80's at the northeast corner of Main and Delaware streets. It was very successful from its inception. The mill was operated by S. F. North and occupied a building which stood immediately north of the Union Station. It was destroyed by fire a short time after its beginning operations. A woolen mill was put in operation during the early days of the city known as the "Leavenworth Woolen Mills." It was erected in 1857 on a location immediately across Cherokee street from what is now known as the Klemp Furniture Factory. The original promoters of this industry were L. N. Latta and W. H. Hastings. It met the fate of many other early day mills, being destroyed by fire at an early date. The old "Latta" House originally owned by Judge L. N. Latta, one of the proprietors, is still standing near the former mill site. The Leavenworth Carpet Mills began operations in the city in 1870 on the south side of Choctaw street near where the Great Western Foundry now stands between Second and Third streets. It prospered for a time and was destroyed by cyclone May 24, 1878.

Among other industries that put in their appearance early in the city of Leavenworth during its early settlement was the brewing industry. The first brewery to be built in the city was that built in the fall of 1855 by Fritzen & Mundee. It was a two-story stone structure and was located along the bank of the river immediately adjoining what is now the South Esplanade. This brewery was operated for a number of years and was later sold out to Capt. Elijah Wilhite who used the building for the operation of his flour mill known as the "Wilhite Mill." Another early day brewery was that known as the "Kuntz Brewery." It was located on South Fourth street along the south bank of Three Mile Creek immediately across the creek from the present site of the Fisher Machine Works. The large square stone house standing on the bank overlooking the former site of this brewery was built by the proprietor, Joseph Kuntz, for his

family. Underneath the present location of the house which has been known for some time as the Ferrill property immense subterranean vaults were constructed for holding the beer until it had reached certain stages of fermentation and aging. A road to the brewery building proper led in from Fifth street on the west. A large veranda and grove adjoined the house in early days and was a favorite resort of summer evenings to which thirsty citizens of the city flocked for refreshments and an evening's entertainment, music generally being furnished in the nature of some first-class band. After the death of the proprietor the property fell into the hands of his nephew, Charles Kuntz, who married the widow. Lack of proper business management soon brought the business into litigation and it was finally closed out.

The "John Grund Brewery", owned and operated by John Grund, was erected in 1857 on Delaware street between Fifth and Sixth streets, south side, and on the location of the former building which was known as Chickering Hall and what is now known as the "Leavel Motor Company". Henry Foot, one of the wealthiest of Leavenworth's citizens in those days, was associated with Grund in the enterprise. The brewery was a brick structure two stories in height. Its operation at this location was never a complete success, owing to the fact that they could not provide suitable conditions under which to have their beer age and the place was sold out, the partners buying out a small brewery which was located on the west side of what is now Shoemaker avenue, and which was operated under the name of the "Little Cannon Brewery", and run and operated by an old German on a small scale. The Grund interests at the same time also purchased a tract of land on the east side of what is now Shoemaker avenue and proceeded to erect an up-to-date brewery, the building itself being of stone and the ruins of which are to this day standing. This brewery continued to do a flourishing business until the early '60's when it was closed out by Lucien Scott, then president of the First National Bank, from whom Grund had borrowed heavily.

Another prominent early day brewery was opened for business in 1857 near the northeast corner of Choctaw and Sixth streets upon the present site of the Lysle Milling Company. It was owned and operated by Keim & Wehrle, and while it did business upon a smaller scale than the other breweries heretofore mentioned, nevertheless for the amount of capital invested, the business was a very profitable one.

In 1858 John Brandon and David Block started the manufacture of soda water at the southeast corner of Second and Kiowa streets. A few years later M. Kirmeyer bought out the interest in the business and he first operated under the name of Brandon & Kirmeyer and the business was changed to that of brewing. This industry was finally forced to cease operations through the interference of the law as administered under the Prohibitory Act. A still later adventure at the brewing industry was set upon when John Brandon and George Beal formed a partnership and engaged in the manufacture of beer under the firm name of Brandon & Beal. Their brewery was located on Kickapoo street, north side, between Second and Main streets. This was the last brewery to do business in the city of Leavenworth.

Schools were not so quickly to be established in the city. This was due principally to the fact of the unsettled condition of the slavery question in those days. As soon as it became apparent that the new territory was to be Free State the establishment of schools took on a new impetus. Previous to this about the only schools existing in the city were those that were privately conducted. The first school of this nature to be established was located on the southeast corner of Fifth and Delaware streets. It was opened during the summer of 1855 and was conducted by Rev. J. B. McAfee. He conducted the school at this place for several years. Later McAfee was ordered out of the territory owing to the color of his political views and not wishing to make a contest of the matter he left. It was not until after the year 1858 when the first organized system of schools was perfected, that the education of the children of the territory and city ceased to be neglected.

A large two-story frame building was erected in the fall of 1856 at the southeast corner of Third and Delaware streets which was used as a public hall and theatre. It operated until the fall of 1858 when it was destroyed by fire. Another building was erected in 1863 on Shawnee street, north side, about the middle of the block between Fourth and Fifth streets by the Goddard Bros. It was operated as an opera house and theatre, playing vaudeville principally and was very popular until destroyed by fire. The next early day theatre established in the city was that which was located on the southeast corner of Fourth and Delaware streets. It was known as the "Thorn Theatre", being named after a party named Thorn who, with his family, were actors and generally made up the stock company that played there. Thorn, himself, owned and operated the

place for a number of years. The old Crawford Grand Opera House was erected in 1880. It, while not in any sense being an early day house of amusement, will be remembered by many of the old timers of the present day. It was located on Shawnee street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and was erected by a stock company of which H. D. Rush was president. It played for years to large audiences and always showed the very best bills. In 1910 the building was sold to the Abdallah Shrine and after being thoroughly overhauled, has been since used as a Shrine Temple. Recent theatres are not mentioned here, owing to the fact that this article is supposed to deal with only the earlier history of the city of Leavenworth.

A number of buildings used as public halls were erected and conducted during the days of early settlement in the city. In 1855 a large two-story frame building was erected on the north side of Delaware street between Second and Third streets which was used for public meetings and for church services. Melodeon Hall, Stockton Hall, Turner Hall, Lainge Hall, Odd Fellows Hall, and Chickering Hall, were also famous in their day and enjoyed equal popularity as places of public meeting and entertainment.

"Melodeon Hall" consisted of the third floor of a large three-story brick building which was located on the north side of Cherokee street between Main and Second streets. It was erected in 1851 by Springer & Fries, a Cincinnati firm. It was one of the most famous as well as the finest of early day halls. It was totally destroyed by fire at a later date.

"Stockton Hall" was located on the southwest corner of Fourth and Delaware streets. It was erected in 1857 by Capt. J. B. Stockton. Abraham Lincoln spoke there December 3d, during his visit to Kansas in 1859. It, too, was totally destroyed by fire at a later date.

The original "Turner Hall" was located at the northeast corner of Sixth and Delaware streets. It was erected in 1857 by the Turner Society of which Henry Deckelman, who ran a jewelry store in Leavenworth in early days, was first president. It was equipped with a stage and served the purpose of both public hall and opera house for the society. It stood on this corner for thirty years or more. Later the Turner Society erected a larger and finer hall at the northeast corner of Broadway and Shawnee streets which is still standing. The original structure, after being deserted by the Turners, was used for years as a livery stable.

"Lainge Hall" was located at the northwest corner of Fourth and Delaware streets. It occupied the third floor of what was known as the Lainge building. It was used principally for political and religious meetings.

The "Odd Fellows Hall" was erected in the early '60's at the southeast corner of Sixth and Shawnee streets. It was one of the largest and finest structures of its kind in those days and early became immensely popular. The building is still standing and is still used for lodge purposes, the lower part being at present used by the J. C. Davis Undertaking Co., J. C. Davis of the latter mentioned company, being at the present time owner of this famous old building.

"Chickering Hall" was erected in 1885, by Carl Hoffman. It was located on the south side of Delaware street between Fifth and Sixth streets on what is now lots owned and occupied by the Leavel Motor Car Company. It was very popular as an early day hall and theatre, being equipped with a stage. It passed into the discard as a theatre with the establishment of the Crawford Grand Opera House on Shawnee street. It was totally destroyed by fire November 14, 1914.

"G. A. R. Hall," located immediately north of the court house grounds on Fourth street, and on the south side of Three Mile Creek, long served as a public meeting place and hall. While it can not be linked with the history of the earlier day halls of the city, yet it deserves mention here, owing to the fact that its tearing down in 1912 marked the passing of a familiar landmark.

The banking business became quickly established in the city during its early settlement. The first bank to open for business was located on the north side of Delaware street between Main and Second streets. It was owned and controlled by a party named Bailey and began business operations in the early part of 1855. It operated, however, but a very short time.

Another early day bank was located on the north side of Cherokee street, between Main and Second streets. It was originally owned by Issett, Brewster & Co. Later Lyman Scott, an early day citizen, purchased the interests of Issett and Brewster and the institution came to be known as Scott, Kerr & Co. This banking business was later absorbed by the First National Bank now located at the northeast corner of Fourth and Delaware streets.

Among the other early day banks that operated in the city were those of Eaves & Keller; Henry J. Adams & Co.; Clark & Gruber; J. C. Hemingway & Co.; Smoot, Russell & Co.; J. W. Morris; Diefendorf, Hellen & Bliss; Newman & Havens; E. Schoolscoff; E. H. Gruber; The German Bank, and the Leavenworth Savings Bank.

The bank operated by Eaves & Keller was located near the northeast corner of Main and Cherokee streets. It began business in 1858 and operated for only a short time. The bank owned and operated by Henry J. Adams & Co., was located in a one-story frame building which formerly stood on the south side of Delaware about the middle of the block between Second and Third streets. It was organized under the territorial laws of the territory of Kansas in 1857 and was sometimes referred to as the Leavenworth City Bank. It, like former banking adventures, continued in business but a short time. Clark & Gruber started a bank during the middle '50's on Delaware street two doors west from the southwest corner of Delaware and Third streets. The original building is now occupied by the Sanitary Bakery, a new business adventure in this city. It, too, operated but a short time when the partnership dissolved and the business was merged into other banking institutions. The J. C. Hemingway & Co. bank was originally located at the northwest corner of Shawnee and Main streets, immediately west of the old Planters House. This bank was the outgrowth of the banking business of Smoot, Russell & Co., which was started in 1855. The bank was later removed to the east side of Main street between Delaware and Shawnee streets and still later was again located at the southwest corner of Shawnee and Main streets. The bank operated and conducted by the banking firm of Smoot, Russell & Co., was originally located at the southwest corner of Main and Shawnee streets. As previously mentioned, it was opened for business in 1855. The original bank building was a two-story frame structure. Russell, one of the partners in the firm was heavily interested in the great overland freighting concern known as Majors Russell & Waddell, and when that company removed from the city, the bank was sold to J. C. Hemingway & Co. A banking business conducted by J. W. Morris which was opened for business in 1857 was located near the northwest corner of Second and Shawnee streets. It did business only on a small scale and was early discontinued. The banking firm of Diefendorf, Hellen & Bliss which began business in 1858 was located at the southwest corner of Delaware and Main streets. It discontinued business at an early date. Paul E. Havens and H. L. Newman began a banking business during the late '50's under the name of Newman & Havens. Their bank was located on the northwest corner of Third and Delaware streets in the building now occupied by the Tremont Hotel. This bank operated successfully and on a large scale for a number of years. The banking institution conducted by C. E. Scholscoff

located on the north side of Delaware street between Second and Third streets, which did business during the late '50's was more of a loan office than bank. It was conducted for a number of years on a very successful scale. The large three-story brick building which now stands at the southwest corner of Main and Delaware streets was built by E. H. Gruber, a partner of the early banking firm of Clark & Gruber who started a banking business a few doors west of the southwest corner of Third and Delaware streets at an early date. The former building mentioned was erected in 1859 by Gruber after the dissolution of the Clark & Gruber partnership. Gruber, upon the completion of this building, started a bank there on a large scale known as the "Gruber Bank." He did a large and flourishing business there for a number of years but overstepped the bounds of propriety in his desire to outdistance other banks and was finally closed out. A bank known as "The German Bank" was started at the northwest corner of Third and Cherokee streets by Simeon Abeles at an early date. Later it was moved to the southeast corner of Fourth and Delaware streets and occupied the room now occupied by the Reif Drug Company. It was finally merged into the First National Bank which is now located at the northeast corner of Fourth and Delaware streets. The bank known as the "Leavenworth Savings Bank" was established during the late '60's by Hines & Eaves. It was at first located at the southwest corner of Main and Delaware streets. Later it was removed and eventually was located at the Times building on Fourth street. While located there it failed, causing much financial distress to its depositors who were numerous and were unfortunately of the working classes. The banks of today in the city are not mentioned, owing to their having no historical significance in this article which purports to deal only with the early day institutions and early settlement of the city.

That the pioneers who helped establish the city of Leavenworth, although typical frontiersmen and soldiers in a sense of civilization's edge, were a God fearing lot and Christians at heart is clearly evidence by the quick establishment of churches and the building of other houses where religious services were conducted. Scarcely had the city been laid out, before religious services were being held in different ways and forms, throughout its limits. The first religious service believed to have been held within the present city limits was conducted October, 8, 1854, by W. G. Caples, a Methodist elder. The services were held on the west bank of the Missouri river near the northeast corner of the city limits. There

being no appropriate building in the city at that time which could be utilized for church purposes, the first meeting was held under the shade of a large grove of trees which formerly stood at the aforementioned place. Rev. Caples was one of the members of the original Town Company and came here from Missouri. The Rev. Father Fish of Weston, Missouri, officiated at the first Catholic church services that were conducted in the city. There being no appropriate building, the residence of Andrew Quinn who resided on the south side of Shawnee street between Second and Third streets was used. A bureau was pressed into service as an altar. This mass, the first Catholic mass to be said in the city, was held during the early summer of 1855.

What is believed to have been the first building erected for exclusive use for church purposes was built during the summer of 1855 by the Methodists on Main street. The first Catholic church of the city was built during the latter part of 1855. It was erected at the southwest corner of Fifth and Kickapoo streets where the Catholic school now stands. It was a large frame structure and was erected under the supervision of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Miede whose pastorate it continued to be for a number of years. The present Catholic Cathedral supplanted it in 1863. Other Catholic churches were later established, a history of which will be found elsewhere in this volume.

A Christian of Campbellite Church was erected during the summer of 1855 on Shawnee street between Second and Third streets which was destroyed by fire several years later. Shortly after this the congregation erected another church building on the east side of Sixth street between Shawnee and Seneca streets. This building is still standing and is still used for religious purposes.

A Methodist Church, south, was erected in 1855 on the north side of Choctaw street between Second and Third streets. It stood near where the Great Western Manufacturing Co. now has its offices. In 1859 the Methodist Church which stood for so many years at the northwest corner of Fifth and Choctaw streets was erected. It was purchased in 1912, by the J. C. Lysle Milling Company and was torn down, its present site being converted into a lawn to the East of the milling company's offices. In the late 50's or early 60's another Methodist church was erected at the southwest corner of Sixth and Osage streets.

A Presbyterian Church was erected in the fall of 1855 at the southwest corner of Sixth and Miami streets. Rev. A. W. Pitzer was pastor

of this church for about five years after its erection. Later and during the year 1871 a First Presbyterian Church was erected near the northeast corner of Seventh and Delaware streets on Delaware street. It was eventually purchased by the Goodjohn Sash and Door Company and converted to their business. Part of the old original building is still standing and is incorporated into the new building which they recently constructed for the carrying on of their business.

Other branches of the Presbyterian Church included the "Westminister Presbyterian Church" which formerly stood at the corner of West Seventh and Oak streets; the "Second Westminister Church" which was built on the north side of Walnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets; the "Cumberland Presbyterian Church" which was erected on the north side of Cherokee street between Fourth and Fifth streets, and the "United Presbyterian Church" erected in 1866 between Fifth street and Second avenue on Arch street, often referred to as the "Flatiron Church."

The first Episcopal Church erected in the city was built near the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. It was erected in 1858 and was abandoned later when the congregation erected a new church at the northeast corner of Seventh and Seneca streets.

A German Lutheran Church was erected in 1857 at Seventh and Miami streets. The first Congregationalist Church was located on the northwest corner of Fifth and Delaware streets in 1859. The congregation sold their property at this location in 1887 and built their church which at present stands at Fifth and Walnut streets, the northeast corner. The Jewish Synagogue which stands at Sixth and Osage streets was first erected in the year 1866. In 1916 it was completely overhauled and remodeled and the new synagogue now stands on the old original location. The first Baptist Church which is at present still standing and still used for religious purposes was dedicated in 1871 at the southwest corner of Sixth and Seneca streets. For years it was one of the most massive and imposing looking church buildings in the city. A Colored Church was erected in 1868 on the south side of Kiowa street between Fourth and Fifth streets. It was of the First Methodist denomination. The First colored Baptist church was erected in 1868 at the corner of Seventh and Pottawatomie streets.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY SETTLEMENTS CONTINUED.

KICKAPOO—DELAWARE—EASTON—SPRINGDALE—TONGANOXIE—RENO.

Kickapoo.—One of the most bitter of rivals of the city of Leavenworth during its fight for the supremacy of the cities of the county was waged by the little city of Kickapoo, situated several miles northwest of the government reservation on the Missouri River. Kickapoo is in reality a much older city in point of settlement than the city of Leavenworth. It was for a time a very bitter rival of Fort Leavenworth in a business way.

The name of the city, "Kickapoo", was derived from that of the Kickapoo Indians, who came there and settled in 1832 upon grounds that had been allotted them by the United States Government.

The original townsite was composed in all of three hundred and nine acres of land and covered ground and land located principally in the northwest quarter of section thirty-three, and the north one-half of the southwest quarter of section thirty-three, township seven, range twenty-two. The townsite was surveyed in July, 1854, and Josiah Elliott, who was selected the first mayor of the city acknowledged the plat of the city in October, 1854. The townsite was re-surveyed in May, 1858, and on September 10, 1858, the plat of the city as it was re-surveyed was recorded with Scott J. Anthony, Register of Deeds of Leavenworth County at that time.

The recorded plat of the city of Kickapoo, according to the re-survey shows a city with streets beginning at the west bank of the Missouri River and numbered north to south from one to thirteen. The names of the streets from east to west are as follows, beginning at the north:

Locust, Chestnut, Walnut, Main, Washington, Jefferson and Madison. All streets were eighty feet in width with the exception of Main street which was one hundred feet wide. The alleys as laid out were sixteen feet in width and all lots were 124 feet by 44 feet in dimension.

For a number of years it appeared that the city of Kickapoo was destined to outstrip Leavenworth in growth and political prominence. As early as September 20, 1853, a convention was held there for the purpose of selecting a delegate to go to Washington and urge the organization of Kansas and Nebraska as territories. A Catholic Mission was established there in 1833 under the supervision of Fathers Van Quickenborn and Hoecken. A trading post was doing a large business there at that date. The old mission building that was erected by the Catholics was later converted into a hotel and operated for a number of years. Later it was used as a land office and was also used as an office for the "Kansas Pioneer," a newspaper published there under the management of Saxton & Hazzard. A part of this old building remained standing until a few years ago when it was torn down by O. L. Spencer into whose hands this property had eventually passed.

One of the most flourishing industries of early day Kickapoo was a saw mill which was operated there under the management of Capt. Elijah Wilhite and Captain Dennis. The lumber out of which many of the early day buildings in this city were constructed was made at this mill. Nearly all of the early day frame buildings at the fort were constructed from lumber sawed at the Wilhite & Dennis mill. Wilhite later sold out the interest which he owned in the mill and moved to the city of Leavenworth and started a flour mill which stood on the river bank along the South Esplanade. George A. Sharp, father of William F. Sharp, a prominent farmer of Kickapoo at the present time, was an early employee of the Wilhite & Dennis saw mill at Kickapoo.

A postoffice was established in the city of Kickapoo in 1855 and T. D. Armond was appointed the first postmaster. For years the mail was received at Kickapoo, coming across the river from Weston, Missouri. Kickapoo then in turn acted as a distributing point for all points further west in the surrounding country.

Among the early day settlers of the city of Kickapoo and vicinity were Rev. Joel Grover, Major Robert Wilson, Major R. P. Rively, William Finley, John Freeland, Jesse Connell, George O. Sharp, Captain Dennis, Isaac Cody, Lawrence Kennedy, Merrill Smith, David Herley, T. D. Ar-

mond, A. B. Hazzard, Elijah Wilhite, John Baker, Francis M. Beagle, Benjamin F. Edwards, Frederick Hoberg, Jackson Hundley, Henry Clay Squires, and Nathaniel S. Ward.

Rev. Joel Grover was a missionary to the Kickapoo Indians and came to Kansas in 1851. He settled on a farm a short distance south of the village of Kickapoo. He was the father of D. A. N. Grover and C. A. Grover, both of whom were early day attorneys in the city of Leavenworth. C. A. Grover was the first County Attorney of the city and county of Leavenworth.

Major Robert Wilson was the first white settler in Kickapoo Township, coming there in 1844. He settled on what is now known as the Cad Flint farm which is located a short distance west of the station called Miocene on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. He kept a trading post there for several years and sold out in 1852 to Major R. P. Riveley, who conducted a general store and hotel there for several years. Riveley's place of business was one of the most noted on the Fort Riley Road and Oregon Trail. One of the first "Squatters" meetings ever held in Kansas territory was held there June 10, 1854. It was at this meeting that the famous "Salt Creek Valley" resolutions were drawn up, a copy of which appears elsewhere in this volume. Riveley conducted a general store and inn at this place until July, 1857, when he sold out to Hiram Rich.

William Finley settled on a farm in the Kickapoo community during the middle '50's and for years took an active interest in the affairs of the city of Kickapoo and the surrounding community. John Freeland was also a farmer who lived in the Kickapoo community during the early '50's. He took an active interest in early day politics and was elected a county commissioner at an early date occupying the position of chairman of the county board from August, 1858, until March 30, 1860. Jesse Connell was also an early day farmer in the Kickapoo community. He served several years as state senator also.

George O. Sharp, another of Kickapoo's oldest residents, came to Kansas in 1855. He held the position of postmaster for a number of years at that place and was also the first station agent there. He took an active interest in the early day politics of the little village and served one term as police judge there, and held the office of mayor from 1858 to 1861. He was the father of William F. Sharp who at present lives a short distance south of the little village.

Captain Dennis operated a saw mill. For a time Elijah Wilhite was associated with him. Practically all of the lumber that was used in the construction of the stables at Fort Leavenworth during the early days was sawed at this mill.

Isaac Cody, the father of the world famous "Buffalo Bill" also was an early day settler in Kickapoo Township. There is no record of his ever having lived in the village of Kickapoo. Cody's farm was situated on the south side of the Fort Riley road and Old Oregon Trail and was a short distance west of the Hund farm of today. His property eventually passed through different hands and it is now part of the Weisinger and Seymour farms.

Lawrence Kennedy, sometimes referred to as the "Mayor of Pleasant Ridge," the father of M. C. Kennedy and L. V. Kennedy, prominent farmers of Kickapoo Township, at the present time was also an early settler in the township. His farm was located a short distance to the northwest of the Cody farm.

Merrill Smith conducted a saloon and hotel in what might be properly called Salt Creek Valley, a small early day village situated south of Kickapoo. His place was located on the Fort Riley Road and old Oregon Trail and was a famous early day stopping place for freighting trains passing over these trails.

David Herley operated the famous early day tavern and saloon known as the "Eight Mile House". It was located approximately eight miles northwest of the city of Leavenworth in Kickapoo Township at a point where the Fort Riley Road and Old Oregon Trail branched. Part of the old building is still standing and the place is now owned by Mrs. Patrick Burns.

T. D. Armond was a resident of the village of Kickapoo during the early '50's. He was the first postmaster at that place, being appointed in January, 1855. At that time the mail was brought across the river from Weston, Missouri, by ferry.

A. B. Hazzard was the editor of the "Kansas Pioneer", a radical pro-slavery weekly published in Kickapoo. He published the "Pioneer" for a period of about three years and when it became evident that Kickapoo had lost the fight for the county seat and the territory was destined to become Free State the publication was suspended. He later published a paper in Savannah, Missouri.

Elijah Wilhite was also an early day resident of the city of Kickapoo.

For a time he was interested there in the operation of a saw mill with Captain Dennis. After selling out his interests he removed to Leavenworth where he opened a flour mill.

John Baker came to Kansas in 1857 and located in Kickapoo. He was at various times engaged in the manufacture of brooms there and also at farming. He served as police judge of the city of Kickapoo one term, as a member of the council three terms and as mayor of the city one term.

Francis M. Beagle came to Kansas in 1852 and at first settled on Kickapoo Island. About two years later he moved to the city of Kickapoo where he engaged in the general merchandise business under the firm name of Dennis, Lewis & Co. A short time afterward he moved to Colorado but later returned to Kickapoo.

Benjamin F. Edwards, one of the early and prominent farmers and stock raisers of Kickapoo Township, came to Kansas in 1855 and located on a farm northwest of the city of Kickapoo. During the Civil War he served as a sergeant of Company A, Seventeenth Kansas Infantry. Mr. Edwards took an active interest in early day political affairs. He was an ardent Free State man and was one of the foremost farmers of Kickapoo Township during his lifetime.

Frederick Hoberg, another early day resident of the city of Kickapoo, came to Kansas in June, 1854. His original claim constituted a part of the original townsite of the city. After selling it to the town company he moved to a farm a short distance outside the city.

Jackson Hundley came to Kansas in September, 1854, and at first settled in Salt Creek Valley, a short distance south of Kickapoo. He farmed quite extensively in Kickapoo Township for a number of years.

Henry Clay Squires was another early day settler of Kickapoo Township. He came to Kansas in 1858 and for a number of years engaged in the freighting business on the plains. During his lifetime he was one of the largest and most influential farmers in Kickapoo Township. He took an active interest in politics and served several terms as County Commissioner of Leavenworth County. His beautiful home is still well preserved and is located a short distance northwest of the little vilage of Lowemont on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

Nathaniel S. Ward came to Kansas in 1858 and settled on a farm a short distance west of the city of Kickapoo. During the Civil War he served as a member of Company A, Seventeenth Kansas Infantry.

Delaware.—Another former rival of the city of Leavenworth for political and business prominence, now long since lost and forgotten, stands about two miles east of the present site of Lansing. This city, known in its day as Delaware and sometimes referred to as "Old Delaware", was commenced during the summer of 1854. A townsite was laid out, surveyed and platted by the Delaware Town Association of which S. B. Prentiss was president. The original plat of the city of Delaware was filed in the office of Scott J. Anthony, Register of Deeds of Leavenworth County, Kansas, on December 15, 1859, and the description of the city from the plat recorded reads as follows:

"Beginning at a limsetone rock 15 inches long by 3 inches thick set for the northwest corner of the town of Delaware on the south bank of the Missouri River, in Leavenworth County, Kansas Territory, from which a cottonwood tree bears South S. $81\frac{1}{2}$ degrees W. 68 links and an elm tree bears S. $83\frac{1}{2}$ degrees E. 42 links distant, thence S. 35 degrees E. down the south bank of said river 80 chains to a limestone 30 inches long, 10 inches wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick from which an oak tree bears N. 78 degrees W. 21 links and an elm tree bears N. 79 degrees E. A5 links distant. Thence South 55 degrees W. 40 chains set a part corner from which a hickory tree bears N. 9 degrees W. 17 links. Thence north 35 degrees W. 80 chains set for a corner a limestone 30 inches long, 10 inches wide and 2 thick. Thence 55 degrees E. 40 chains to the place of beginning. The width of streets, lots, alleys, and depth of lots are as appear on plat. The number of blocks and reserves are as well as the names of the streets laid down on this plat."

The plat referred to above was filed by George Quinby on behalf of the Delaware Town Association. The plat as recorded shows that the streets from east to west were numbered from 1 to 6. From north to south the streets were names as follows: Hazel, Hickory, Hackberry, Elm, Vine, Maple, Mulberry, Walnut, Main, Oak, Linden, Ash, Cherry and Plum.

In 1855 an election was held in the county for the purpose of selecting a county seat and on November 6, 1855, the County Board of Leavenworth met for the purpose of canvassing the votes cast. After canvassing the votes it appeared that the city of Delaware had cast 929 votes, the city of Kickapoo, 878 and the city of Leavenworth 726. At the election it is said that large numbers of Missourians had come over to Delaware and Kickapoo and voted for the purpose of securing the county seat to each of these cities. Following the canvassing of the votes Commissioners Hall

and Walker voted that Delaware city be selected as the permanent county seat. John A. Halderman, one of the county commissioners at that time refused to take any hand in the matter of the selection of Delaware as the county seat for the reason that numerous illegal votes had been cast. A county building was built at Delaware following this election and the county offices were moved there February 20, 1857.

In 1857, however, the legislature ordered the holding of another election for the purpose of fixing upon a permanent county seat for Leavenworth County. At this election which was held in October, 1857, the city of Kickapoo received the largest number of votes, polling a vote of 1,004 as against Leavenworth's 968. When the board of county commissioners canvassed the vote they declared that Kickapoo was to be the county seat and the county records were ordered transferred from Delaware to the city of Kickapoo. After this the matter of the county seat was thrown into litigation and eventually the city of Leavenworth won out. With Leavenworth's winning the cities of Delaware and Kickapoo began quickly to pass into the discard and especially was this true as the Free State sentiment began to grow.

An amusing story is told of the election of October 8, 1855, when Kickapoo, Leavenworth, and Delaware City were waging a hot three-cornered fight for the county seat. On the evening of the election after the votes had been counted it appeared that Kickapoo had won out by a vote of 892 to 860 over Delaware, her closest rival. There was a great celebration held in Kickapoo and Weston where most of the Kickapoo votes had come from during the day. However, the next day, Delaware, not to be outdone, decided that there were several of her citizens who had not voted so they threw the polls open on that day with the result that the Delaware vote grew from 860 to 928, easily outdistancing Kickapoo in the final canvass by the county commissioners.

Among the early settlers of Delaware City and Delaware Township were the following: G. B. Redmond, J. M. Churchill, James Bruce, William H. Spratt, George Quinby, L. F. Hollingsworth, R. C. Foster, David Churchill, B. H. Twombly, S. D. LeCompte, G. W. Gardner, Eli Macamer, John W. Loar, H. T. Green, Thomas Abshire, Joseph Kelley, Barnabas Gable, Doctor Whiteside, Fred Frye, Matt Boyle, Herman Brandt, Mrs. Hanson, William Patterson, Jonas Edge, Tom Yates and William Sprague.

Practically all of the residents of Delaware and community emigrated to Kansas territory from Platte County, Missouri. They were in the main strongly pro-slavery.

Of the old-time settlers of the city of Delaware and Delaware Township heretofore named, none are now living. G. B. Redmond, whose name was mentioned afterward, started the little village of Weimer, which was located a short distance south of Delaware on the Missouri River. There he operated a saw-mill and for a time it appeared that the village was destined to blossom out into a real city. All of the former site of this little village has now been carried away by the encroachment of the river.

J. M. Churchill was one of the early day storekeepers. James Bruce was a brother-in-law of Churchill's and lived in the city of Delaware. William H. Spratt ran a saloon there for a number of years.

In the mind of the old timers there still lingers recollections of George Quinby, one of the leaders of the little village in its palmy days. Quinby ran a livery stable there for a number of years. He was a man of the typical "town boomer" type of the fifties. He came to Delaware when it was nothing but a "wooding up" station for the steamboats and it was largely through his efforts that it gave promise for a time of being the leading city in Leavenworth County. L. F. Hollingsworth was an early day doctor of the little village and had an office there. Later he purchased a farm a short distance from the townsite and removed there following the less strenuous occupation of farming.

R. C. Foster was an early day farmer of the community. His farm was located adjoining the city. David Churchill was associated with his brother in the conducting of a general store there, and B. H. Twombly was an early day attorney of Leavenworth City and County who lived on a farm adjoining the village.

Of Samuel D. LeCompte much could be said. He was the first judge of the district of which Leavenworth County was a part. He was inclined to be a bit radically inclined toward the pro-slavery element and cause. He resided in the city of Delaware for several years and held court there when the county building was located there. When the city of Delaware, in order to defeat Leavenworth and Kickapoo for the county seat, threw open the polls and voted a second day, it is said that when the matter came before LeCompte as a legal controversy, he decided in favor of Delaware. After his retirement as judge here he practiced law for a number of years in Leavenworth but finally removed east where he died.

G. W. Gardener was another early day attorney of Leavenworth city and county who took up an early residence in the city of Delaware. Afterward he removed to a farm in Delaware Township where he followed the



LEAVENWORTH HIGH SCHOOL AND CADETS

occupation of farming. Eli Macamer was another lawyer who resided at Delaware on a farm as well as was H. T. Green. John W. Loar was an early day farmer in the Delaware community as well as was Thomas Abshire and Joseph Kelley.

Barnabas Gable, another early settler of the Delaware community, came to Kansas in 1854 from Platte County, Missouri. At first he took up a claim on Broadway in the city of Leavenworth which he afterward abandoned, the same being taken up and afterward platted as Benz' Addition to the city. Mr. Gable died about ten years after locating on his Delaware Township farm, leaving a large family. Frank M. Gable of Delaware Township, and John M. Gable of this city, are his sons.

Doctor Whiteside was for years one of the leading physicians of Delaware city. He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice and was rated as one of the leading physicians in this part of the country.

Fred Frye was Delaware's baker. He conducted a bakery there during the fifties and did a large and flourishing business. Matt Boyle ran the leading saloon in the village. He was found guilty of selling liquor without a license after the town boom had died out and was compelled to serve a term in the penitentiary for same. Herman Brandt ran a saloon and a small general store. He later moved to a farm south of Lansing after that city had started.

The hotel which was operated by Mrs. Hanson, referred to as the "Widow" Hanson, was one of the most noted places in the little village. It enjoyed a large patronage and was political headquarters in early days. There was about fifteen rooms in the hotel building as well as a large hall which was often pressed into use as a dance hall. It was conducted under the name of the "Hanson House".

William Patterson was an early day contractor and builder of the village and later built himself a fine residence there. William Sprague was an early day stone mason and bricklayer who helped build many of the houses and buildings that sprung up when the boom was at its height.

The first mayor of the city was Thomas Yates, a typical town boomer who saw visions of big things in store for his infant city.

Henry Foreback was the first shoemaker to locate in the city. For a time he was a political "boss" there, controlling the German vote.

During its palmy days town lots in the city of Delaware sold for fabulous prices. An improvement company was organized to grade and make streets. The townsite was on very hilly ground and they cut one

street down to the river landing. The street was about a quarter of a mile long and in many places it was necessary to make cuts as deep as twenty feet.

An amusing incident relative to the county seats being established there is still recalled by some of the old timers. After the building of a temporary structure there for the purpose of housing the county offices, it became necessary to hold a term of court. Judge Samuel D. LeCompte was at that time judge of the district of which this county was a part. During the trial of a case in the Delaware court house and while the jury was in the box, the floor of the building collapsed and the jury all fell into the basement. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

Frank M. Gable, who came to Delaware Township as a small boy with his father, Barnabas Gable, tells that it was a practice during the early days of the town for the real estate agents to have emissaries down at the river who hailed passing steamboats in search of immigrants, crying out: "Hear ye me! Hear ye me! Come to my town. It is the best located."

Easton.—The city of Easton, situated about twelve miles west of the city of Leavenworth, was another early day settlement in the county. This city was originally called "Eastin" and was named after Lucien J. Eastin, one of the early editors and owners of the "Kansas Herald," a weekly Leavenworth newspaper. It was located and named in the fall of 1854 by Andre Dawson, William G. Mathias and L. J. Eastin. It is said the the name "Eastin" was changed to "Easton" owing to the fact that Governor Reeder, the first territorial governor of the territory of Kansas, was originally from a city in Pennsylvania named "Easton" and the change in the spelling of the name was done in his honor.

The first known white settler in the immediate vicinity of Easton is believed to have been Andre Dawson, who at first lived a short distance to the southeast of the present site of the city. Dawson's Creek Crossing on Stranger Creek was a famous early day fording place where trains traversing the Fort Riley Road crossed the stream. Dawson Creek, a small creek running through the south part of the city of Easton, was named after Dawson. Dawson was married to an Indian squaw. There was one son born to their union, a son named John.

The plat to the city of Easton was recorded May 8, 1855. It was recorded by Jesse Connell, administrator of the estate of Andre Dawson, deceased.

The plat of the city of Easton shows the city to be divided into sixteen square blocks. The streets are numbered from east to west, beginning with one and ending with four. From north to south the streets are named as follows, beginning at the north: Dawson, Riley, Kickapoo, and Broad Street. The blocks, as laid out, are divided into twelve lots each.

Among the earliest settlers in the city of Easton and its immediate community were Stephen Minard, who bought out Andre Dawson's hotel there and operated it as early as 1855; Samuel J. Kookagee, who operated a store there for several years during the middle fifties; John Large, who lived two miles south of the city and whose daughter married Andre Dawson, and John McNeesh, who also operated a hotel there during the early fifties. Samuel Pearson was also an early resident of the city. It was he who in company with Merrill Smith, then the proprietor of a hotel and saloon in Salt Creek Valley, engaged Martin Klien in an altercation in the Number Six neighborhood one day and shot the latter, seriously wounding him.

Other early day settlers included William H. Bristow, William N. Borden, John L. Bristow, Robert Fevurly, A. E. Cleavinger, Joshua Hall, Robert Kelsey, M. H. Langley, G. H. Loughmiller, C. D. Oliphint, J. H. Seever, Stephen Sparks, Joshua Turner, E. K. Adamson, H. B. Gale, Robert Bishop, Thomas Snoddy, Charles Foster, John Thornburg and Jackson Crane.

Practically all of these parties named in the last paragraph settled on farms in the vicinity surrounding Easton. William H. Bristow, for a number of years conducted a general merchandise store until it was destroyed by border ruffians during the fall of 1856. William N. Borden came to Kansas in 1842 and located in what is now Kickapoo Township. He later moved back to Platte County, Missouri, but again moved back to Kansas several years later, locating in the village of Easton, where he engaged in the grocery business for several years before moving to his farm north of Easton. Joshua Turner conducted a grocery store in the city for a number of years during its early days. Stephen Sparks, one of the earliest settlers in the Easton community, came to Kansas in 1854 and located on his farm on Walnut Creek a short distance to the south of Easton, where he lived until his death. A. E. Cleavinger came to Kansas in 1851 and located on a farm northeast of the city of Easton several miles. Until his death he ranked as one of the leading farmers

of Easton Township. E. K. Adamson came to Kansas in 1854 and at first located on a farm in Alexander Township. Several years later he moved to Easton, where he engaged in the mercantile business. M. H. Langley came to Kansas in April, 1854, and located on a farm to the northwest of the city of Easton a short distance. He was a prominent farmer and stock grower there during his lifetime. C. D. Oliphint, another of Easton's most prominent old timers, came to Kansas in August, 1856, and located in Easton, where he resided until his death. He took an active interest in early day politics and served as a member of the State Legislature during the session 1877-78. J. H. Seever, H. B. Gale, Robert Bishop, Charles Foster, John Thornburg and Jackson Crane were all early day farmers in Easton Township and community. They all lived to the north and northeast of the city and all came to their respective homes during the early and middle fifties. There are none of those old timers heretofore mentioned living at this date.

An early day incident showing to what extent the pro-slavery forces willingly went in order to carry out their purposes is illustrated in the election which was held in the territory on January 17, 1858. Easton was at that time one of the polling places. The home of T. A. Minard was used as a voting place. A number of pro-slavery men sent word to Minard that they wanted the ballot box. A number of Free State men from Fort Leavenworth under the leadership of Capt. Reese P. Brown, a newly elected member of the State Legislature, had gone out to see that the election was conducted fairly. The Free State men of the vicinity were under the leadership of Stephen Sparks, who lived a short distance south of the city of Easton. The election went along quietly until the morning after, when the Free State men from Leavenworth learned that Sparks and his son had been taken prisoners. They immediately set out to rescue them. On reaching the village they found Sparks and his son and released them. Trouble followed. A pro-slavery man named Cook was killed and several Free State men were wounded. Capt. Brown set out with his party on their return to Leavenworth. On the way back the party was met by two bands of pro-slavery men, one under the leadership of Capt. Martin, and another under the leadership of Capt. Dunn. Most of both parties were "Kickapoo Rangers." Seeing that they were outnumbered the Free State men surrendered and were taken back to Easton. A mock trial was held and all the prisoners were turned loose with the exception of Brown. He was locked up. The mob, be-

came unruly and broke open the jail, dragged Brown out and one of the party struck him in the head with a hatchet. He was stabbed and hacked from head to foot and thrown into a farm wagon and taken to his home, where he was thrown out at the door. His wife shortly after this went violently insane and later died from the direct effect of the shock.

Another incident is illustrated in the raiding of the store which was conducted at Easton by William H. Bristow. Bristow had been engaged in the mercantile business there during the years 1855 and 1856. In the fall of 1856 border ruffians from Missouri came to the little village of Easton and robbed the store of all the provisions they were able to carry. They then set fire to the building and set out on their return. The old store book kept by Bristow is still preserved and contains many items of interest. Among the first pages appears the heading: "Easton K. T. October 10, 1855." Among the first customers appears an Indian, who paid a balance on account of \$1.00 for pantaloons. Several Indians' names are found in the record, showing a great deal of trade among them.

The following is a copy of some of the original items as they appear in this old account book:

"Saturday, Oct. 13, 1855; George W. Messersmith, to gallon of molasses, 75c; to 8 pounds of sugar, \$1; to one gallon whiskey, 75c. Another bill: Tuesday, October 30, 1855; John Large, to 25 pounds flour, \$1.37; to 50 cents coffee, 50c; to 1/2 gallon whiskey, 40c. Another bill: William Sparks, Dec. 3, 1855; to five pounds of nails, 60c; to set of knives and forks, 50c; to 8 yds. calico @ 12 1/2c, \$1.00; to matches, 5c."

The last entry made in the store book was under date of December 1, 1856. The following are names of some of the customers recorded: Wansuck Indian, Esquier Indian, John Thomas, Witousa Indian John, Pacnoeca Indian, Jim Thomas, Kawhuk Indian, Joel Crook, James Kain, W. Sparks, James Novel, M. Langley, Steven Sparks, Mathias Ralston, F. G. Braden, L. White, Mr. Mayfield, J. Brady, William Linck, K. Adamson, David Large, S. J. Kockogee, Robert Whitehead, John Large, Levi White, George Messersmith, Christopher Linvil, Jacob Adamson, John Wilfly, Daniel Shibly, William McLain, Thomas Carson, Peyton Bristow, James T. Roberts, Daniel Nickson, Anthony Reader, Joseph Langley, E. K. Adamson, Thomas W. Brooks, Thomas Gwartney, W. R. Tubbs, Thomas Turner, Augusta White, James Novel, William Sparks, James Ready, Greenville Thompson, A. D. Jones, William Gabard, Charles Hedrick, Zachariah Sparks, David Merphy, J. C. Brown, James Bradley, James

Hugens, Henry Ready, Henry Price, S. C. Sumpter, Taswell Rose, John Higgins, L. Minard, John Menech, Levi White, John Tritt, M. H. Langley, Thomas Minard, Daniel Rose, William Rose, William Jones, Patrick Orr, Benjamin Hicks, John Foular, Amber Jones, Moses Sparks, M. Coomstock, John Large, M. Mackey, R. W. Chinnly, N. Taylor, Louisiana Lockmiller, Chester Ferry, Lance Woodward, John Thompson, Robert Thompson.

The following is the contract for the first school house at Easton. The original contract with other papers of William H. P. Bristow, including the old store book, are at present in possession of William P. Hall, grandson of Mr. Bristow, and to him we are indebted for this information:

"Know all men by these presents, that: We, G. C. Linville & D. L. McMickle, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and Twenty five Dollars to be paid in manner following do agree to build and complete a school house in the Town of Easton of the following dimensions, viz: twenty four by eighteen feet, and nine feet between joints with one door and four twelve light windows eight by ten, floor to be laid of plank with a square edge drove up tight; sleepers and joice to be placed two feet apart, the house to be chinked and pointed inside and out with lime and set upon a good foundation one foot above the ground. When the house is up and covered the sum of twenty five dollars will be paid and the remainder one hundred dollars when the house shall be completed and fully finished in a good and workmanlike manner.

"(Thos. A. Minard
"Trustees (Wm. H. P. Bristow
"(Joseph Langley"

"C. C. Linville
"D. L. McMickle."

"Easton Nov. 14th A. D. 1855

"Received of W. H. P. Bristow and T. A. Minard, Trustees of the Easton School House the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Five Dollars in full of all demands against the Easton School House.

"C. C. Linville
"D. L. McMickle"

The foregoing contract and receipt are written on a sheet of lined foolscap paper and is plainly legible to the present day.

Springdale.—The city of Springdale was platted and surveyed in 1860 by Hiram Rees and Eli Morris. It is located in the center of Alexander Township and about sixteen miles west of the city of Leavenworth. It has no railroad connections. John Wright was reputed to have been

the first settler in the township, coming there in 1854. A postoffice was established there in 1860 and P. F. Walker was appointed the first postmaster. In those days the mail was hauled overland by stage on the Fort Riley Road, Springdale getting its mail from the station at Easton, and Easton in turn getting its mail from Leavenworth, where it was brought by steamboat. The township of Alexandria, in which Springdale is located, was settled to a large extent by the Friends' Society. They built a church and schoolhouse there at an early date. Among the earliest industries of the little village was a sawmill operated by Henry Ready and a grist mill operated by Thomas Ashby.

Among the earliest settlers of the village and community were the following: Robert E. Courtney, Garrett V. Keller, James Medill, Alfred B. Powell, Buell Trackwell and Dr. William B. Wood.

Robert Courtney came to Kansas April 7, 1855, and located on a farm near the village of Springdale. He soon acquired considerable real estate and was a prominent and prosperous farmer of that locality until his death. Garrett V. Keller, another early day settler, located in the Springdale community in January, 1859. He also was a farmer and resided there for a number of years, operating one of the leading farms of the community.

James S. Medill came to Kansas April 15, 1857, and did not until 1864 move to the Springdale community. He took an active interest in early day politics and served four years in the State Legislature and two years as railroad assessor. On his farm, which was one of the leading ones of the community, he specialized in the raising of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. He was the father of a large family and was one of the county's foremost citizens until his death.

Buell Trackwell came to Kansas and settled in the Springdale community in 1857. He also was one of the community's leading farmers and citizens until his death. Dr. William B. Wood came to Kansas in the fall of 1855. After his graduation from the Missouri College of Medicine in 1875 he established himself in the practice at Springdale, where for a number of years he enjoyed a large practice.

Tonganoxie.—The city of Tonganoxie, which is the second largest city in Leavenworth County at the present time, was also an early settlement in the county. It was named after an old Indian chief who lived along the Lawrence-Leavenworth Road in that community during the early fifties and whose home was a famous early day stopping place for

travelers in those days. The city of Tonganoxie was platted in 1866. The original townsite at the time of the platting was owned by Magdalena Berry. As platted the city contained forty acres. The first white settler of the village is reputed to have been William H. Fox, who built a log cabin on the townsite in 1862. During the early 60's a postoffice was established there, and James English was appointed the first postmaster. It was not until 1866 that a regular merchandise store was opened up there. It was owned by William Dane. A flour mill was put into operation there at an early date, the same being situated several miles southeast of the village and being owned by Mrs. E. Davis & Son.

Among the early settlers of Tonganoxie City and community were the following: Willard S. Angell, Jacob Becker, Wallace A. Brice, Charles Colwell, Francis J. Dessery, John S. Grist, Abner F. Hoskins, Archer J. Jones, Eli H. Linton, A. McLawrence, Ashley A. Moody, Crawford Moore, Axum Newby and Jonathan Winslow. Of these Willard Angell came to Kansas in 1869 and at first located in High Prairie Township. He settled later in the city of Tonganoxie, where for a number of years he conducted a livery stable and a hotel. Jacob Becker came to Kansas in 1867 and located in Leavenworth, where he lived for two years, when he moved to Tonganoxie in 1869. His occupation was that of a saddler and harness maker and for years he followed his trade in that village. William A. Brice came to Kansas in 1869 and landed at the city of Leavenworth. He was an early day farmer of the Tonganoxie community. Charles Colwell came to Kansas in 1861 and located for a time in Leavenworth. He was a blacksmith by trade and in the year 1866 he located in Tonganoxie, where he conducted an early day blacksmith shop. Francis J. Dessery located in the city of Tonganoxie in 1867. For years he traded in horses and mules there. John S. Grist arrived in Kansas in 1868 and located at Tonganoxie. He was a contractor and builder by profession and many of the early day houses of the city and community as well as the bridges were built under his supervision. Abner F. Hoskins came to Kansas in 1857 and during his first three years in the territory resided in Anderson County. In 1860 he moved to a farm in the Tonganoxie community. He was for years one of the leading farmers and stockraisers of that community. Archer J. Jones came to Kansas in 1859 but it was not until 1861 that he located in the vicinity of Tonganoxie on a farm. In 1866 Eli Linton arrived at the little village of Tonganoxie and located there permanently. He was one of the early day postmasters of the village

and also worked as an agent for the railroad company there. A. McLawrence arrived in the Tonganoxie community in 1866 and located on Big Stranger Creek a short distance from the city. For years he conducted a grocery store at Tonganoxie. Ashley A. Moody located in Tonganoxie in 1868 and for years conducted a general merchandise store there. Crawford Moore came to the Tonganoxie community in 1861 and located on a farm which was situated about a mile northeast of the village. The station of "Moore" on the Leavenworth-Lawrence branch of the Union Pacific Railway is named after him. His farm, which consisted of 900 acres, was one of the finest in Leavenworth County. Axum Newby located on a farm in the Tonganoxie community in the year 1873 and for years was one of the most prominent farmers of the neighborhood. Jonathan Winslow was another of the early day farmers to settle in that vicinity. He located there in the year 1868.

Reno.—The little station of Reno, which is situated on the Leavenworth-Lawrence branch of the Union Pacific Railway, was named after General Reno. One of the earliest merchants of the place was John Jacobs, who was also the first postmaster there. Another small station which is situated in Reno Township is named Fall Leaf and is located on the main line of the Union Pacific Railway. It was named after an Indian chief who lived there in early days.

Among the early settlers of Reno Township are the following: R. C. Taylor, John Jordan, Gavin Allan, Smith Benedict, William Bruce, John C. Canary, John Develbess and Christian J. Halstead. Among these R. C. Taylor was one of the earliest settlers of Reno Township, the other oldest settler being John Jordan. They both were farmers and took up their claims in the township at a very early date. Gavin Allan came to Reno Township in 1869 and located on a farm there, where he lived for a number of years. He specialized in the raising of fine hogs and cattle. Smith Benedict was another early day farmer to locate in the Reno community. He came there in 1867 and for years conducted one of the finest farms in the neighborhood. William Bruce came to the community in 1869 and located on a farm. John Canary also located there at an early date and followed the occupation of farming. John Divelbess located on a farm in the township in 1867 and devoted most of his time to the raising of fine cattle. In 1880 he was elected state representative from his district. Christian J. Halstead located in Reno in the year 1866. He was one of the early day postmasters of the place. He also served his district as a state representative for a number of years.

CHAPTER V

PIONEER LIFE AND HOMES

TYPES OF PIONEERS—THEIR HOMES—HOW HOMINY WAS MADE—HOSPITALITY—
IMPLEMENTS AND CLOTHING—THE TYPICAL PIONEER—THE PIONEER
WOMEN.

"Home of our childhood! how affection clings,
And hovers round thee with her seraph wings.
Dearer thy hills, though clad in autumn brown,
Than fairest summits which the cedars crown."

—O. W. Holmes.

There were several different types of men found among the early day settlers of Leavenworth City and Leavenworth County. There was the type which came here mainly for political purposes with but one object in view and that to make the new territory of Kansas pro-slavery. Many of these were in the employ of Southern agencies. Their names are found connected with many of the early atrocities which were committed in the county in its early days. After it became apparent that they had lost their fight and that the territory was destined to be free state they gradually dwindled and slunk away. There was another type who came here for the purpose of establishing homes for themselves and their posterity. It is indeed a grateful thought that the latter were in the majority. Those it was that made up what might be truly termed the pioneers of our city and county. They were a people who despised the coddling ease of luxury, ruddy of health, fired with an ambition of service to their progeny, true soldiers of civilization's edge. Their first care was to protect themselves from the elements. The first cabins that they erected were a cross between a hoop cabin and Indian hut. Soon after, however, the men assembled for what in those days was termed "log

raisings." The forests furnished the timber and the strong arms of the pioneer with his ax fashioned out the logs. The earth supplied the clay. None of these first cabins are now in existence but the following is a fair description of the way and manner in which they were constructed.

These cabins were generally built of round logs, notched together at the corners, ribbed with poles, and covered with boards split from a tree. A puncheon floor was then laid down, a hole cut in the end and a chimney run up through. A clapboard door was then made, and a window was made by cutting a hole through at the end or side two or three feet square, and finished without glass or transparency. The house was then "chinked" or "daubed" with mud and the cabin was ready to go into. The household and kitchen furniture was adjusted and life on the frontier really began in earnest. Much of the furniture used by the earliest of these pioneers was "home made," being fashioned out of the timber by the husband with no other instrument than an ax. The doors were fastened with old fashioned wooden latches, and the latch string always hung out for friends and neighbors. The convenience of stoves was a thing at first unheard and unthought of, the housewife doing all of her cooking by means of pots and kettles over and above the fireplace, which was usually later constructed. The acquisition of glass windows was impossible for these first settlers. White paper was pressed into service, being greased and thus admitting a small portion of light.

Those settlers who thus faced the hardships of the new territory were indeed true home builders, the very foundation of our nation, the true root of patriotism and love of country. They appreciated the fruits of their own industry, and manufactured practically everything they used. The home made hominy-block is doubtless not within the memory of our oldest citizens. This was made after this fashion:

A tree of suitable size was selected in the forest and felled. If a cross cut saw was convenient, the tree was butted, that is the large end was sawed off so that it would stand firmly when ready for use. If there were no saws in the neighborhood the ax was used to do the work above mentioned. Then the proper length, generally four or five feet, was measured off and again cut off. After this the block was raised on end and the work began of hollowing out one of the ends. This was generally done with a common chopping ax. When the cavity was adjudged to be large enough a fire was built in it and carefully watched until the ragged edges were burned away. When completed it somewhat resembled a

druggist's mortar. Then a pedestle or something was necessary to crush the corn. This was as a rule made from a suitably sized piece of timber with an iron wedge attached large end down. This completed the apparatus. The block was then ready for use. Sometimes one hominy-block accommodated a whole neighborhood and acted as a means of staying the hunger of a number of mouths.

One of the most noted of characteristics of the early day pioneer when contrasted with the people of today was the spirit of helpfulness and hospitality. Men and women everywhere assisted each other. Aristocratic feeling was unknown. Log raisings, brush clearings, hunts and such things were participated in by the entire neighborhood, each one doing his share. When a neighbor butchered, his neighbors were sure to come in for a portion of the meat. What one had all had. There is a difference today when if we look over a neighbor's fence we are charged for it. There are many who for these reasons decry the progress we have made in the last three-quarters of a century and long to go back to the years gone by when hospitality was a part of the human make-up. On Sundays and holidays the pioneers would as a rule go visiting, generally to one of the more important neighbors, who as a rule would kill a hog or sheep to provide eating for his visitors over Sunday. It was the custom for the whole family to partake of these visits, generally coming in the farm wagon and staying all day, sometimes several days.

The farming implements of the early county pioneers were very crude and have long since passed into the discard and disuse. The "bull" plough and mould board plow were early pressed into use. These plows were then made of wood. The "cradle" was an improvement on the common scythe of today and was used in harvesting early grain crops. When the "dropper" and "reaper" came into use in the early 80's their advent was heralded as one of the greatest advancements in the agricultural implement age. Previous to this but little wheat was grown owing to the fact that there was no way to care for it during harvest season. With the invention of the latter two machines wheat growing was given a new impetus, although even at that time the use of twine for the tying of the sheaves was unknown, they, before this, being tied by a handful of the sheaf ingeniously twisted and tied about it. A good "binder," after the use of the "dropper" came in, was always in demand during harvest season. The original way of preparing the soil for seeding by the pioneers was to plow or "root" it up with a "bull" plow and then drag it down with

brush or logs. Later a harrow in the shape of the letter "A" was designed, it being constructed by mortising three heavy pieces of timber together in the form of a triangle and then boring holes through at certain distances apart and inserting therein at first wooden and later iron teeth or plugs. Rollers were designed by the early day farmer, being made out of a large log into each end of which there was mortised a heavy steel pin upon which a frame work was constructed which connected with a tongue and means by which it could be drawn by oxen or horses. The fences that usually surrounded the pioneer's domicile were constructed of rails which his ax had fashioned from the timber on the premises. When not of rails they were usually made of stone. Both forms entailed a great amount of labor when compared with the manner and form as used in these latter days. The family clothes were made entirely by the mother through the use of her needle and spinning wheel. Boots were worn more than shoes. Every pioneer was his own cobbler and the yarn hose knitted by the mother for the family for the winter months were repaired over and over again. The straw hats which the members of the family usually wore during the summer months were made by the mother from the wheat straw after its being threshed. There was nothing wasted; there was nothing fastidious. Life was lived in a sensible, homely, common-sense way.

The typical pioneer man was in the majority of cases strong and robust of physique. His face was usually bearded and his hair was allowed to grow long. As a rule the face was firm and seamed. His eyes were clear, strong and piercing, the sense of sight being developed to a wonderful degree as well as that of the other senses. He had vices and traces of barbarism in his makeup peculiar to the situation in which he was found. His manners were rough and appearance uncouth, yet underneath the rough veneer one generally found a true spirit of generosity and a sympathetic side to the nature rarely found in these later days. When one entered the door of the pioneer's cabin seeking shelter for the night his request was generally answered with: "I reckon you can stay, or I suppose we better let you stay." The welcome would indeed seem ungracious, yet it was generally the harbinger of every kindness and comfort his cabin afforded. Coffee, corn bread, butter, pork, wild fowl or wild game were generally set before one at the mealtime. The wife and mother, timid, silent and reserved but constantly attentive to your comfort did not as a rule sit at the table with the guest, but like the wives

of the patriarch's stood by and attended. One seeking shelter was generally given the best the house could afford in the way of a bed. When this kind of hospitality had been shown the stranger as long as he cared to stay and when he was ready to depart and proceeded to speak of his bill he was generally told that they were not running an inn or boarding house, with some slight mark of resentment, and that he was indeed welcome to the accommodations such as they had been able to afford him.

The true pioneer woman and mother was a type of woman that is rapidly and lamentably passing out of existence. She was mild of manner and as a rule spoke but very seldom. She was generally strong and healthy of physique and met unflinchingly the hardships and perils of her situation. She was ever alert to the care and duties of her household and was seldom idle. Her house was always kept neat and tidy regardless of the nature of the structure. About it she drew no social lines based on the simplicity or grandeur thereof; she valued her friends and neighbors at their true worth and all were welcome to visit with her. Resolutely and cheerfully she bore her heavy burdens and met the many vicissitudes cumbent to her life. There was a whole-souled optimism and a spirit of buoyant laughter ever present in her heart. She was not adverse to the bearing of children and found solace in the care and homely attentions which she lavished upon them in her simple way. The "homey" instinct was deeply embedded in her. She was not a disciple of vogues, styles of the fashion plates and the relief offered her from her work in the divorce courts held no lure. She worshipped her God in the simple way, her Bible being her constant companion and her greatest pleasure being to gather her children about her of evenings and read to them therefrom and teach them simple prayers. With the establishment of churches at a later period she always tried to raise her family in her church. About this true mother and her rude pioneer home there has ever centered a magic enchantment. Recollections of the sacrifices which she unflinchingly made; of her many kindnesses, her honest toil and brave heart still clings and pays homage to the memory of many of the older citizens of today, touching their heart strings with angelic fingers. The influence which she exerted was stronger than death. She is gone but the spirit which she animated in the breasts of our fathers and mothers and their forefathers still lives in the progress and greatness, the advancement and worth of our city and county as it has established itself in the years that have gone by.

CHAPTER VI

FIRST THINGS IN CITY AND COUNTY

History has been said to be nothing other than a record of events. The older the event, in reality the more valuable information it is from a historical standpoint. A history that does not go back to the beginning of things and events loses much of its value as a historical work. Leavenworth City and Leavenworth County had to be started. A city or county is nothing in itself; a state is nothing in itself, neither is a nation; it is the people that constitute them that make them what they really are. The first settler in the city of Leavenworth and the first "squatter" in the county together with the industries which they started really form the nucleus around which our present day city and county grew. In consequence of this the present chapter, a chapter which deals with the first things of the city and county, has been inserted in this work.

In a former article it will be noted that the first white settlers of the county were mechanics and laborers who lived in and very close to the fort, where they were employed by the government in various capacities. Just who was the first white settler in the county is a matter which has long since been lost in the maze of antiquity. It is a historical fact that the first land staked out and occupied after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act on the present site of the city of Leavenworth was that staked out and occupied by John C. Gist and Samuel Farandis. Gen. George W. Gist also staked out a claim on the present site of the city but was never an actual resident of the territory.

The first sale of the town lots into which the city of Leavenworth had been divided and which was held in the city of Leavenworth took place on October 9, 1854. G. W. McLane, of Weston, Missouri, and W. S. Palmer, of Platte City, Missouri, were the auctioneers.

The first industry of note to begin operations in the city was the saw mill owned and operated by Capt. W. S. Murphy and Capt. Simeon Scruggs on the north side of "Three Mile Creek" where it empties into the river. This mill began operation in the fall of 1854. A more detailed account of this industry is found in the Chapter on Early Settlement and institutions of the city of Leavenworth.

The first newspaper published in the city of Leavenworth and in the territory of Kansas was set up and published under the shade of a large elm tree which stood a short distance to the southwest of the corner of Cherokee and Main Streets. The first edition of this paper, which was named the "Kansas Herald," bore the date of September 15, 1854. The first editors of this paper were Adams & Osborne.

The first storeroom erected in the city was located at the northwest corner of Delaware and Levee or Front Street. It was erected in the summer of 1854 by Lewis N. Rees and was operated as a general store and later used for the first postoffice building in the city.

The "First Squatter's Meeting" held in the territory was held at the store of H. P. Rively, a short distance west of the Salt Creek Valley Bridge over Salt Creek. This store was located on the farm now owned by Cad Flint. About two hundred "Squatters" were present at this meeting and it was then that the famous "Salt Creek Valley Resolutions" were drawn, a fuller and more detailed account of which appears elsewhere in this volume. This meeting was held May 9, 1854.

The first church services held in the city of Leavenworth were conducted by W. G. Caples, a Methodist elder on Sunday, October 8, 1854. The services were conducted along the west bank of the Missouri River near the northeast corner of the present city limits and there being no building adequate for the purpose, the services were held under the shade of a grove of trees which stood at the aforementioned location.

The first postmaster of the city of Leavenworth was Lewis N. Reese. The postoffice conducted by him first was located in his store at the northwest corner of Delaware and Levee or Front Streets. He served as postmaster here for several years without pay, the mail being brought down from the fort postoffice. Later he was officially appointed by the government.

The first postoffice of the territory was established May 29, 1828, and was known as Cantonment Leavenworth. Phillip G. Rand was the first postmaster there. Up until and even after the establishment of

Kansas as a territory this postoffice handled the mail of the earliest settlers as well as the official government mails at the fort or as it was then known, Cantonment Leavenworth. For several years after a post-office was opened in the city of Leavenworth by Lewis N. Reese, the mail was brought down from the fort to the local office.

The first dwelling house erected in the city of Leavenworth was built by Jeremiah Clark. It was located at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fourth streets in the fall of 1854. Later it was moved to a place on the alley between Olive and Spruce Streets near Fifth Street, where it stood until a few years ago when it was torn down.

The first territorial election held in the territory of Kansas was held November 29, 1864. This was for the purpose of selecting a delegate to Congress. The voting place in the city of Leavenworth for this election was the basement of the old Leavenworth Hotel, situated at the corner of Main and Delaware Streets. It was at this election that such a large crowd of Missourians came over and by the casting of their votes made it possible to secure the election of the pro-slavery candidate, Gen. John W. Whitfield.

The first hotel in the city of Leavenworth was situated at the northwest corner of Main and Delaware Streets. It was erected in 1854 and was a frame building. It was operated and conducted by George Keller and his son-in-law, A. T. Kyle, and was known as the "Leavenworth Hotel." The building was torn down in 1859.

The first well ever dug and known to exist in the city of Leavenworth was dug immediately south of the old Leavenworth Hotel by its proprietors in the year 1854. It was situated about the middle of what is now Delaware Street and almost at its conjunction with Main Street. It was filled up when Delaware Street was graded.

The first child born in the city of Leavenworth was born in the Leavenworth Hotel. She was a daughter of A. T. Kyle, one of the early proprietors of the hotel and was christened Cora Leavenworth Kyle. She was born December 5, 1855. After growing to womanhood she was married to James N. Allen, who for years was Rock Island ticket agent in the city of Leavenworth.

The first white male child born in the city of Leavenworth was George C. Richardson, a son of Jason Richardson, who then lived in a one-story frame house on Main Street, between Main and Cherokee streets. This child was born November 14, 1858.

The first marriage ceremony performed in the city was that performed by Squire Alexander Russell on January 13, 1856, when he united in marriage John Grund and Miss Eliza A. Tennell. Mr. Grund was later connected with the brewing industry in the city.

The first boarding house conducted in the city was opened in the year 1854 by an elderly lady named Gano. It was located on Main Street near the present site of the Union Depot.

The first flour mill operated in the city was erected at the northwest corner of Main and Short streets by Earle & Bumping. It was a two story brick structure.

The first brewery in the city was built in the fall of 1855. It was a two story stone structure and was located along the river bank about the middle of and under the bank of what is now the South Esplanade. It was owned and operated by a partnership known as Fritzen & Mundee.

The first school conducted in the city was located at the southeast corner of Fifth and Delaware streets on the present location of the Axa building. It was a private school and was conducted by Rev. J. B. McAfee.

The first public hall was erected in the fall of 1855 and was located on the north side of Delaware Street about the middle of the block. It was used for many diversified purposes, among which were religious meetings, political meetings, public speakings and was often used as a dancing hall.

The first bank to open for business in the city was located on the north side of Delaware Street between Main and Second streets in the early part of the year 1855. It was in the nature of a private banking institution and was conducted by a party named Bailey.

The first election of members to the territorial legislature of the territory of Kansas to take place in the city occurred March 30, 1855. The polls for this election were to have been in the old Leavenworth Hotel, but the proprietor, George Keller, objected to the elections being held there. The polling place was then selected at the saddlery shop of Ben Woods, near Third and Cherokee streets. A large crowd came down by steamboat from Weston, Missouri, the day of the election and cast their votes.

The first convention held in Leavenworth for the purpose of nominating a candidate for delegate to Congress was held November 15, 1854.

The first "Squatter's Trial" ever held in the territory of Kansas was held in Salt Creek Valley at the store conducted by Major R. P. Rively on

September 20, 1854. The question involved was over which one of two parties had the legal right to the possession of a certain claim. The late E. Miles Moore, who for years was a practicing attorney in the city of Leavenworth afterward acted as attorney for a party named Martin, who claimed that his claim had been "squatted" upon during his absence. The case was tried by a board of three arbitrators, each party choosing one and the two chosen choosing a third. Malcolm Clark, who was afterward murdered in the city of Leavenworth, was acting as marshal of the "Squatter's Court."

The first fire company of the city of Leavenworth was organized September 17, 1855, by consent of the city council.

The incorporation of the city of Leavenworth as a city took place in the summer of 1855. A special charter was issued by the First Territorial Legislature which was then in session at the territorial capital at Shawnee Mission.

The election of the first city officers of the city of Leavenworth occurred September 3, 1855. This election was held pursuant to an act passed by the territorial legislature of 1855 authorizing the holding of an election in the city of Leavenworth for the purpose of electing city officers. J. H. Day, W. H. Adams and Lewis N. Rees, of the city of Leavenworth, were the judges of this election.

The first city officers of the city of Leavenworth were as follows: Mayor, Thomas F. Slocum; President of Council, J. H. Day; Councilmen, Fred Emery, Thomas H. Doyle, George W. Russell, M. L. Truesdell, Adam Fisher, Dr. G. J. Park and William T. Marvin. The Council, after being duly organized, appointed the following officers of the city: City Clerk, Scott J. Anthony; City Assessor, H. G. Weibling; City Marshal, William McDowell; City Treasurer, William H. Bailey; City Attorney, John I. Moore; City Engineer, E. L. Berthoud, and Comptroller, M. L. Truesdell.

What is believed to have been the first death of a settler of the territory occurred December 6, 1854, a short distance north of the present site of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at the old Platte City River landing when Stephen A. Noble was drowned while crossing from Weston, Missouri, to this side. Joseph O'Neil, who was with him in the boat at the time it capsized, was also drowned.

The first "grist mill" owned and operated by local settlers was not built on this side of the river but was built in what is commonly known

as "Slabtown," a short distance east of the former site of Drydale. It was owned and operated by Panton & Yohe.

The first hardware store to open for business in the city was situated on Main Street and was operated by George Russell.

The first barber shop ever conducted in the city was owned and operated by Julius Trummel. It was opened for business during the month of February, 1855, and was located on Cherokee Street near Water Street, or Levee.

Dr. Charles Leib is believed to have been the first physician to establish an office and practice in the city of Leavenworth. For a time his office was located in a tent that stood near the "big elm tree" that stood near Cherokee and Water Street. Dr. John H. Day was also an early day physician, both he and Dr. Leib practicing here during the latter part of 1854.

The first person to engage in the carpenter business in the city of Leavenworth was Samuel M. Lyon. He came here and established himself as a carpenter in September, 1854.

The first wholesale grocery store established in the city was located on Water or Levee Street in October, 1854. It was owned and operated by Joseph J. Bentz.

What is believed to have been the first drug store to begin business in Leavenworth was that operated by M. France & Co. This store began business here when there was no building in which its products might be housed and for quite a length of time at first used the office of the "Herald" as a dispensing room.

What is believed to have been the first bridge to have been constructed in the city of Leavenworth was constructed across a creek which ran south crossing Delaware between Seventh Street and Broadway. It was erected by Majors, Russell and Waddell. It was a temporary structure and erected for the purpose of enabling this great freighting firm to cross this particular stream with their freighting wagons. The first frame bridge to be erected in the city was built over Three Mile Creek on Main Street. The first stone bridge was built over Three Mile Creek on Main Street.

James W. Skinner was the first official steamboat agent to have an office in the city of Leavenworth. This office was opened in 1855.

The first express company to do business was known as Richardson's Missouri River Express. It operated between St. Joseph, Missouri, and St. Louis.

The first city ordinance to be drafted by the Leavenworth City Council was entitled: "An Ordinance Relating to Games of Skill and Chance."

The first meeting of the regular council of the city of Leavenworth was held Tuesday, September 11, 1855, and the meeting was held on the second floor of a building located on the south side of Delaware about half way between Second and Third streets.

The first surveyor general of Kansas Territory was Gen. John Calhoun. His first office in Kansas was located in Leavenworth City and was in an old frame building on the south side of Delaware Street about midway between Second and Third streets.

What is believed to have been the first court ever organized in the territory of Kansas as well as the county of Leavenworth was that provided for by the Squatter's Meeting which was held at Rively's store in Salt Creek Valley June 10, 1854. Following this several squatter's meetings were held in Leavenworth with the result that a committee appointed for the purpose of arriving at some solution of the question of claims reported a preamble and resolutions which provided for a court to try all matters of contested claims. The officers of the court were H. R. Rees, Chief Justice; A. Payne, Associate Justice, from Stranger District; Alex. Russell, Associate Justice, from Salt Creek Valley District; Miles Shannon, Marshal; Green D. Todd, Deputy Marshal, and S. D. Pitcher, Chief Clerk of the Court and Recorder of Claims.

CHAPTER VII

EARLY DAY TRANSPORTATION AND HIGHWAYS

STEAMBOATING ON THE MISSOURI—LANDING—EARLY HIGHWAYS AND TRAILS—
OTHER ROADS—STAGE ROUTES—SALT LAKE TRAIL—SANTA FE TRAIL—OXEN
USED—METHOD OF TRAVEL.

Advanced transportation and good highways are indices of a people, certain evidence of their culture, progressiveness and prosperity. As are these so are the people. Good transportation, advanced civilization; or advanced civilization, good transportation; either way one follows the other as certainly as night the day, or the day the night.

Transportation has been, is, and will be a process of evolution. Could we turn back the scroll of time and witness the primitive methods of the pioneer, great would be our astonishment; could we project ourselves into the future one hundred years, and observe the methods of transportation then, doubtless it would be beyond anything then that we today comprehend or anticipate.

When the first settlers of Leavenworth County arrived at the Missouri River, the routes of commerce and travel were largely the water courses. For this reason all early day settlements were made on the banks of that river or in close proximity thereto. Steamboats were then in use. Could we people of today behold one of the typical early day steamboats it would indeed prove an awe-inspiring sight. They had as a rule but one engine. They were small and most of them were constructed along the lines of a flat boat and were stern wheelers. The cabin was a primitive affair. It was on the lower deck, as a rule in the back part of the boat. At first there were no staterooms. They were arranged with curtains in front of the berths. They were very small as a rule and were slow. Weston, Missouri, was a great stopping place for early

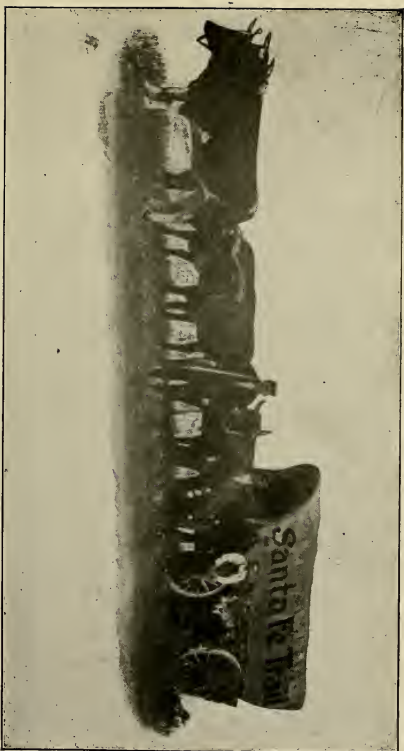
day boating in those days, the river then swinging in close to the present site of the city and there being a good landing place. With the advent of the late '40s and early '50s steamboating had undergone a considerable change. The boats had been improved. They were larger and faster. Some were of the side wheel variety. Regular schedules were established. When the city of Leavenworth was founded a landing place was established immediately east of the present site of the Union Depot. It was not an uncommon sight to see four or five river steamboats anchored there during the late '50s. It is said that during the year 1856 there were forty-one steamboats operating on the Missouri River that made regular stops at the city of Leavenworth and that in all 328 trips had been made by them during the year. J. W. Skinner was the general agent for the steamboating industry on the river in those days and had his office located for several years in the old "Leavenworth Hotel" at the corner of Main and Delaware streets.

The new born city of Leavenworth in the middle and late '50s was most fortunate in that it had at its disposal numerous highways and trails that had been previously established. When Fort Leavenworth was established in 1827 the government immediately set out to connect it with prominent trading centers to the east and west by roads or trails. These up to the establishment of the city of Leavenworth were used principally for military purposes. With the coming of the pioneer home builders other roads were quickly established such as necessity demanded. At this time the second largest city in the territory of Kansas was Lawrence, consequently a road was opened through from Leavenworth to there. Leocompton was the capital of the territory which led to the establishment of a road leading there. Other roads led up and down the river to the towns of Atchison, Kickapoo and Wyandotte. A hack line carried passengers three times a week to Westport Landing, Westport, Missouri. It was owned and operated by Kimball, Moore & Company. A tri-weekly line of hacks and stages operated between the city of Lawrence and here. Mail stages were run daily between here and Weston. Daily stages were operated between here and the capital at Leocompton and mail stages operated between the two latter named places three times a week. Fred Emery operated a line of passenger and mail coaches between here and Fort Riley, using the old Fort Riley Road and passing through Salt Creek, Easton, Manhattan and other towns along the way. A weekly mail and passenger stage service was in operation between Leavenworth and Atchi-

son. This service passed through by way of Kickapoo following a branch of the old Salt Lake Trail which led off from the original trail at the Salt Creek bridge to the northward and again connected with the main trail northwest of the present site of the little city of Lowemont.

One of the most famous of the great early day trails had its eastern terminus in the city of Leavenworth. It was known to this county as the Salt Lake Trail. North of Atchison it connected with the St. Joe Emigrant Trail and led on to the northwestward, being there known as the Oregon Trail. Its route out of the city led to the northwestward along what is now known as the Fort Riley Road to a point known in early days as the "Eight Mile House," a famous early day inn and tavern conducted and owned by David Herley, which stood a short distance to the southeast of the present city of Lowemont, Kansas, Leavenworth County. Here it branched off, leading sharply to the northwest, while the Fort Riley Road led slightly to the southwest toward the city of Easton. It entered Atchison County about four miles east of the present site of the city of Potter, Atchison County, Kansas. Among the noted and famous early day stopping places along the trail in Leavenworth County in those days were the taverns and hotels operated by Merrill Smith in Salt Creek Valley; Isaac Cody, father of "Buffalo Bill," in Salt Creek Valley, and H. P. Rively in Salt Creek Valley. Also that famous early day tavern and inn operated by David Herley known as the "Eight Mile House." This famous early day trail and road was pressed into constant use during the middle '50s by the great government Overland Freightling Company, operated by Majors Russell and Waddell, which had established its eastern terminus in the city of Leavenworth.

The Great Santa Fe Trail, the eastern terminus of which was at Westport Landing, Westport, Missouri, was also a famous and much used trail by the early day emigrants of the city and county of Leavenworth. The establishment of this great highway across the southwestern part of the United States was necessitated through the growth of trade between the western trading establishments of the American frontier and the Spanish provinces in Mexico. Baptiste La Lande was the first white man to traverse the country and deserts through which this trail extended. In 1804 he made the trip from the western trading posts in Missouri to Santa Fe, carrying with him a small amount of articles which he traded to the Spanish traders at the latter post. The trail was practically established in 1812 when Capt. Becknell with a party set out from



EARLY DAY TRANSPORTATION

Franklin, Missouri, for the purpose of trading with western Indian tribes. After they had traded with the various Indian tribes they proceeded on to Santa Fe, where they sold the articles which they had obtained from the Indians at an enormous profit. When they returned to the American settlements in Missouri with the story of their great success it served to stimulate such trading excursions on a larger and still larger scale. These great trading excursions led to the permanent establishment of the Santa Fe Trail and it remained in constant use until superseded by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. At first these trading excursions met with many hardships at the hands of hostile Indian tribes, who held up and plundered the moving parties. This led to the sending out of larger and larger trains. The first wagon train that ever passed over this great trail made the trip in 1821. Up to this time pack mules had been used as a means of carrying the various goods and provisions carried. This great highway deserves mention particularly in this history of Leavenworth County because of the fact that a branch of the trail led out of this city to the southwest and connected with the main trail.

Experience very early demonstrated that the use of oxen was best in the handling of the heavy freight wagons over these various trails and roads, although mules came into very popular use at a later date.

When oxen were used, the day was usually divided into two drives. As soon as early dawn approached, the first drive was started and its termination was in a measure decided by the most favorable camping place where grass and water were to be found in plenty. About midday the wagons were corralled and the oxen were given food. In very hot weather the afternoon drive was not ordered until about three or four o'clock. On such days the drive often continued until nine or ten o'clock in the night. When the oxen were unyoked they were turned over to the night herder, who kept watch over them as they went about seeking the best grass. As it was only necessary for the herder to keep track of the leader of the herd, one man could easily watch over as many as three or four hundred head of oxen at night. In the herd on the trail there developed, very soon after the start, one animal which all the others recognized as a leader. Wherever the leader of the herd went the rest usually followed. The night herder always kept track of the leader, and frequently got off his mule, drove a peg in the ground to which he attached a long rope that allowed the mule some grazing range, rolled himself up in his blanket and went to sleep. Sometimes when the grass

was poor the leader would wander about a great deal in search of food, the rest following and it would be necessary for the herder to be on the alert all of the night. If the grass was plentiful the herd would usually obtain a sufficient supply in the course of three or four hours and would then lie down until morning. At the first appearance of morning the night herder would round up the herd and start them for the corral. After yoking up the oxen and eating their breakfast the train would move away slowly to repeat the operations above mentioned until they had reached their destination.

After the ox teams mule teams were pressed into service. The method of handling them was much the same as that of the ox teams.

CHAPTER VIII

FORT LEAVENWORTH

SELECTED BY COL. LEAVENWORTH—BOUNDARIES—DESCRIPTION—BUILDINGS—
WATER WORKS—SCHOOL—CHAPEL AND OTHER BUILDINGS—DURING WORLD
WAR—A BASE OF SUPPLIES DURING WARS—COMMANDANTS—ARMY SERVICE
SCHOOL—DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS.

Leavenworth County and City derive their names from Fort Leavenworth. On March 7, 1827, Col. Henry Leavenworth of the Third United States Infantry received orders to take four companies of his regiment and ascend the Missouri River. At the time the order was given Col. Leavenworth was on duty at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. A portion of the order in substance was as follows: "And when he reaches a point on the left bank near the mouth of the Little Platte River, and within a range of eighty miles above its confluence, he will select such a position as in his judgment is best calculated for the site of a permanent cantonment. The spot being chosen, he will construct, with the troops of his command, comfortable though temporary quarters sufficient for the accommodation of four companies."

He proceeded as instructed, carefully explored the region and finding no desirable site on the left bank of the river wrote to the department, stating that there was a suitable location on the right bank of the river within the distance designated and that he had concluded there was no other place that would answer the purpose. Early in June before the official approval reached him Col. Leavenworth began the erection of barracks and named the post Cantonment Leavenworth. On September 19, 1827, Major General Gains, commanding the Western Department, approved the site selected by Col. Leavenworth, which is the present site of Fort Leavenworth, and it grew to be the most important military post

established by the government in the West. The name was changed to Fort Leavenworth February 8, 1832, as all army posts after this date were designated as forts.

The boundaries of the fort were given as follows in the office of the adjutant general:

"It extends from six to seven miles along the Missouri River and varies from one to two miles wide, containing about 6,840 acres, on the right bank of the river."

The land was claimed by the Delaware Indians. Later on some 939 acres of land were added to the reservation on the Missouri side of the river. There still exists the old stone wall with its port holes erected for a defense against the Indians. Extensive improvements have been made at Fort Leavenworth and on the reservation. A paved road connects the city of Leavenworth with the fort as also does an electric railway.

The fort is a magnificent natural park. To the east lies the Missouri River and to the west lies a long ridge of wooded hills. The grounds are dotted here and there with fine shade trees. To the southwest of the new barracks are golf links and drilling grounds. North of the new barracks and south of the old barracks are the west end parade grounds used for drilling purposes and athletic events. The National Cemetery lies at the foot of the hills on the west. It is a beautiful place covered with blue grass and shade trees. Here many illustrious dead lie. The graves are orderly arranged and many have monuments showing who are buried there. The body of Gen. Henry Leavenworth was removed from Delhi, New York, to the cemetery on Memorial Day, 1902. A road leads northwest toward Kickapoo at the western terminus of which is found a hog ranch, cattle barns and chicken houses owned and operated by the government. A fine herd of purebred cattle is kept by the government.

Besides the west end parade grounds there is a tract east of headquarters and south of the disciplinary barracks used for drill purposes. The fort is laid off in the same manner as a city. Along the streets are located officers' residences. They are fine structures generally built for two apartments so that two officers and their families can occupy the same building. There is a large hospital facing the west end parade grounds on the east. The old barracks are on the north and the one to the south, consisting of a double row all built of brick. Just northwest

of the electric depot is a magnificent Y. M. C. A. Building, the gift of Helen Gould. Standing far out on the golf links is a radio station.

The first water works consisted of a six mule team and wagon driven to the edge of the river and there barrels were filled and distributed to the fort. In 1865 a pumping station was erected on the bank of the river about a quarter of a mile north of the bridge. Water was pumped from there to a large tank situated on Scott Avenue south of Pope Hall holding 21,000 gallons. From this water was hauled to the various places in wagons. Cisterns and wells were also used. In 1883 mains were laid from Leavenworth City and Ft. Leavenworth Water Co. and since then the water supply has been obtained from this source.

Metropolitan Avenue is 100 feet wide along the entire length of the southern boundary of the reservation. Grant Avenue, commonly known as the Fort Road connects the fort with Leavenworth City at Seventh Street and Metropolitan Avenue. It formerly connected at Fifth and Metropolitan Avenue. Sheridan's Drive is along the summit of the bluffs forming the western boundary of the post and is used exclusively for pleasure. It was named after General Sheridan.

Prior to 1901 the educational facilities of the post were limited. By an act of the Kansas State Legislature all of the military reservation was organized into a school district and called District No. 81. The Board of County Commissioners compose the school board and it is under the jurisdiction of the County Superintendent of Leavenworth County. The revenue derived for defraying the expenses of the school is obtained by taxes on the corporations in the district. The burden falls principally upon the railroads and the Leavenworth Water Company. The valuation of all the taxable property is about \$500,000. Tax on this amount together with the State School Fund furnishes ample funds to carry on the school. There are five teachers including the principal. There is a well equipped school building erected by the government just east of Pope Hall on the incline overlooking the Missouri River.

In 1838 Congress enacted a law authorizing the appointment of chaplains in the United States Army and provided that they serve as school teachers. The Rev. Henry Gregory was appointed chaplain at Fort Leavenworth and he established what is known as the first school for white children on Kansas soil.

St. Ignatius Chapel, a Catholic Church edifice, was erected in the fall of 1889. The Post Chapel was erected in 1878. The Y. M. C. A.

building was built and completed in 1907. It is a most beautiful structure without and handsomely furnished within. Helen Gould furnished the money to erect the building and was present at the dedication. Pope Hall was dedicated in the fall of 1894 and named in honor of Capt. James W. Pope. It is an amusement hall used for entertainments. Union Hall was constructed in 1871. It was built for a Catholic Church. The Post Hospital is a magnificent structure costing about \$120,000. The Post Steam Laundry was opened for business in September, 1905. The Mess Hall was established in March, 1877. The postoffice was erected in 1828.

In 1917-1918 during the World War new temporary cantonments were erected along the Fort Road leading to the post proper. Many troops were quartered here and at the regular barracks. Most of the temporary buildings are still used for troops. There are at present 960 soldiers at the post.

Fort Leavenworth has been a base of supplies and rendezvous for troops and expeditions from the time of its establishment. Gen. Kearney's expedition to Santa Fe in 1845 started from here. So also were the expeditions of Gen. Joseph Lane to Oregon in 1848; Capt. Stansbury to Utah in 1849; Col. Fremont in 1849. All through the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the World War troops were assembled, sent out and returned to be mustered out at Fort Leavenworth. It was the seat of government for the Territory of Kansas in 1854, being the only place in the territory having buildings convenient for government purposes.

Commandants of Fort Leavenworth.

1827-1829, Col. Henry Leavenworth	3d Infantry
1829, Capt. Bennett Riley.	6th Infantry
1830, Major William Davenport.	6th Infantry
1832, Capt. Bennett Riley.	6th Infantry
1833, Capt. Wm. N. Wickliff.	6th Infantry
1834, Capt. Bennett Riley.	6th Infantry
1834-1836, Col. Henry Dodge.	1st Dragoons
1836-1841, Col. Stephen W. Kearney.	1st Dragoons
1842, Lieut. Col. R. B. Mason.	1st Dragoons
1843, Col. Stephen W. Kearney.	1st Dragoons
1844-1845, Maj. Clifton Wharton.	1st Dragoons
1846-1847, Lieut. Col. Clifton Wharton.	1st Dragoons
1848, Capt. W. S. Ketchum.	6th Infantry

1848, May 2, Lieut. Col. E. V. Sumner.	1st Dragoons
1850, June 30, Capt. Chas. S. Lovell.	6th Infantry
1850, Aug. 20, Lieut. Col. Joseph Plymton.	1st Dragoons
1850, Sept. 6, Maj. Benj. L. Beale.	1st Dragoons
1850, Oct. 8, Lieut. Col. E. V. Sumner.	1st Dragoons
1851, March 12, Maj. B. L. Beale.	1st Dragoons
1853, March 29, Col. T. T. Fauntleroy.	1st Dragoons
1854, Capt. F. E. Hunt.	4th Artillery
(McCown Hunt, of 421 Chestnut Street, is his son.)	
1855, Lieut. Col. Phil. St. George Cooke.	2nd Cavalry
1856, Col. E. V. Sumner.	1st Dragoons
1856, July 12, Capt. Thomas J. Wood.	1st Cavalry
1856, July 28, Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Johnston.	1st Cavalry
1856, Aug. 21, Capt. S. D. Sturgis.	1st Cavalry
1856, Sept. 21, Capt. Thomas Hendrickson.	6th Infantry
1856, Oct. 13, Col. E. V. Sumner.	
1857, Oct. 12, Gen. W. S. Harney.	
1857, Oct. 27, Col. Francis S. Belton.	
1858, Jan. 31, Gen. W. S. Harney.	
1858, May 15, Maj. Thomas W. Sherman.	3rd Artillery
1858, May 16, Lieut. Col. John Munroe.	4th Artillery
1859, June 15, Col. T. Dimmick.	
1859, Nov. 14, Capt. Horace Brooks.	2nd Artillery
1859, Dec. 19, Lieut. Col. John Blankhead Magruder.	2nd Artillery
1860, Sept. 3, Capt. W. F. Barry.	2nd Artillery
1860, Oct. 2, Capt. Horace Brooks.	2nd Artillery
1860, Oct. 27, Col. John Blankhead Magruder.	
1860, Oct. 31, Capt. Horace Brooks.	2nd Artillery
1861, Feb. 3, Capt. William Steel.	2nd Dragoons
April 30, Dixon S. Mills.	2nd Infantry
May 23, Capt. Alfred Sully.	2nd Infantry
May 31, Maj. Delos B. Sackett.	1st Cavalry
June 12, Maj. S. D. Sturgis.	1st Cavalry
June 21, Maj. William E. Prince.	3rd Infantry
1862, June 11, Lieut. Col. J. T. Burris.	8th Kansas Cavalry
1863, Dec. 24, Col. C. R. Jennison.	15th Kansas Cavalry
1864, July 7, Col. J. A. Goodwin.	138th Ill. Vol. Infantry
Sept. 27, Lieut. Col. W. R. Davis.	16th Kansas Cavalry

1865, April 27, Lieut. Col. Heinrichs.	16th Kansas Cavalry
June 27, Col. A. P. Carahar.	2nd U. S. Vol. Cavalry
Sept. 14, Lieut. Col. Rufus E. Fleming.	6th. W. Va. Cavalry
Sept. 23, Maj. Wm. Clinton.	13th Infantry
Nov. 20, Col. Isaac V. D. Reeve.	13th Infantry
1866-1867, Col. Wm. Hoffman.	3rd Infantry
1868, April 9, Maj. Alfred Gibbs.	7th Cavalry
Sept. 10, Maj. Henry S. Huntington.	
Oct. 7, Capt. H. C. Hasbrouck.	4th Artillery
1869, March 26, Capt. W. M. Graham.	4th Artillery
April 22, Capt. Simon Snyder.	5th Infantry
June 13, Lieut. Col. W. H. Lidell.	10th Infantry
Oct. 22 to April 2, 1871, Col. S. D. Sturgis.	7th Cavalry
1871, April 2, Capt. Dangerfield Parker.	3rd Infantry
April 7, to July 12, 1876, Col. Nelson A. Miles.	5th Infantry
1876, July 22, Capt. W. Lyman.	5th Infantry
July 22, Capt. A. C. Wildrick.	2nd Cavalry
Dec. 20, to Feb. 5, 1878, Col. Jefferson C. Davis.	23rd Infantry
1878, Feb. 5, Lieut. Col. R. I. Dodge.	23rd Infantry
May 19, Col. Jefferson C. Davis.	23rd Infantry
Jan. 27, Capt. George W. Randall.	23rd Infantry
Feb. 20, Col. C. H. Smith.	19th Infantry
1881, to June, 1885, Col. E. S. Otis.	20th Infantry
1885-1886, Col. Thomas H. Ruger.	18th Infantry
1886, to June, 1890, Col. A. McDowell McCook.	6th Infantry
1890, to Sept., 1894, Col. E. F. Townsend.	12th Infantry
1894, to April, 1898, Col. H. S. Hawkins.	20th Infantry
1898, Maj. J. A. Augur.	4th Cavalry
1899, Maj. J. J. O'Connell.	1st Infantry
1900, Lieut. Col. J. M. Lee.	6th Infantry
1902, Col. Charles W. Miner.	6th Infantry
1903, Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell.	
1904, Col. J. W. Duncan.	6th Infantry
1905, Col. Charles B. Hall.	18th Infantry
1906, Lieut. Col. Wm. Paulding.	18th Infantry
1907, Col. R. H. R. Loughbourough.	13th Infantry
1907, Col. Thomas F. Davis.	18th Infantry
1909, Jan. 1 to Aug. 23, Col. R. H. R. Loughbourough.	
Aug. 24 to Oct. 11, Lieut. Col. Nichols.	



MARKING THE BEGINNING OF FORT LEAVENWORTH

- 1909, Oct. 11 to Dec. 31, 1910 to March 8, 1911, Col. R. H. R. Loughborough.
- 1911, March 9 to April 20, Capt. James R. Lindsey.
April 1 to July 8, Maj. M. J. Lenihan.
July 9 to Sept. 30, Col. Loughborough.
- 1911, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, Jan. 15, 1912, Maj. M. J. Lenihan.
- 1912, Jan. 16 to Feb. 23, 1913, Col. Daniel Cornman.
- 1913, Feb. 24 to Oct. 6, Capt. Johnston.
Oct. 7 to Nov. 8, Capt. Martin.
Nov. 9 to Dec. 10, Capt. P. Mawry.
Dec. 11 to Dec. 22, Capt. J. F. Barnes.
- 1913, Dec. 22 to April 28, 1914, Capt. C. C. Smith.
- 1914, April 29 to Aug. 21, Lieut. W. P. Burnham.
- 1914, Aug. 22 to March 29, 1916, Colonel Roberts.
- 1916, March 30 to June 23, Capt. H. E. Comstock, Q. M. C.
- 1916, June 24 to May 26, 1917, Capt. A. B. Warfield.
- 1917, May 27 to June 4, Capt. Emerson Eng.
- 1917, June 5 to June 22, Lieut. Col. M. L. Walker.
- 1917, June 23 to June 4, 1919, Col. Wm. A. Shunk.
- 1919, June 5 to July 31, Col. Charles Gerhardt.
- 1919, Aug. 1 to Aug. 27, 1920, Maj. Gen. C. H. Muin.
- 1920, Aug. 28 to Sept. 1, Brig. Gen. H. E. Ely.
- 1920, Sept. 2 to Sept. 4, Col. F. L. Munson
- 1920, Sept. 5 to Sept. 20, Col. L. R. Holbrook.
- 1920, Sept. 20 to present time, Brig. Gen. H. A. Drum.

The Army Service School.—The Army Service School was organized in 1881. It is a large stone building consisting of four halls, namely: Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Wagner. It is located near the river bank north and west of the bridge. Wagner Hall is the library over which Col. Ezra B. Fuller has charge. The other three halls are devoted to offices, recitation rooms and other purposes connected with the school. A large clock is located in the tower over Grant Hall. Among the subjects taught are: Military Organization, Field Engineering, Tactics, Solution of Problems, Combat Orders, Discussion of Problems, Map Manuevers, Strategy, Military History, Care of Troops, Care of Animals, Military Intelligence, Leadership, Laws of War, Methods of Training.

The first class was graduated in 1883 and consisted of thirty-five members. The class of 1916 consisted of thirty-two members. The Army

Staff College is located in the Service School as is also the Army Signal School. Theses bring to the post every year a large number of army officers for training and as instructors. The following is a list of the Commandants of the school:

Otis, E. S., Col., 20th Infantry	Nov., 1881 to June, 1885
Ruger, T. H., Col., 18th Infantry	June, 1885 to May, 1886
McCook, A. McD., Col., 6th Infantry	May, 1886 to Aug., 1890
Townsend, E. F., Col., 12th Infantry	Aug., 1890 to Oct., 1894
Hawkins, H. S., Col., 20th Infantry	Oct., 1894 to April, 1898
Miner, C. W., Col., 6th Infantry	Sept., 1902 to June, 1903
Bell, J. F., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army	July, 1903 to June, 1906
Hall, C. B., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army	Aug., 1906 to April, 1908
Morrison, J. F., Maj., 20th Infantry	April, 1908 to Aug., 1908
Funston, Fred, Brig. Gen., U. S. Army	Aug., 1908 to Jan., 1911
Potts, R. D., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army	Jan., 1911 to Feb., 1913
Burnham, W. P., Lieut. Col, Infantry	Feb., 1913 to Aug., 1914
Greene, H. A., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army	Sept., 1914 to Aug., 1916
Swift, Eden, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army	Aug., 1916 to —, 1917
Shunk, Wm. A., Col.	—, 1917 to —, 1919
Muir, C. H., Maj. Gen.	July 1, 1919 to Sept. 1, 1920
Drum, H. A., Brig. Gen.	Sept. 1, 1920 to date

United States Disciplinary Barracks.—The United State Disciplinary Barracks is a post separate and distinct from Fort Leavenworth and is managed by a Commandant, an officer of the United States Army. It was formerly called the Military Prison. The first buildings were erected in 1874-1875. The walls, which inclose about seven acres of ground, are from fifteen feet to thirty feet high, five and one-half feet thick at the base and two and one-half feet at the top. There are confined within the walls 1,559 prisoners and 110 on parole. Those who are convicted of violating the military law and all who have been convicted of charges not greater than a felony by the laws of the Federal Government are confined at this prison. The prison was discontinued in 1895 and continued again in 1906, during which time the Federal Penitentiary was located here. In 1906 the Federal Penitentiary was moved to its present location as is shown elsewhere. The farm is operated by the prisoners as is also the hog ranch, dairy, chicken ranch, brick plant and many and various trades inside the prison. It was here that many conscientious objectors, slackers and alien enemies were confined during the World War. Trades

and occupations of all kinds are taught the prisoners. There is a dry cleaning plant, dye house, harness shop, shoe shop, tailor shop, laundry, salvage department, building department, farm, rock quarries, saw mill, brick plant, machine and blacksmith shop, carpenter and paint shop, broom shop, plumbing shop, electric shop, tin shop, road construction, ice plant. In these various departments the men are employed. On being restored prisoners are allowed to re-enlist in the Army. Any valuables he may have had are returned to him at his discharge together with a small amount of money and transportation to his former home. About all the building work around the prison is done by the prisoners with the aid of overseers. While under strict discipline they receive manly and considerate treatment. They are drilled in the manual of arms and calisthenics. Any Friday they may be seen drilling on the parade grounds. It has been said that they are the best drilled men outside of West Point.

The Prisoners Conference Committee was in effect in 1919. This committee incited the prison body to make extraordinary demands on the Commandant on July 22, 1919. Among them were the following:

1. A general amnesty for all military prisoners and that a telegram be sent to President Wilson demanding same.
2. Better mess, that the prisoners take over the mess.
3. Better living conditions, more time for mess and two issues of tobacco per week.

There was a general mutiny following. The committee was abolished and the prisoners locked in their cell wings on bread and water diet. The prisoners set fire to the Barracks Exchange and about all the buildings were destroyed. The fire started at night and there was ample opportunity for the prisoners to escape but when morning came not one was missing.

The following have been Commandants of the Prison or Disciplinary Barracks:

Gen. Thomas Francis Barr, U. S. Army	1871
(Known as the father of the U. S. Military Prison.)	
Major James M. Robertson (first Commandant)	1875 to 1877
Major Asa Peabody Blunt	June, 1877 to Dec. 1, 1887
Col. James Worden Pope	Jan. 1, 1888 to June 30, 1895
Lieut. Col. George S. Young	Feb. 1, 1906 to June, 1908
Major Thomas H. Slavens	June, 1908 to Jan. 12, 1914
Col. H. J. Slocum	Jan. 13, 1914 to Aug. 31, 1914

Frank A. Barton, Cavalry.....	Sept. 1, 1914 to Dec. 19, 1914
Col. Sedgwick Rice.....	Dec. 20, 1914 to Aug. 26, 1919
Brig. Gen. J. H. McRae.....	Aug. 26, 1909 to Sept. 4, 1920
Col. Malvern-Hill Barum.....	Sept. 4, 1920 to present time

CHAPTER IX

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY.

TERRITORIAL ACT OF 1855—BOUNDARIES DEFINED—TOWNSHIPS ORGANIZED—
COURT HOUSE—COUNTY OFFICERS.

The First Territorial Legislature of 1855 formed Leavenworth County. Under Section 27 of the Territorial Act the boundaries were as follows: Beginning at a point on the southern boundary of Atchison County due north of a point four miles west of Dawson's crossing of the Fort Riley road, on Stranger Creek; thence due south to the main channel of Kansas River; thence down said channel to where said channel crosses the channel of the Missouri River; thence up said channel of the Missouri, to the southeast corner of Atchison County; thence along the southern boundary to the place of beginning.

The boundaries as then defined included the present county of Wyandotte. January 29, 1859 the Territorial Legislature Wyandotte County was detached and formed into a separate county, leaving Leavenworth County essentially as it now exists.

The General Statutes of Kansas for 1915 defines the boundaries as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Atchison County; thence west with the south boundary of Atchison County, to the corner of sections twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven and twenty-eight, of township seven south, of range twenty east; thence south with the section lines between the third and fourth tiers of sections, to the middle of the main channel of the Kansas River; thence down said Kansas River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the intersection with range line between ranges twenty-two and twenty-three east; thence north on said range line to the old Delaware reserve line, the same being the dividing line between the original Delaware reservation and Delaware trust lands;

thence east with said reserve line, to the western boundary line of the state of Missouri; thence northerly with said boundary line of the state of Missouri, to the place of beginning.

It is bounded on the north by Atchison County; east by Missouri River and Wyandotte County; south by Wyandotte County and the Kansas River; and west by Jefferson County and Douglas County.

The Board of Supervisors of Leavenworth County met February 10, 1859, at 10 o'clock a. m. and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Board that from and after the 28th day of February A. D. 1859, the County of Leavenworth be and is hereby set off and organized as follows:

Easton Township.—"All of Fractional Township number seven south range number twenty east and the west half of fractional township number seven south range number twenty-one east, and so much of township number eight south range number twenty east, and of the west half of township number eight south range number twenty-one east, as lies north of the section lines dividing sections 27 and 34, 26 and 35, and 25 and 36 in T. 8, R. 20 and sections 30 and 31, 29 and 32, and 28 and 33, in T. 8, R. 21, to constitute the township of Easton."

Kickapoo Township.—"The east half of fractional township number seven south, range number twenty-one east, and fractional township number seven south of range number twenty-two and twenty-three east, also so much of the east half of township number eight south, range number twenty-one east, as lies north of the section lines dividing sections 27 and 34, 26 and 35, 25 and 36 and of fractional township number eight south, range number twenty-two east as lies north of the section line dividing sections 30 and 31, 29 and 32, and 28 and 33 to constitute the township of Kickapoo."

Leavenworth Township.—"All of fractional townships number eight and nine south of range number twenty-two and twenty-three east embraced within the corporation of Leavenworth City and the Leavenworth Military Reserve, to constitute the township of Leavenworth."

Delaware Township.—"So much of the east half of township number nine and ten south of range number twenty-two east and fractional townships number nine and ten south of range number twenty-three east as lie south of Leavenworth City and north of the Delaware Reserve line, to constitute the township of Delaware."

Stranger Township.—"Sections 34 and 35, and 36 of township number eight south, range number twenty-one and sections numbers 31, 32 and 33 of township number eight south, range number twenty-two east and the east half of township number nine south, range number twenty-one and the west half of township number nine south, range number twenty-two east, and so much of east half of township number ten south, range number twenty-one east and of the west half of township number ten south, number twenty-two east as lies north of the Delaware Reserve and all of the Delaware Reserve lying east of Stranger Creek and west of the range line dividing ranges number 22 and 23 to constitute the township of Stranger."

Alexandria Township.—"Sections 34, 35 and 36 of townships number eight south, range number twenty-one east and the east half of township number nine south of range number twenty east, and the west half of township number nine south, range number twenty-one east, fractional sections 1, 2, and 3 of township number ten south, range number twenty, and fractional sections 4, 5 and 6 of township number ten south, range number twenty-one east, and so much of the Delaware Reserve as lies within the county south of the Reserve line and west of Stranger Creek to constitute the township of Alexandria."

Tonganoxie Township.—Tonganoxie Township was organized on April 1, 1867, with the following boundaries: Commencing at the northeast corner of section number nine (9), township ten (10), range twenty-one (21), and running thence due west along the section lines dividing sections 4 and 9, 5 and 8, 6 and 7, range 21, and sections 1 and 12, 2 and 11, and 3 and 10, range 20, to the county line of Jefferson County; thence southward along the line between the said county of Jefferson and the county of Leavenworth to the southern boundary of the county of Leavenworth on the Kansas River; thence eastwardly along the southern boundary of Leavenworth County to the present line between the townships of Alexandria and Stranger, both of the county of Leavenworth; thence northwardly along the said line between Alexandria and Stranger townships to the place of beginning."

Fairmount Township.—Fairmount Township was organized on July 1, 1867, with the following boundaries: Commencing at the northwest corner of section ten, township ten, range twenty-two, and running thence south following section lines about five miles; thence west to the northwest corner of section three, township eleven, range twenty-two; thence

south following section lines about ten miles to the banks of the Kansas River; thence eastwardly following the banks of said Kansas River about three miles and a half to a point where said river intersects the line dividing ranges twenty-two and twenty-three; thence north following said range about nine and a fourth miles, to the northwest corner of section six, township eleven, range twenty-three; thence east to the southwest corner of section thirty-one, township ten, range twenty-three; thence north following section lines about five miles to the northeast corner of section twelve, township ten, range twenty-two; thence west following section lines about three miles to the place of beginning.

High Prairie Township.—High Prairie Township was organized on September 16, 1867, as follows: All that part of Stranger Township lying north of the section lines dividing sections 4 and 9, 5 and 8, 6 and 7, in township ten, ranges twenty-one and twenty-two and sections 1 and 12, 2 and 11, and 3 and 10, in township ten, range twenty-one was declared to be a new and distinct township known as High Prairie Township.

Reno Township.—Reno Township was organized on January 4, 1869, with boundaries as follows: To be taken from the territory of Tonganoxie Township to be bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of section twenty-two, township eleven, range twenty, and running east on the section line between sections 22 and 27, 23 and 26, 24 and 25, 19 and 30, 20 and 29, 21 and 28, thence south commencing at the northeast corner of section 28 and running on the section line between sections 28 and 27, 33 and 34, 4 and 3, 9 and 10, 16 and 15, 21 and 22 to the Kansas River; thence by said river to the east boundary line of Douglas County; thence north by the dividing line between Douglas and Jefferson and Leavenworth counties to the place of beginning.

Sherman Township.—Sherman Township was organized on January 4, 1869, with boundaries as follows: To be taken from the territories of Stranger and Fairmount Townships as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of section thirty-four, township eleven, and range twenty-one, thence east on the section lines between sections 27 and 34, 26 and 35, 25 and 36, 30 and 31, 29 and 32, 28 and 33, 27 and 34, 26 and 35, 25 and 36, to the west boundary line of Wyandotte County; thence south by the boundary line between Wyandotte and Leavenworth County to the Kansas River; thence west by the Kansas River to the southeast corner of Reno Township; thence north by the east boundary line of Reno township to the place of beginning.

Later on a strip one section wide was taken from Stranger Township and added to Fairmount Township, making the townships of Fairmount and Stranger conform to the present boundaries. With this change the various townships attained the boundaries which they have at the present time.

Court House.—After the removal of the county seat from Kickapoo to Leavenworth the county offices were located at the northwest corner of Third and Delaware streets where they remained during some time and then removed to the City Hall at the northeast corner of Fifth and Shawnee streets, remaining there for many years. April 22, 1858, Jeremiah Clark offered the county part of the present site of the court house, under the following proposal:

"To the Board of Supervisors for the County of Leavenworth K. T. Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit the following proposition for your consideration. I hereby propose to donate to the County of Leavenworth, in perpetuity, the following described tract of land, viz.: The East half of Block Thirteen (13) known as Court Square lying 300 feet on Third street by 180 feet on Central avenue, and Walnut street, exclusively for the purpose of being occupied, as the site for Court House, public offices and such buildings as the county may require.

Respectfully Your Obt. Servant,

JEREMIAH CLARK."

On May 18, 1858, the board accepted the proposition of Jeremiah Clark in the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Board, That the proposition of Jeremiah Clark, Esq., be and is hereby accepted, and that the County Attorney be requested to draw up a title deed to the land named in said proposition."

On June 9, 1858, John G. Haskell was appointed architect of the court house and that the building when complete to be of the dimensions of about 100 by 200 feet in three wings, surmounted by a dome or tower and to cost about \$100,000, the middle wing about 60 by 100 to be built at once with accommodations for jail in the basement at a cost of about \$35,000.

On Monday, October 8, 1860, deed was received from Jeremiah Clark and Florinda Clark, his wife, for the east half of block thirteen (13) 300 feet front on Third street by 180 feet deep in Clark & Reese Addition, Leavenworth City, County and Territory of Kansas. The deed was ac-

cepted, approved and filed in the Recorder's Office. The other half of the said block was purchased for \$9,200 from John Halderman and deed accepted June 21, 1869.

Although bonds were voted for the court house in June, 1858, it was not till February, 1873, that the structure was completed. It was built of red brick, with stone trimmings, and consisted of three stories and a basement. It had a lofty tower in which was situated a fine clock giving forth the time to many passers by. It was one of the most attractive court house buildings in the West. It would not be far wrong to value the court house property at \$200,000.00, including the building proper, clock, fixtures, furniture and the site. Its situation commands one of the grandest views to the city of Leavenworth, the Missouri River to the east and the surrounding country. It was occupied by the county offices in 1873 and continued to be used as such till March, 1911.

On the morning of March 22, 1911, the court house burned. It was reduced to ruins except the walls which remained standing. On these walls was afterwards built the present structure. Owing to the strong vaults very few of the records were destroyed. There was \$81,000 insurance on the court house and \$2,000 on the furniture.

Steps were immediately taken by the County Board for rebuilding the court house. On June 24th, John G. Barnes was awarded the contract for removing the debris from the ruins of the old building at the price of \$1,668 less \$168 for the old material.

On July 31st W. P. Feth was appointed architect for the new Leavenworth County Court House. He was instructed to immediately prepare plans for the building.

Architect W. P. Feth made his report on plans which was in substance as follows:

The building on the exterior to be faced with stone, porticoes on four sides, windows to be increased in size, and the exterior design to be as shown by the sketch. Interior, the rooms to be changed as shown on sketch with enlarged vaults, the building made fire-proof throughout, terrazzo floor in corridor and concrete floors in offices, wood doors and trim, steam heat, plumbing and electric wiring. The building as described will cost approximately \$96,000.

The contract for the erection of the present court house was awarded to J. B. Betts of Topeka, Kansas, for the sum of \$100,189. September 14, 1912, contract for hardware for the court house was awarded to A. J. Atwater Hardware Company for \$697.00.

January 13, 1912, the county board awarded the contract for furniture to the Wollaiger Manufacturing Company for \$10,500 which included marble fronts for recorder's office, county clerk, county treasurer, sheriff and clerk of the district court, also battleship linoleum for all counter tops and desks.

It is noted that the board ordered changes made in the original contract with Mr. Betts and they are as follows, being made on December 7, 1912:

Concrete columns changed to Phenix cut stone with a difference in price of \$6,608.

Where concrete floors are specified change to terrazzo with added cost of \$3,000.

Extra window in office of clerk of district court with added price of \$40.00.

Extra marble treads and rises in toilet rooms price additional, \$169.00.

Change in steel beams north and south porticos additional price of \$205.00.

Extra vault doors in treasurer's and clerk's office added cost of \$25.00. This made a total additional cost of the building over the original contract of \$10,047.

The total cost of the court house, additional grounds, etc., was as follows:

J. B. Betts, contract for erection-----	\$110,915.75
Tholen Bros., heating and plumbing-----	10,022.30
Tholen Bros., electric light and fixtures-----	1,800.00
C. L. Lord, electric wiring and phone conduit-----	1,666.15
Wollaeger Mnfg. Co., furniture-----	10,516.10
J. G. Barnes, removing debris-----	1,668.00
Inspecting old walls, McGonigle and others-----	150.00
F. E. Hinds, clerk of works-----	1,285.00
McCune, for grading grounds-----	272.42
W. P. Feth, architect fees-----	4,756.82
G. A. R. Hall, grounds-----	1,897.00
Duffy property and car barn-----	1,900.00
Total-----	\$146,849.54

County Boards.—The following are the various members of the county boards and the dates of their entrance into office:

Board of County Commissioners—John A. Halderman, September 7, 1855, resigned May 1, 1857; J. M. Hall, September 7, 1855, died in office May 31, 1857; Matthew R. Walker, September 7, 1855, resigned May 13, 1857; William Franklin, May 13, 1857; George W. Perkins, May 18, 1857; Josiah Elliott, December 3, 1857; Charles Starns, December 21, 1857.

Board of Supervisors—Samuel F. Few, April 2, 1858; George Rupell, April 2, 1858; John W. Penoyer, April 2, 1858; George Dickinson, April 2, 1858; John Freeland, August 9, 1858; E. F. Stafford, August 9, 1858; (in place of Penoyer) Sampson Miller, September 2, 1858; (in place of Few), Alfred Gray, December 8, 1858.

On April 2, 1859, the Board of County Supervisors was reorganized and was composed of the following members: John Freeland, Kickapoo Township; R. C. Foster, Delaware Township; Thomas A. Gwartney, Easton Township; George Dickinson, Alexandria Township; Henry B. Keller, Stranger Township; H. B. Denman, Leavenworth City, Mayor; Elijah Hughes, Leavenworth City, Councilman; I. W. Morris, Leavenworth City, Councilman; John C. Tarr, Leavenworth City, Councilman.

On March 30, 1860, the County Board of Supervisors ceased to exist and adjourned sine die.

Board of County Commissioners—Edward Stevenson, Chairman, April 2, 1860; Marion Todd, April 2, 1860; John M. Gallagher, April 2, 1860; Frederick Wellhouse, Chairman, January, 1862; Roger F. Kelly, January, 1862; Alexander Harlow, January, 1862; E. W. Baird, January, 1864; Thomas Kincaid, January, 1864; C. N. Palmer, January, 1864; William T. Marion, January, 1866; William Dunlap, January, 1866; C. N. Palmer, January, 1866; John Hannon, January, 1868; George B. Hines, January, 1868; J. P. Curran, January, 1868; A. J. McMannas, January, 1868; John W. Broadbuss, January, 1868; R. H. Davis, January, 1868; B. B. Moore, January, 1868; William Crowder, January, 1868; John C. Gist, January, 1868; W. P. Burney, January, 1868; R. C. Foster, January, 1868; Benjamin Harrod, January, 1868; John Hannon, January, 1870, First Ward; G. B. Hines, January, 1870, Second Ward; Cyrus Hicks, January, 1870, Third Ward; P. J. McMannus, January, 1870, Fourth Ward; Charles H. Chapin, January, 1870, Alexandria Township; J. F. Miller, January, 1870, Delaware Township; J. Thornburg, January, 1870, Easton Township; O. S. Hiatt, January, 1870, Fairmount Township; J. T. McWirt, Janu-

ary, 1870, High Prairie Township; Charles Spencer, January, 1870, Kickapoo Township; A. A. Harrison, January, 1870, Stranger Township; John Jewett, January, 1870, Sherman Township; J. W. Murphy, January, 1870, Tonganoxie Township; J. E. Eaton, January, 1870, Reno Township; W. S. Plummer, January, 1872; John Wilson, January, 1872; Enos Hook, January, 1872; Gottlieb Geiger, January, 1872; C. W. Spencer, January, 1872; O. S. Hiatt, January, 1872; A. C. Williams, January, 1872; John Hannon, January, 1874, Nineteenth District; John Wilson, January, 1874, Twentieth District; Enos Hook, January, 1874, Twenty-first District; J. McCormick, January, 1874, Twenty-second District; W. F. Ashby, January, 1874, Twenty-third District; J. G. McIntyre, January, 1874, Twenty-fourth District; James Pickens, January, 1874, Twenty-fifth District; B. S. Richards, January, 1876; E. W. Lucas, January, 1876; John Van Winkle, January, 1876 (commissioners at large); H. C. Squires, January, 1878, District No. 1; B. S. Richards, January, 1878, District No. 2; James Pickens, January, 1878, District No. 3; B. S. Richards, re-elected November 4, 1879, from Second District; H. W. Rice, elected November 2, 1880, from Third District; H. C. Squires, re-elected November 8, 1881, from First District; L. Michael, elected November 7, 1882, from Second District; J. M. Phinicie, elected November 6, 1883, from Third District, in office till first Monday in January, 1899; H. C. Squires, re-elected November 4, 1884, from First District; John Hannon, elected November 3, 1885, from Second District, in office till January, 1895; J. M. Phinicie, re-elected November 2, 1886, from Third District; H. C. Squires, re-elected November 8, 1887, from First District, in office till first Monday in January, 1891; John Hannon, re-elected November 6, 1888, from Second District; J. M. Phinicie, re-elected November 5, 1889, from Third District; R. C. Mullins, elected November 4, 1890, from First District, in office till second Monday in January, 1903; John Hannon, re-elected November 3, 1891, from Second District; Jacob Rodenhaus, elected November 6, 1894, from Second District; Frank O'Donnell, elected November 2, 1897, from Second District; Joseph Bleakley, elected November 8, 1898, from Third District, resigned 1910, and Moses Harvey appointed to fill vacancy till first Monday in January, 1911; Stephen Naehar, elected November 6, 1920, from Second District, in office till first Monday in January, 1905; M. C. Kennedy, elected November 4, 1902, from First District, in office till first Monday in January, 1911; Harold C. Short, elected November 8, 1904, from First District, in office till first Monday in January, 1913; John Bollin, elected November

8, 1910, from First District, in office till first Monday in January, 1915; S. H. Ward, elected November 8, 1910, from Third District; Robert E. Davis, elected November 5, 1912, from Second District; George Roe, elected November 3, 1914, from First District, present incumbent; Harold C. Short, elected November, 1916, from Second District, present incumbent; Ernest Eberth, elected November, 1916, present incumbent.

County Clerks—James M. Lyle, September 7, 1855; D. J. Johnson, June 25, 1857; H. B. C. Harris, October 19, 1857; William Perry, January 5, 1858; H. C. Fields, April 2, 1858; James H. Churchill, January 18, 1860; August Gates, January 1, 1862; S. J. Darrah, second Monday in January, 1866; Oliver Diefendorf, second Monday in January, 1868; A. B. Keller, second Monday in January, 1872; Oliver Diefendorf, second Monday in January, 1874; Oliver Diefendorf, second Monday in January, 1876; J. W. Niehaus, second Monday in January, 1878, to second Monday in January, 1911; Jesse A. Hall, second Monday in January, 1911, to second Monday in January, 1915; Joseph E. Voorhees, second Monday in January, 1915, (present incumbent).

Probate Judge.

John A. Halderman	1856-1861
George W. Perkins	1861-1862
David J. Brewer	1862-1864
Peter McFarland	1864-1866
James Ketner	1866-1868
S. B. Williams	1868-1870
Richard R. Rees	1870-1876
Newton Mann	1876-1878
Oliver Diefendorf	1878-1880
Newton Mann	1880-1882
Laurens Hawn	1882-1904
Thomas Johnson	1904-1916
Wm. P. Wettig	1916-

present time

H. J. Dennis	1868-1870
Julius Haug	1870-1874
H. J. Dennis	1874-1876
McCown Hunt	1876-1882
John Rohr	1882-1886
C. W. Curtan	1886-1890
J. W. Brandon	1890-1892
H. E. Abry	1892-1896
James Gray	1896-1900
Frank J. Ryan	1900-1906
R. G. McFarland	1906-1910
C. C. Smith	1910-1914
Grace Fisher	1914-

present time

Assessor.

Horace Dunlap	1861-1866
Thomas Stewart	1866-
McCown Hunt	1910-1912
W. H. Courtney	1912-1914

(Abolished in 1914)

Clerk District Court.

James A. Burton	1858-1860
William Shepperd	1860-1862
John E. Blaine	1862-1864
Edward Carroll	1864-1866
Henry Carney	1866-1868

Coroner.

Richard R. Rees	1856-1864	John McKee	1875-1876
Joseph F. Smith	1857-1861	J. C. Lynch	1876-1877
Luke P. Stiles	1861-1864	E. F. Quinn	1877-1890
S. B. Williams	1861-1864	J. L. Hamilton	1890-1891
L. P. Stiles	1864-1867	J. F. McGill	1891-1893
A. C. VanDuyne	1867-1869	H. W. Koohler	1893-1898
S. B. Williams	1869-1873	C. C. Smith	1898-1902
A. Brown	1873-1875	James C. Davis	1902-1910
		H. T. Madison	1910-1916

Sheriff	Treasurer	County Attorney	Surveyor	County Supt.	Register of Deeds
1855	1855		1855	David J. Bruner	
Green D. Todd	M. P. Rively		John P. Thompson		
1856					
S. W. Tunnell			1857		
1857	1857		Bennett Burnam		
Wm. H. Elliott	Daniel Tibbets		1858	1858	
	William Tholen	James McCahon	Powell Clayton		
W. H. Golden			John J. Bailey	Geo. E. Rudington	
			John M. McCarthy	James Taylor	
				1860	
				James S. McGill	1861
Alexander Repine	H. L. Pennock	Thomas P. Fenlen	1861		V. S. Van Doren
		1862	William H. Godwin		
				J. G. Reaser	
		1864			
		H. W. Ide	John McCarthy	W. W. Bloss	
		1865			
John McKee	E. McCrillus		D. Toohy	B. L. Baldridge	H. C. Keller
		1866			
		Thomas P. Fenlen		B. L. Baldridge	
		1867			
Peter McFarland	E. McCrillus		E. I. Farnsworth		John Wolkiewicz
		1868			
		David J. Brewer		H. D. McCarty	

Sheriff	Treasurer	County Attorney	Surveyor	County Supt.	Register of Deeds
Peter McFarland	A. Repine	1869	S. P. McCrary	-----	C. C. Mast
Thomas Leonard	-----	1870	-----	-----	-----
Thomas Leonard	Geo. S. Smith	F. P. Fitzwilliams 1871	-----	J. P. Bauserman	C. C. Mast
-----	-----	1872	-----	-----	J. Rohr
W. H. Bond	Geo. S. Smith	L. M. Goddard 1873	-----	J. P. Bauserman	-----
-----	E. McCrillus	1874	D. S. Morrill	-----	John Rohr
W. H. Bond	E. Hook	L. M. Goddard 1875	-----	W. H. Bradshaw	-----
-----	-----	1876	E. Diefendorf	-----	Wm. Crowder
P. G. Lowe	Wm. Sheppard	J. W. Taylor 1877	-----	A. R. Van Eaman	-----
-----	-----	1878	E. Burwell	-----	C. W. Curtain
P. G. Lowe	Enos Hook	I. W. Taylor 1879	-----	A. R. Van Eman	-----
-----	-----	1880	D. N. Barnes	-----	-----
-----	-----	Wm. Dill 1881	-----	R. B. Soper	-----
John W. Prest	Enos Hook	-----	-----	-----	-----

Sheriff	Treasurer	County Attorney	Surveyor	County Supt.	Register of Deeds
		1882 Thomas P. Fenlon 1883		Lyman Morgan	C. W. Curtain
David J. Keller	Henry Hackbush	1884 S. E. Wheat 1885	E. Diefendorf		
Levi Churchill	J. W. Spratley	1886 J. H. Atwood 1887	Edward Burwell	L. A. Faber	John J. Roche
Levi Churchill	J. W. Spratley	1888 J. H. Atwood 1889	E. J. Burwell	L. A. Faber	Peter C. Becker
Chauncey Flora	J. J. Buckingham	1890 J. H. Atwood 1891	J. E. Burwell	E. J. Lewis	Peter C. Becker
R. V. Flora	C. J. Buckingham	1892 Samuel E. Wheat 1893	H. E. Abry	L. A. Faber	John K. Creighton
J. H. Rothenberger	Joseph Bleakley	1894 C. P. Rutherford	C. F. Greever	Clell Melotte	J. K. Creighton
				Ed. Trower	
				E. E. Trower	

Sheriff	Treasurer	County Attorney	Surveyor	County Supt.	Register of Deeds
J. H. Rothenberger	J. Bleakley	1895	H. A. Perkins	-----	J. K. Creighton
-----	-----	1896	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	J. H. Wendorff	-----	Martin R. Howard	-----
-----	-----	1897	-----	-----	-----
Peter Everhardy	W. H. Courtney	-----	H. A. Perkins	M. R. Howard	J. K. Creighton
-----	-----	1898	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	J. H. Wendorff	-----	M. R. Howard	-----
-----	-----	1899	-----	-----	-----
Peter Everhardy	W. H. Courtney	-----	E. Diefendorf	-----	M. J. Aaron
-----	-----	1900	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	H. E. Michael	-----	M. R. Howard	-----
-----	-----	1902	-----	-----	-----
Stance Meyers	John M. Cory	J. H. Wendorff	H. C. Perkins	J. M. Gilman	Carl Delfs
-----	-----	1904	-----	-----	-----
Stance Meyers	John M. Cory	Lee Bond	H. C. Perkins	J. M. Gilman	J. H. Jeffries
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Tom Brown	H. V. Reilly	1906	H. C. Perkins	J. B. Kelsey	J. H. Jeffries
-----	-----	Lee Bond	-----	-----	-----
Tom Brown	H. V. Reilly	1908	H. A. Perkins	J. B. Kelsey	J. H. Jeffries
-----	-----	Lee Bond	-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	1910	-----	-----	-----
Tom Larkin	Drake D. Spencer	Lee Bond	J. E. Burwell	James B. Kelsey	J. H. Jeffries
-----	-----	1912	-----	-----	-----
Tom Larkin	Drake D. Spencer	James B. Kelsey	J. E. Burwell	Eph Voorhees	J. H. Jeffries
-----	-----	1914	-----	-----	-----
W. H. Courtney	H. V. Reilly	Floyd E. Harper	Walter V. Thomas	Eph Voorhees	M. E. Howard

Sheriff	Treasurer	County Attorney	Surveyor	County Supt.	Register of Deeds
W. H. Courtney	H. V. Reilly	1916 Floyd E. Harper	Walter V. Thomas (Abolished)	Eph Voorhees	M. E. Howard
Russ Wilson	Lucy Hook	1918 Floyd E. Harper		Eph Voorhees	M. E. Howard
Russ Wilson	Lucy Hook	1920 Duke W. Hooper		Eph Voorhees	J. H. Hill

Judges of the District Court.—Mw. C. McDowell, 1861-1865; David J. Brewer, 1865-1869; H. W. Ide, 1869-1877; Robert Crozier, 1877-1893; L. A. Myers, 1893-1900; J. H. Gillpatrick, 1900 to Oct., 1909, resigned; William Dill, appointed Oct., 1909, to Dec. 24, 1910; J. H. Wendorff, 1910 to present time.

Judge of Criminal Court.—B. Gray, 1868.

District Railroad Assessor.—James Medill, 1871; H. S. Bickford, 1873.

State Senators.—1862—John Wilson, C. B. Pierce, F. P. Fitzwilliams.

1866—H. C. Haas, Peter McFarland, A. C. Foster.

1868—John McKee, Wm. Larimer, Martin Smith.

1870—W. S. VanDoren, H. C. Hass, Joseph Kellogg.

1871—C. R. Jennison (to fill vacancy).

1872—Thomas Moonlight, J. T. McWhirt, Jacob Winters.

1874—John A. Halderman, T. L. Johnson, J. P. Bauserman.

1876—J. H. Gillpatrick, R. D. Evans.

1880—H. M. Aller, T. G. V. Boling.

1884—P. G. Lowe, W. C. Butts.

1888—Edward Carroll.

1892—Lucien Baker.

1895—J. W. Hirst (to fill vacancy) Baker elected to U. S. Senate.

1896—W. A. Harris.

1900—Louis H. Wulfekuhler.

1904—Vinton Stillings.

1908—Vinton Stillings.

1912—Vinton Stillings.

1916-1920—Charles E. Snyder (present incumbent).

State Representatives.—1861—Thomas Carney, James A. McGonigle, M. S. Adams, John McCarthy, Charles Starns, Erastus McCrillus, Thomas O. Gwartney, Charles H. Grover, James Medill.

1862—Josiah Kellogg, Abraham Brown, Horace W. Ide, W. A. Lattin, R. C. Foster, James Medill, D. F. Walker, Thomas O. Gwartney, Charles Grover.

1866—John Hannon, M. Przybylowicz, H. Allen, John Dugan, J. T. Knight, L. Kennedy, John Faulkner, S. D. Lecompte, J. Turner.

1867—Wm. P. Gamble, H. Miles Moore, C. R. Jennison, Matthew Ryan, Wm. H. Hastings, James Cooley, Seth Hollingsworth, J. L. Wallace, Thomas S. Towne.

1868—P. H. Liernow, J. Kellogg, M. S. Adams, R. C. Flora, T. McIntosh, James Larimer, N. Humber, Joseph Palmer, R. E. Palmer.

1869. Ryan Sherry, Joseph Kellogg, J. A. Halderman, Dan Shire, Charles H. Grover, W. F. Ashby, S. B. Stewart, J. K. Faulkner, James Larimer.

1870—Thomas J. Darling, D. D. Calley, James F. Legate, Thomas P. Fenlon, A. C. Williams, Levi Churchill, Wm. F. Ashby, Joseph Howell, J. J. Crook.

1871—L. M. Goddard, N. Marchand, S. N. Latta, Thomas P. Fenlon, James Cooley, B. C. Barker, C. J. Halstead.

1872—W. S. Plummer, Thomas Morgan, Josiah Kellogg, W. H. Bond, Josiah Turner, H. C. Fields, Thos. Dillard.

1873—D. R. Anthony, J. W. Taylor, S. N. Latta, Thos. P. Fenlon, W. Tucker, James Medill, C. W. Lawrence.

1874—H. D. Mackey, J. C. Vaughn, J. F. Legate, F. P. Fitzwilliams, H. C. Squires, M. R. Mitchell, Crawford Moore.

1875—E. Stillings, J. W. Taylor, A. F. Fenn, J. C. Stone, W. T. Marvin, Jas. Howell, C. C. Duncan.

1876—E. Stillings, Jas. Clark, J. Kellogg, L. B. Wheat, C. D. Oliphant, A. Huddleston, Joel Willis.

1878—Geo. T. Berens, Thos. P. Gable, J. F. Legate, Chas. H. Miller, Wm. R. Henderson, Frank M. Gable, J. A. Blackman.

1880—Oscar Haberman, P. Geraughty, Jas. F. Legate, John Schott, W. T. Marvin, M. C. Harris, John Divilbess.

1882—Edward Carroll, H. T. Green, Geo. W. Greever, J. K. Faulkner.

1884—Edward Carroll, George T. Anthony, Wm. F. Ashby, E. J. Holman.

1886—Edward Carroll, T. A. Hurd, M. H. Berry, Frank M. Gable.

1888—L. C. Hay, Jas. Legate, L. J. Morgan, F. Wellhouse.

1890—Fred W. Willard, S. F. Neely, T. C. Craig, F. M. Gable.

1892—Stephen Meagher, H. C. F. Hackbush, McCown Hunt.

1894—S. H. Hill, H. C. F. Hackbush, McCown Hunt.

1896—H. C. F. Hackbush, Horace A. Keefer, N. F. Graves.

1898—Sherman Medill, M. W. Edmonds, F. B. Dawes.

1900—J. M. Hund, F. G. Markhart, James G. Gaw.

1902—O. G. Ballard, J. Ross Perkins, George B. Hollenbeck.

1904—Stephen Meagher, Frank Ohlhausen, J. M. Phenicie.

1906—James F. O'Conner, Charles E. Snyder, D. V. Umholtz.

1908—John Hannon, Charles E. Snyder, H. G. Parker.

1910—C. C. Goddard, Hiram G. Parker.

1912—Edward Carroll, L. M. Gilman.

1914—Benj. F. Endres, J. M. Gilman.

1916—Benj. F. Endres, J. M. Gilman.

1918—Benj. F. Endres, J. M. Gilman.

1920—Benj. F. Endres (present incumbent), J. M. Gilman (died shortly after election), Charles Hicks (elected in December, 1920, to fill vacancy).

CHAPTER X

LEAVENWORTH CITY.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT—OFFICERS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—POLICE DEPARTMENT
—CEMETERIES—CUSHING HOSPITAL—KANSAS ORPHAN ASYLUM—PUBLIC LI-
BRARY—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Leavenworth City was governed by a mayor and councilmen till 1909, when the city adopted a commission form of government. The mayor was elected by the entire city and the councilmen were chosen, two each from each of the six wards. Under the commission form of government the mayor is elected by the entire city and the four commissioners are also elected by the entire city. The duties of the commissioners are designated and divided as follows: Finance and Revenue, Parks and Public Property, Streets and Public Improvements, Water and Lights.

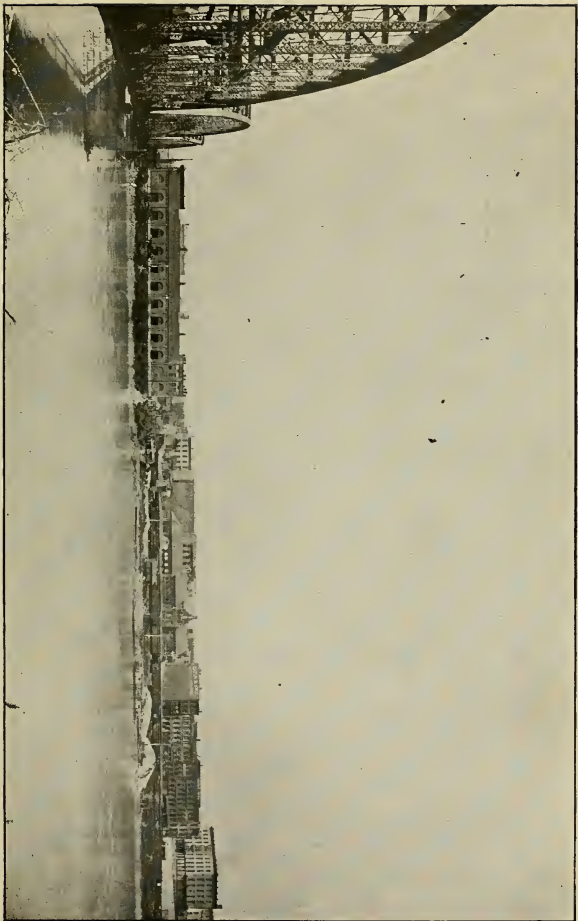
The following are the officers of the City of Leavenworth since its organization:

Judge of City Court.—1899-1900, F. P. Harkness, appointed by Governor; 1900-1904, H. Miles Moore; 1904-1910, David W. Flynn; 1910-1914, Floyd E. Harper; 1914-1916, Wm. P. Wettig; 1916, present time, Eli Nirdlinger.

Clerk of City Court.—1899-1900, O. C. Phillips; 1900-1904, Wm. Bucher; 1904-1906, R. G. McFarland; 1906-1914, A. J. Erman; 1914-1916, August Kunz, abolished in 1916.

Marshal of City Court.—1899-1904, John Bramlage; 1904-1906, Henry Yerkes.

Fire Department.—The first fire company was organized by charter granted to the City Council by the Territorial Legislature in the fall of 1855. Miles Shannon was chosen the first chief that fall and served two terms. James L. McDowell was the next chief and later served as mayor



VIEW OF LEAVENWORTH FROM EAST SIDE OF MISSOURI RIVER

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

HISTORY OF LEAVENWORTH COUNTY

201

YEAR	MAYOR	CITY ATTORNEY	CITY TREASURER	CITY CLERK	POLICE JUDGE	CITY MARSHAL	CITY ENGINEER
1855	Thos. T. Slocum	John I. Moore	Wm. H. Bailey	Scott J. Anthony	Mayor	John L. Roudy	E. S. Berthoud
1856	Wm. E. Murphy	Lugh L. Moore	Jas. P. Bird	Wm. Perry	Mayor	Wm. K. Shockey	E. S. Berthoud
1857	Henry J. Adams	D. B. Holman	John McKee	J. C. Green	M. S. Adams	Wm. K. Shockey	Geo. P. Buell
1858	J. B. Dorman	Wm. Stanley	John McKee	J. C. Green	M. S. Adams	Isaac G. Hodge	Geo. P. Buell
1859	J. B. Dorman	Chas. W. Helm	Thos. Plovman	Geo. Einslein	M. S. Adams	Livius Hazen	Geo. P. Buell
1860	Jas. L. McDowell	Chas. W. Helm	Thos. Plovman	Geo. Einslein	James McCahon	John McKee	Geo. P. Buell
1861	Warren B. Latham	N. H. Wood	Paul Bohr	O. C. Beeler	James McCahon	Jas. Jennings	Povell Clayton
1862	D. R. Anthony	N. H. Wood	Geo. R. Hines	O. C. Beeler	Mayor	John McKee	John McKee
1863	D. R. Anthony	N. H. Wood	Thos. Plovman	Henry C. Keller	Mayor	John McKee	John McKee
1864	Jas. L. McDowell	N. H. Wood	Thos. Plovman	Henry C. Keller	Mayor	John McKee	John McKee
1865	Thos. Carney	E. Stillings	John Ilosiek	J. H. Dennis	Mayor	Chas. H. Miller	C. G. Waite
1866	Thos. Carney	E. Stillings	John Ilosiek	J. H. Dennis	Mayor	Chas. H. Miller	C. G. Waite
1867	J. A. Halderman	Wm. Sherry	John Ilosiek	J. H. Dennis	Mayor	Chas. H. Miller	C. G. Waite
1868-9	C. R. Monrad, Jr.	H. Miles Moore	Philip Kochler	W. H. Haddon	J. C. Callahan	Thos. Moonlight	Daniel Tuohy
1870-1	J. A. Halderman	H. Miles Moore	J. H. Deedman	W. W. Creighton	J. C. Callahan	Thos. Moonlight	E. I. Farnsworth
1872-3	D. R. Anthony	D. Baker	John Kirch	W. W. Creighton	J. C. Callahan	Thos. Moonlight	E. I. Farnsworth
1874-5	J. L. Abernathy	F. P. Fitzwilliam	Alex. McGahey	W. W. Creighton	J. C. Callahan	Thos. Moonlight	E. I. Farnsworth
1876	J. L. Abernathy	H. Miles Moore	Alex. McGahey	W. W. Creighton	J. C. Callahan	Thos. Moonlight	E. I. Farnsworth
1877-8	Geo. Unmethum	L. H. Gilpatrick	Alex. McGahey	Fred M. Spalding	J. C. Callahan	Thos. Moonlight	E. I. Farnsworth
1879-80	W. M. Fortescue	L. H. Gilpatrick	Geo. D. Parr	Fred M. Spalding	J. C. Callahan	Thos. Moonlight	E. I. Farnsworth
1881-2	W. M. Fortescue	L. H. Gilpatrick	Geo. D. Parr	Fred M. Spalding	J. C. Callahan	Thos. Moonlight	E. I. Farnsworth
1883-4-5-6	S. F. Neely	H. Miles Moore	John McKee	Wm. Shepherd	M. L. Hacker	Sam S. Ellis	D. N. Barnes
1887-8	S. F. Neely	W. C. Hook	N. Marchand	Wm. Shepherd	M. L. Hacker	Sam S. Ellis	D. N. Barnes
1889-90-1-2	M. L. Hacker	F. W. Dassel	H. Jansen	Carrie Shepherd	C. B. Pierce	McFarland and McGahey	M. D. Parlin
1892-4	Saml Dodsworth	C. P. Rutherford	Chas. Peaper	J. W. Hauserman	J. C. Petherbridge	J. H. Rothenberger	M. D. Parlin
1895-6	D. A. Hook	J. T. O'Keefe	A. C. Deeler	J. W. Hauserman	J. C. Petherbridge	J. H. Rothenberger	M. D. Parlin
1897-8	J. D. Edmond	J. T. O'Keefe	A. C. Deeler	J. W. Hauserman	J. C. Petherbridge	J. H. Rothenberger	M. D. Parlin
1899-1900	S. F. Neely	J. T. O'Keefe	O. C. Deeler	M. A. Przytylowicz	F. K. Taylor	A. Matuska	C. F. Grever
1901-2	Deptha D. Ryan	F. P. Fitzwilliam	O. C. Deeler	M. A. Przytylowicz	F. K. Taylor	J. A. Cranston	W. G. Neely
1903-4	D. R. Anthony Jr.	F. P. Fitzwilliam	O. C. Deeler	M. A. Przytylowicz	F. K. Taylor	J. A. Cranston	W. G. Neely
1904-5	Peter Everhardy	F. P. Fitzwilliam	A. Decker	M. A. Przytylowicz	F. K. Taylor	J. A. Cranston	Edw. Jones
1907-8	Peter Everhardy	J. H. Wendorf	A. Decker	M. A. Przytylowicz	F. K. Taylor	J. A. Cranston	Edw. Jones
1909-10	Omar Abernathy	B. F. Endres	A. Decker	M. A. Przytylowicz	F. K. Taylor	J. A. Cranston	Edw. Jones
1911-12	Albert Dodge	B. F. Endres	A. Decker	M. A. Przytylowicz	F. K. Taylor	J. A. Cranston	Edw. Jones
1913-14	E. W. Crancer	C. P. Rutherford	Kate Beeler	M. A. Przytylowicz	F. K. Taylor	J. A. Cranston	Edw. Jones
1915-16	E. W. Crancer	C. P. Rutherford	Kate Beeler	M. A. Przytylowicz	F. K. Taylor	J. A. Cranston	Edw. Jones
1917-18	Jas. C. Davis	Humphrey Biddle	Kate Beeler	M. A. Przytylowicz	F. K. Taylor	J. A. Cranston	Edw. Jones
1919-20	Jas. C. Davis	Duke W. Hooper	Kate Beeler	M. A. Przytylowicz	F. K. Taylor	J. A. Cranston	Edw. Jones

Auditors—1909-10, Thos. Kern; 1911-12, Thos. Kern; 1913-14, Thos. Kern; 1915-16, Maude Root; 1917-18, Chas. Linek; 1919-20, Chas. Linek.

of the city. Henry Deckelman was the next and he was the father of the Turner's Society. Martin Smith followed him for eight years. The following have been chiefs since that time: Cyrus Sprague, Matt Kelley, Patrick Delaney, Mike Bahler and Gus Schoreder, the present incumbent.

The department has two divisions. Department No. 1 is located at the northeast corner of 5th and Shawsee Streets and No. 2 is located at the southeast corner of 5th Avenue and Spruce.

The following men make up the department:

Department No. 1—Fire chief, Gus Schroeder; foremen, Peter Josphosky and Chas. Voss; mechanic, J. H. Clift; firemen, J. E. Ramey, Frederick Copenhaver, Andrew Hauserman, J. L. Ramey, Lynton Tuttle and Louis Ringlesby.

Department No. 2—1st assistant chief, Peter Taschetta; 2nd assistant chief, G. A. Stevenson; firemen, Wm. Meeker, L. L. Malody, Chas. Hocter, and W. R. Shouse.

The department is equipped with the following fire apparatus: At Fire Department No. 1, one White combination hose wagon, one White service ladder truck, one Fulton hose truck, and one Stutz, chief's car.

At Fire Department No. 2, one White combination hose wagon.

Police Department.—The headquarters of the police department was formerly located between Delaware and Shawnee streets on Fifth. It is now located at the northeast corner of 5th and Shawnee streets.

The following named persons have served as chiefs: John Roundee, John Shockley, John Kendall, John Schott, Joseph Michael, John McKee, Hiram Robinson, D. A. Hook, Col. Thomas Moonlight, James Jennings, Isaac Losee, Charles H. Miller, Milt Orr, S. S. Ellis, W. D. Shallcross, Joseph E. Walter, Wm. W. Roberts, J. G. Doane, Chas. H. Robinson, A. McGahey, Dan McFarland, F. W. Willard, E. C. Murphy, J. H. Rothenberger, J. A. Cranston, W. M. Pickens, Anton Maduska, J. T. Taylor, J. M. Murphy, W. B. Shaughnessy, John T. Glynn, Lewis Young (the present incumbent.)

The following constitutes the entire police force at present: Lewis Young, chief; Wm. Mueller, captain; John Kinney, lieutenant; Geo. W. Herren, detective; Andy Welkey, W. A. Heath, J. A. Cranston, H. T. Madison, Geo. Richardson, Frank Brown, V. M. Hooper, W. E. Felix, Louis Jackson, Henry Johnson, Phil Knight, Robt. Buckley, patrolmen; M. Fitzpatrick, jailor; James Freeh, guard; Bentley Clark, J. P. Reavy, auto drivers; Jas. M. Thompson, Wm. Leeman, Joe Gorzkiewicz, merchant police.

J. A. Cranston served as chief from 1897 to 1903, from 1905 to 1908; a part of the year 1893 and for the past three years has been a patrolman; he has the longest service as chief of any one on record in the department.

Cemeteries.—There are four burial grounds in the vicinity of the city of Leavenworth, namely: Mount Muncie, Mt. Calvary, Jewish Cemetery and Greenwood Cemetery. In 1858 a burial place known as Mount Aurora was donated by W. W. Bachus. This was used for about fifteen years and then abandoned. Most of the bodies were removed to Mount Muncie and the ground has been since used by the Leavenworth Water Company.

Greenwood Cemetery is located on the Lawrence Road at the city limits. This tract was donated by Mrs. Mary A. Davis in December, 1865.

Mt. Calvary Cemetery is three and a half miles south of the city on the DeSoto Road. It is the Roman Catholic burial grounds. It consists of an eighty-acre tract of land.

Mount Muncie Cemetery is located about three and a half miles south of the court house on the old Delaware Road. It adjoins the grounds of The National Military Home on the south. It is a tract of 187 acres, extending to the Missouri River.

It is incorporated under the laws of Kansas and a portion of the charter provides that the sale of the lots and proceeds of the investment of the funds are dedicated to the purchase and improvement of the grounds for a cemetery and keeping them durably and permanently inclosed and perpetual repair throughout all future time and no part of the funds shall inure as dividends or profits to the incorporators. The grounds were opened for burial about 1865. Thirteen thousand persons have been buried in this cemetery.

The Jewish Cemetery is located about three miles west of the city on the Mt. Olive road.

Cushing Hospital and Home of the Friendless.—Cushing Hospital grew out of the Home for the Friendless. The latter institution was organized in 1868. A charter was secured in 1870. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the State Legislature and the city of Leavenworth purchased the present site of five acres for the institution. In 1879 an additional appropriation of \$6,000 was obtained from the state for the purpose of an additional building. The first building was known as the "Cottage". The building as it now stands is of brick with stone trimmings, three stores and a basement located on Marshall street. It orig-

inally cost about \$16,000. The Home of the Friendless was originally founded for the following purposes: First, to temporary shelter for sick and destitute women and children; second, to aid women in securing employment in respectable families and secure Christian homes for children; third, to reform the inmates and teach them a better mode of life. The management of Cushing Hospital has been in the hands of benevolent women of the various Protestant churches of the city till 1920 when an advisory board of men were selected to aid them. It was named after Mrs. C. H. Cushing who devoted much of her time and money to the founding and maintaining of this most needed institution.

The following are the names of the presidents: Mrs. C. H. Cushing, Mrs. S. A. Lord, Mrs. H. Mills, Mrs. Florence Hopkins, Mrs. O. H. Shelly, Mrs. Carrie Huffman, Mrs. Louis C. Feller.

The Kansas Orphan Asylum was located on a beautiful five-acre tract of land on South Broadway. It was organized and incorporated as a private charitable institution for Leavenworth city and county. The original cost of the land and buildings thereon was met by the business men of the city. The organization was formed in 1866. At first the asylum had only the right to receive and dispose of children under the apprentice law. In 1867 the State Legislature gave the asylum the right "to receive and retain orphans, destitute and friendless children, and provide the same with homes for such time, not exceeding their majority, and upon such terms as the board of directors may determine."

The institution was first known as The Leavenworth Protestant Orphan Asylum and Home for Friendless Children, and changed to the name of Kansas Orphan Asylum by act of 1874. By this act the board of directors were bound to receive children from all the counties of the state. The sum of \$16,000 was expended for buildings which sum was appropriated by the legislature and donated by people of Leavenworth. The state also made appropriations at various times for the support and maintenance. The report of the board of directors in 1882 stated that twenty-eight children remained in the home, sixty-four received; making a total of ninety-two; forty-eight boys and forty-four girls; placed in homes, twenty; adopted, eight; agreement, twelve; returned to friends, thirty-one; died, one; sent to Reform School, one; remaining in the asylum, thirty-eight.

About the year 1900 the Dr. Stewart McKee took over the asylum and ran it till 1914 as The Leavenworth Hospital, a private institution. May 27, 1912, the board of trustees offered a lease to Leavenworth County for

a County Hospital. On March 9, 1914, was recorded a lease dated May 25, 1912, and running to May 25, 1959, to the Board of County Commissioners of Leavenworth County. The inmates of the old Poor Farm were then removed to the County Hospital and the farm was sold.

The Leavenworth Free Public Library Association was organized in 1895 under the auspices of the Whittier Club of Leavenworth and the library was opened in a room in the Ryan building with Mrs. G. W. Mickel as librarian and Miss Syrena McKee and Mrs. Mary Fitzwilliam Carney as assistants.

In the spring of 1899 the city of Leavenworth voted to levy a tax for library maintenance and in August of the same year Mayor Neely called a meeting to effect a permanent library organization. In November, 1899, the first formal meeting was held at which officers were elected and rules, regulations and by-laws adopted. Miss Syrena McKee was appointed librarian and Miss Bessie Martin assistant. The following were members of the first Board of Directors: Judge M. L. Hacker, president; James A. McGonigle, vice-president; Mrs. J. A. Lane, secretary; A. J. Tullock, Mrs. Florence Hopkins, Mrs. W. C. Hook, Miss Catherine Becker, W. C. Schott, L. P. Rothchild, Mrs. G. W. Mickel, Mrs. E. W. Snyder and Mrs. Mary Fitzwilliam Carney.

Through the efforts of A. J. Tullock a gift of \$25,000 was secured from Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a permanent library building. This gift was later increased to \$30,000 and in May, 1902, the library was moved to its present location at Fifth and Walnut.

In November, 1904, Miss Syrena McKee resigned her position as librarian and was succeeded by Miss Ortha Johnson as acting librarian. Miss Johnson's appointment as librarian was confirmed in March, 1905. In January, 1907, she resigned and Asa Don Dickinson was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Dickinson served until September, 1909, and was succeeded by Julius Lucht who resigned in May, 1912. Irving R. Bundy, his successor, served until March, 1916, when Truman R. Temple became librarian. Mr. Temple resigned in January, 1919, and was succeeded by Miss Elsie Evans, the present incumbent. The present Board of Directors is comprised of the following members: N. H. Burt, president; Lee Todd, vice-president; Mrs. Mary Fitzwilliam Carney, secretary; Mrs. Victor Cain, Mrs. Harry DeCoursey, A. J. Schilling, C. E. Snyder, O. H. Wulfekuhler. The only member of the present board who was a member of the original board is Mrs. Mary Fitzwilliam Carney. She has served continuously since the establishment of the institution.

The total number of books in the library, January 1, 1921, was 28,679. The number of registered borrowers was 5,216, 32 per cent of the population. The circulation for the year 1920 totaled 99,786. Besides the central library, the library maintains deposit stations at the Y. W. C. A. and the Small Memorial Home and traveling libraries in twelve of the public and parochial schools of the city.

Leavenworth Public Schools.—The Board of Trustees for the common schools of Leavenworth City was organized July 3, 1858. This board consisted of four members and was responsible for the management of the public schools although it had no control over the school funds which were entrusted to the common council. In May, 1864, the Board of Education, displacing the old Board of Trustees, was organized and entered upon its duties as guardian and manager of the educational interests of the city. In October, 1859, the board adopted the graded system. In 1865 the high school was organized and has continued to grow in importance and numbers since that time.

The Board of Education is now composed of six members elected at large for a term of four years. A clerk and treasurer are appointed by the board yearly.

The personnel of the present board is as follows: S. B. Langworthy, president; William S. Albright, vice-president; F. D. Bolman, W. W. Hooper, Thomas L. Todd, S. E. Nirdlinger, Ira J. Bright, superintendent.

The following table gives the essential facts concerning the schools:

Name of School	Location.	Enrollment	Principal.
		Jan., 1921.	
High School-----	Fourth and Walnut	512-----	E. R. Stevens
Morris-----	Fifth and Osage	376-----	Josephine O'Keefe
Third Avenue--	Third Ave. and Congress	413-----	Mary M. Pfefferkorn
Oak Street-----	Seventh and Oak	374-----	Olga Gates
Maplewood-----	Chestnut and Grand	220-----	Anna Willcott
Sumner-----	Fifth Ave. and Chestnut	146-----	B. K. Bruce
Lincoln-----	612 Dakota	124-----	E. H. Lawson
Franklin-----	Ninth and Arthur	100-----	Lillian McBride
Jefferson-----	Eleventh and Kickapoo	95-----	Lillian Kunz
Wilson-----	Union and Vilas	43-----	Jane Cleavinger
Cleveland Park ____	Sixteenth and Vilas	34-----	Anna Truesdale

The larger elementary school buildings, Oak Street, Third Avenue, Morris, and Sumner, need to be replaced by modern school buildings. Oak Street was rebuilt in 1874; Third Avenue was built in 1860, and Morris was built in 1867. It is needless to say that these buildings do not meet modern educational needs.

The Board of Education is now working out a School Building Program and there is little doubt that Leavenworth will have school buildings of which she may be proud.

The efficiency and standing of the Leavenworth school system is well set forth in the report of Allen D. Albert, a "city doctor" of national renown, who made a survey of the city in the early summer of 1920. He says:

"Leavenworth has developed one of the outstanding school systems in the Middle West. There runs through the whole establishment the modern purpose to fit the school to the child, to help the child find himself, to arouse motive rather than to impose disciplinary control, to build character rather than to teach by note."

The standing of the high school is best indicated by the fact that the Leavenworth High School has been a member of the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges for fifteen years and no school in Kansas has been a member of the association for a longer period. Affiliation with this organization means that admission without examination to practically all the larger universities and colleges of the middle west is granted graduates of high schools belonging to the association.

The Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce was organized by consolidating and absorbing the Commercial Club, Greater Leavenworth Club, Merchants' League, Retail Merchants' Association and Ad Club. This was done in 1914. The organization was incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas in 1916 and since that time has operated as a corporation organized not for profit.

The Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce has been very active in business and civic affairs. It secured the establishment in Leavenworth in 1917 of the Red Cross Sanitary Unit No. 6. This unit, in co-operation with the United States Public Health Service and the City and County Governments and Board of Education, spent approximately \$50,000 in sanitary work in the city and immediately adjacent county during the years of 1917, 1918 and 1919 and after the clinic was withdrawn this work was then carried on by the city government through the organization of a public health service.

The Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce undertook the organization of Leavenworth County and Leavenworth City for war work in preparation for the Third Liberty Loan campaign and perfected an organization in the city by dividing the congested district into committees, the residence district into precincts and the county into school districts. Loyal, public spirited citizens of the city and county volunteered in this organization which, with minor changes, "put over" the Third Liberty Loan campaign, the Second Red Cross Drive, the United War Fund Drive, the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, the Near East campaign, the Victory Liberty Loan campaign, the War Savings Stamps drive and the Welcome Home Fund for the returning soldiers. One million and twelve thousand dollars (\$1,012,000) was raised in the Third Liberty Loan which was over \$300,000 more than the county's quota. Approximately \$53,000 was raised in the Second Red Cross War Fund, which was \$17,000 more than the county's quota. One million six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars (\$1,666,000) was raised in the Fourth Liberty Loan, which was approximately \$50,000 more than the county's quota. The quota of \$60,000 in the United War Work Drive was exceeded. Nearly \$14,000 was raised in the Near East campaign. In the Victory Liberty Loan the county exceeded its quota of \$1,100,000 by nearly \$50,000 and nearly \$4,000 was raised in the Welcome Home Fund to afford a proper celebration and welcome for the boys from Leavenworth County who did their part in the Great War.

The Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce sponsored the organization of the Leavenworth County Council of Defense which served during the war and the secretary-manager acted as chairman of the County Council of Defense. The Farm Agent acted as Vice-Chairman. The local Food Administration was also handled by the County Council of Defense.

The Chamber of Commerce also organized the local branch of the Military Training Camp Association in the early days of our participation in the war and acted as headquarters in this work of securing personnel for the training camps.

The Chamber of Commerce also organized the Leavenworth War-Camp Community Service, which handled the Community House at Leavenworth during the war.

The Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce also organized the work of securing harvest laborers and recruited harvest armies in 1918 and 1919, furnishing the farmers of Leavenworth County with harvest help and sending the excess to the harvest fields in central and western Kansas.

The Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce helped organize the Farm Bureau of Leavenworth County, which was the first bureau organized in the State of Kansas. They paid a substantial proportion of the expenses of the Farm Bureau for the first two years of its existence and at the present time furnished an office and headquarters for the Farm Bureau.

The Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce has been very active in the promotion of good roads. It originated the Fort to Fort road but the putting over of these petitions, especially on the cross county road, was done by the good roads booster in and around Tonganoxie. These road boosters at Tonganoxie had been trying for a long time to secure a hard road connection with Kansas City and with Lawrence, and at the time the Federal Aid Law was passed, practically the only hard road sentiment in the entire county was along the line of the east and west road from Tonganoxie to the end of the parallel road in Wyandotte County.

The Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce has approximately 325 members holding about 400 memberships. Through its activities, secured the purchase by the War Department of the old North Bridge. It has co-operated with the Farm Bureau in its efforts to bring pure-bred livestock into the county and with the State Holstein Association and the County Holstein Association in the holding of pure-bred livestock sales at Leavenworth.

CHAPTER XI

SLAVERY QUESTION AND THE CIVIL WAR.

MASON AND DIXON LINE—MISSOURI COMPROMISE—PLATTE PURCHASE—WILMOT PROVISIO—DRED SCOTT DECISION—COMPROMISE OF 1850—KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL—"SQUATTERS" SALT CREEK MEETING—PRO-SLAVERY BANDS—EASTERN IMMIGRATION—LEAVENWORTH COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR—MILITARY LEADERS.

In order to give the reader a clearer idea of the events directly connected with the history of Leavenworth County in the Civil war, it will be necessary to briefly state some of the events leading up to the formation of the county into a political unit. This will bring into prominence the slavery question with many of its features.

During the early history of Maryland and Pennsylvania there arose a dispute between William Penn and Lord Baltimore as to the boundaries of their respective colonies. They agreed on a compromise line run by the surveyors, Mason and Dixon, which is the present boundary between the states of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The line later became the dividing line between free and slave-holding states. As a balance between the North and South the number of slave and free states were kept equal for some time. It was equal when Louisiana was admitted as a slave state in 1812, both sections having equal representation in the Senate; Indiana, in 1816, was balanced by Mississippi in 1817; Illinois, in 1818, was followed by Alabama in 1819. The North and Northwest grew so much faster than the South that in 1820 the House of Representatives was composed of 105 free state members and 81 slave state members.

Missouri petitioned for admission in 1818. Though a western community they had slaves and wanted to keep them. The bill was lost in the Senate. In 1819, a bill was introduced to admit Maine and another to

admit Missouri. Both bills finally passed the House and Senate, but containing the famous Missouri Compromise, prohibiting slavery in Louisiana Purchase, north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, except in Missouri. Maine was admitted as a free state and Missouri was a slave state, again keeping the balance between the two sections. This act excluded slavery from the territory comprising Leavenworth County.

In forming the boundaries of Missouri originally the western boundary of the state was a line drawn north and south of a point at the intersection of the Kaw and Missouri Rivers. This made Platte County and the territory north of it just across the Missouri River from Leavenworth County free territory. Later on that territory was added to the State of Missouri. This was the first violation of the Missouri Compromise.

In 1846 David Wilmot of Pennsylvania offered a proviso in the House of Representatives, "That neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of the said territory." This had reference to territory then under consideration for purchase from Mexico. The proviso failed to pass but again set into agitation the slavery question.

Dred Scott, a slave, was taken by his owner Dr. Emerson, in 1834, from Missouri to Rock Island, Illinois, a free territory. Afterwards he was taken to Louisiana, then back to Missouri, slave territory. Dred Scott brought suit for his freedom on the grounds that being carried into free territory made him free. The case was tried in the Supreme Court of the United States under title of Dred Scott vs. Sandford, and the decision handed down held that negroes, "had no rights which the white man was bound to respect." The North was bitterly incensed at the decision and declared that they were not bound by it.

The balance of free and slave states was continued till 1849; Arkansas (slave) was admitted in 1836 and Michigan (free) in 1837; Florida and Texas, both slave, in 1845; Iowa and Wisconsin, both free, in 1846 and 1848.

By 1850 the slavery question had grown to such enormity that such eminent statesmen as John C. Calhoun advocated secession of the slave states. This year what is known as the Clay Compromise was passed and contained the following provisions briefly stated:

- (1) New Mexico to be organized and admitted with or without slavery as their constitution may prescribe.
- (2) California be admitted as a free state.
- (3) Utah bill organized Utah as a territory intended to be free.

- (4) A new fugitive slave law to try cases in a "summary manner".
- (5) Prohibited slavery in the District of Columbia.

The bill in Congress proposed the organization of two territories, one to comprise the territory lying directly west of Missouri and extending west to the crest of the Rocky Mountains to be called Kansas; the remainder of the territory lying north of Kansas and west of Iowa, to be called Nebraska. Kansas was bounded on the north by Nebraska; on the east by Missouri; on the south by the 37th degree of North Latitude, a line dividing the Cherokees and Osages; on the west by the ridge of the Rocky Mountains. The bill was passed May 27, 1854, and signed by the President on May 30. The vote in the House was 113 yeas and 100 nays. The provisions pertaining to slavery are as follows:

First. That all questions pertaining to slavery in the territories and in the new states to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein through their appropriate representatives.

Second. That all cases involving title to slaves and questions of personal freedom are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third. That the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States in respect to fugitives from service are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized territories the same as in the states,

The Missouri Compromise was positively annulled by the act. Stephen A. Douglas actively supported the measure which finally brought on the great Civil War. It was designed to uphold the aggressions of slavery but finally tolled its death knell. It meant two million men in arms, one-fourth million in soldier's graves, and the freedom of four million slaves.

So under the provisions of the foregoing act Leavenworth County, along with the rest of Kansas, was to be settled, government established and its institutions begun by the settlers. Up to the passage of this act of 1854 Leavenworth County may be said to have had no civilized residents except the soldiers sent to Fort Leavenworth, and a few missionaries to the Indians, together with a few fur traders.

In 1853, previous to the Kansas-Nebraska Act, all the eastern part of what is now Kansas was covered by Indian reservations and upon this territory white settlements were forbidden. The only exception being for government agents and religious missionaries. Immediately preceding the aforesaid act, treaties were secretly made with the various Indian tribes, consisting of the Delawares, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Sacs, Foxes,

Otoes and other tribes, whereby a large part of the territory adjoining Missouri on the west was opened for settlement. These purchases of Indian land by the government was well understood by the Missourians of the western border. They had for some time been organizing societies such as "Blue Lodges," "Sons of the South" and others for the purpose of taking possession of the new territory for slavery.

Immediately following the passage of the aforesaid Kansas-Nebraska Act hundreds of Missourians crossed over into Leavenworth County, staked out large areas of land and held meetings to further their purpose.

With undue haste and before the time for occupancy of the Indians had expired the border Missourians occupied the greater portion of what is now Leavenworth County. They still retained their homes in Missouri and held squatters' claims in the adjoining territory.

As early as June 10, 1854, squatters held a meeting in Salt Creek Valley and formed an organization. The following resolutions were adopted by them:

Whereas, We the citizens of Kansas Territory and many other citizens of the adjoining State of Missouri, contemplating a squatter's home on the plains of said Territory, are assembled at Salt Creek Valley for the purpose of taking such steps as will secure safety and fairness in the location and preservation of claims; therefore be it

Resolved (1) That we are in favor of a bona fide Squatter Sovereignty, and acknowledge the right of any citizen of the United States to make a claim in Kansas Territory, ultimately with the view of occupying it.

(2) That such claim, when made, shall be held inviolate so long as a bona fide intention of occupying is apparent, and for the purpose of defending and protecting such claim, we agree to act in concert, if necessary, to expel intruders.

(3) That every person of lawful age who may be at the head of a family, who shall mark out his claim of 160 acres, so that it may be apparent how the same lies, and proceed with reasonable diligence to erect thereon a cabin or tent, shall be deemed to have made a proper claim.

(5) That all persons now holding claim shall have two weeks from this day, in which to make improvements contemplated by the foregoing resolutions.

(6) No person shall be protected by the Squatter's Association who shall hold in his own right more than one claim.

(7) That a citizen of the Territory be appointed as register of claims, who shall keep a book in which he shall register the name and description of all squatters, and their claims, and the dates of making the same for which registration he shall be allowed fifty cents, to be paid by the claimant.

(8) That we recognize the institution of slavery as always existing in this Territory, and recommend that slaveholders to introduce their property as soon as possible.

(9) That we will afford protection to no Abolitionists as settlers of Kansas Territory.

(10) That a "Vigilance Committee" be appointed by the chairman to decide upon all disputes in relation to claims, and to protect the rightful party; and for that purpose shall have power to call together the entire "Squatter's Association".

(11) That all persons who wish to become members of the "Squatter's Association" shall subscribe to the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

(12) That the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to hand these proceedings to E. S. Wilkinson and S. J. Finch, or either of them, for immediate publication and reference.

J. H. R. Cundiff, Secretary.

Lewis Burns, President.

Doubtless the pro-slavery element was stimulated to make settlement of the territory by the knowledge that organizations of the free state element were being formed in New England and other parts of the North. The sentiment along the Mississippi border was intense, especially just across the river from our county. The Salt Creek Valley meeting received extensive comment and the sentiment is shown in some of the following extracts from newspapers at that time:

The Democratic Platform, Liberty, Mo., June 8, 1854:

"We learn from a gentleman from the Territory of Kansas that a great many Missourians have already settled in that country, and are making arrangements to "darken the atmosphere" with their negroes. That is right. Let every man that owns a negro go there and settle, and our Northern brethren will be compelled to hunt further north for a location."

Also under date of June 27, 1854, same source:

"We are in favor of making Kansas a "Slave State" if it should require half the citizens of Missouri, musket in hand, to emigrate there, and even sacrifice their lives in accomplishing so desirable an end."

Platte Argus, Missouri, has the following:

"The abolitionists will probably not be interrupted if they settle north of the fortieth parallel to north latitude, but south of that line, and within Kansas Territory they need not set foot. It is decreed by the people who live adjacent that their institutions are to be established, and candor compels us to advise accordingly."

The Industrial Luminary, Parksville, Mo., June 20, particularly refers to the Salt Creek Valley meeting as follows:

"We give today, in another column, the resolutions passed at the meeting held in Kansas Territory on last week. They are more temperate than the Independence and Westport resolves. The claim-makers are right in organizing themselves, but they should avoid everything that savors of sectionalism. We hope fanatico-political combinations will be kept out of the new country, especially such as we read of being formed in some of the Eastern states. American freemen are wanted—not mercenary tools of furious demagogues either from the South or North."

The Baltimore Sun, on June 28, 1854, commenting on the Salt Creek Valley meeting states:

"According to these resolutions free-soilers will do well not to stop in Kansas Territory, but keep on up the Missouri River to Nebraska Territory where they may peacefully make claims and establish their abolition and free soil notions; if they do they will be allowed one day's grace to take up their bed and baggage and walk. It is estimated 2,000 claims have already been made within fifteen miles of the military reserve, and in another week's time, double that number will be made.

Meetings were held across the river in Missouri and bands were organized for the purpose of crossing over into Kansas and taking over the polling places in behalf of slavery. Subscriptions were taken to defray the expenses of the parties. Some of them crossed over at Leavenworth. The History of Clay County, Missouri, by Col. W. H. Woodson (1920) gives the following account:

"The troubles in Kansas began in 1853, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was being discussed in the halls of Congress; this bill was passed by Congress, and repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820. The law left to the people of the territory to decide whether slavery should exist or be excluded therefrom. "The true intent and meaning of the act" as therein expressed, to be "not to legislate slavery into any state or territory, or exclude it therefrom," but to leave the people form and regulate their

domestic relations as they pleased, subject only to the Constitution of the general government. The Free Soilers claimed that all public territories were to be admitted into the Union, as free States, and that slavery was to be excluded therefrom; on the other hand, this was denied by pro-slavery men; that under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, they had the right to vote in the territory of Kansas, there being no restrictions denying them the right. The Free State men claimed only actual settlers had the right to vote in the territory. Yet it became a notorious fact that "Emigrant Aid Societies" from New England, and parts of the North, sent hundreds of men, "armed with the Bible in one hand, and a Sharp rifle in the other," as expressed by a noted Northern preacher, for no other purpose than to vote to make Kansas a free state. This was known to the people of the Southern states, and was the cause of great excitement to Missourians, and particularly so to those living in the Western part of the state, who determined if the Free State men intended to import voters into the territory, certainly the Missourians or any other persons had the right to exercise suffrage at the same polls, to determine whether the territory should be admitted as a state, with or without slavery.

No subject for years had caused so much talk during 1854, and winter of 1855, as the Kansas question. Organizations, not only in Missouri, but the Southern States, were made to take suitable action in the premises. Western Missouri was very active. The border counties on the North side of the Missouri River, next to Kansas, held meetings and men were urged to go to Kansas, and be there by March 30, 1855, for an election was to be held to choose members of the Territorial Legislature. On the South side of the Missouri, and in counties bordering on Kansas, like meetings were held, and resolutions passed pledging the people to go to Kansas.

The people of Clay County were thoroughly aroused. A large and enthusiastic meeting assembled at the court house, and many of the best men of the country were enrolled into companies, and started for Kansas. Many who did not go in person, furnished horses, arms and provisions. Gen. David R. Atchison was the leader, chief adviser and commander of the men living in Northwest part of the state. These men crossed the river at Leavenworth, and on the day of election cast their votes at the various polling places in that section. The Missourians from the Southern and western part of the state, south of the Missouri River, were under the leadership of Congressman Samuel H. Woodson, at Tecumseh, and points in that part of Kansas, to cast their votes. The result of this, the first,

election in Kansas, was that the pro-slavery candidates were elected by an overwhelming majority.

During the entire troubles in Kansas until it was admitted as a state into the Union, Clay County furnished men and means to aid the pro-slavery cause whenever called upon. On one occasion when the young men of the county were preparing to go to Kansas in aid of the pro-slavery cause the following subscriptions were obtained to pay their expenses: Col. James H. Moss, \$20.00; J. T. V. Thompson, \$50.00; John Purley, \$10.00; A. G. Reed, \$20.00; F. R. Long, \$20.00; W. E. Price, \$20.00; E. M. Samuel, \$50.00; R. C. Thompson, \$10.00; A. Withers, \$20.00; David Lincoln, \$10.00; John Dougherty, \$50.00; John Holbert, \$50.00; W. H. Wymore, Bird & Co., \$50.00; Joel Turnham, \$50.00; W. E. Rhea, \$10.00; R. M. G. Price, \$50.00; John Mosby, \$10.00; Garrard Long, \$20.00; William McNelly, \$10.00; Francis Henshaw, \$25.00; J. M. Watkins, \$10.00; Joseph Pfester, \$5.00; John Arthur, \$10.00; Spencer Anderson, \$20.00; R. H. Miller, \$10.00; William Onan, \$10.00; M. Haines, \$10.00; David Roberts, \$25.00; Edwin Bell, \$10.00; G. W. Gerden, \$20.00; Thomas McCarty, \$10.00; William Davenport, \$10.00; Simpson McGaghey, \$5.00; Capt. Anthony Harsel, \$20.00; A. Lightburne, \$50.00; Thomas Routt, \$10.00; George Stone, \$10.00; Thomas Fields, \$50.00; Bernard Mosby, \$10.00; A. J. Calhoun, \$10.00; John Estes, \$10.00; Wade Mosby, \$50.00; Robert Adkins, \$10.00; D. J. Adkins, \$50.00; J. J. Moore, \$10.00; S. R. Shrader, \$50.00; John B. Talbott, \$20.00; R. A. Neely, \$20.00; John Berry, \$10.00; M. Arthur, \$50.00; Robert Reardon, \$20.00; John Ecton, \$20.00; Joseph Anderson, \$50.00; David D. Miller, \$10.00; M. V. Wymore, \$10.00; Bland, Fisher & Co., \$20.00; A. B. Everett, \$10.00; M. Estes, \$10.00; Andrew Robertson, \$25.00; Elisha Cravens, \$5.00; Samuel Homes, \$5.00; Strother H. McGinniss, \$25.00; O. P. Moss, \$20.00; Fountain Waller, \$25.00; Thomas C. Gordon, \$50.00; Presley Gray, \$10.00; Robert Thomason, \$5.00; John D. Hall, \$25.00; James Chanslor, \$25.00; Gen. A. W. Doniphan, \$40.00; William J. Stark, \$10.00; J. D. Davidson, \$20.00; John D. Ewing, \$10.00; William Collins, \$20.00; Joseph Lewis, \$20.00; James Fleming, \$25.00; T. J. Young, \$10.00."

Eastern Emigration.—By the middle of the summer of 1854 emigrant aid companies were formed in the East and North, and the great flow of Northern emigration moved toward Kansas and especially toward the territory bordering on the west bank of the Missouri River. Up to August there were probably not more than fifty free state families in the terri-

tory of Kansas, and most of them in the present boundaries of Leavenworth County. Thenceforth this vicinity became the theater of the most momentous struggle known to the nation. It was the beginning of the final contest between freedom and slavery, and became the issue of life and death to the great Republic.

Leavenworth County in the Civil War.—Leavenworth County furnished more troops in the Civil War than any other county in the State, having the largest population. Many from the surrounding country sought refuge here and enlisted in the Union Army. Leavenworth seemed to be a vast camp for enlistment to suppress the Rebellion. A detailed account will not be attempted to be given here.

The first company mustered into service was the Steuben Guards under Capt. Gustavus Zesch and designed as Company I, First Kansas Infantry. The date given was May 27, 1861. It participated in the battle of Wilson Creek and sustained a heavy loss. It took part in many other engagements.

By May 20, 1861, eighteen companies had been organized and were ready for service. These companies were known as follows:

Home Guards, Thomas Carney in command; Leavenworth Fencibles, J. B. Stockton in command; German Rifles, J. B. Huesgen in command; Leavenworth Guards, I. G. Losee in command; Emmett Guards, William Phillips in command; Steuben Guards, Gustavus Zesch in command; Delaware Guards, G. W. Gardner in command; Delaware Rifles, B. T. Twombly in command; Lincoln Rangers, William Freeland in command; Mounted Rifles, H. P. Johnson in command; Leavenworth Grays, A. H. Kent in command; Shields Guards, Daniel McCook in command; Phoenix Guards, Peter McFarland in command; Union Guards, Edward Cozzens in command; Leavenworth Light Infantry, Powell Clayton in command; Lafayette Guards, David Block in command; Lane Rifles, T. J. Weed in command; Leavenworth Rifles, W. B. Smith in command. During the year many other companies were organized. Companies continued to be organized throughout the war. Among them are the following:

A cavalry company of Union Home Guards in Stranger Township, J. P. Salisbury in command; Kickapoo Guards, Capt. Fred Wellhouse in command; Capt. Black's Guards, re-enlisted to serve in first regiment of home guards; Lyon Guards, D. H. Baily in command; Fourth Ward Guards, L. B. Wheat in command; The "Old Guards", James M. Dickson in command; Third Ward Guards, William Haller in command; Leavenworth

Mercantile Guards, M. S. Adams in command; Leavenworth Light Cavalry, I. G. Losee in command.

James L. Abernathy entered the service November 1, 1862, as Lieutenant Colonel and resigned November 8, 1862; founder of Abernathy Furniture Company.

M. S. Adams, Captain, commissioned September 16, 1862, resigned 10th, 1863.

Henry J. Adams, Major, Paymaster Commissioned September 5, 1861, discharged August 1, 1864.

D. R. Anthony, Sr., Lieutenant Colonel Seventh Kansas Cavalry, commissioned October 29, 1861, resigned September 3, 1862. Editor of Leavenworth Times.

E. N. O. Clough, Provost Marshall a large part of the war; raised 2,300 men for the union; appointed colonel but not assigned; served without pay.

Powell Clayton, Captain Company G, First Kansas Infantry, brevet Brigadier General August 1, 1864, afterwards United States Senator from Arkansas.

William F. Cloud, Colonel Fifteenth Kansas July 26, 1865; mustered out October 19, 1865.

Samuel F. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel Seventeenth Infantry, commissioned July 28, 1864.

George W. DeCosta, Major, Paymaster, Commissioned April 21, 1864; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, mustered out February 16, 1865.

S. B. Davis, Major Medical Department; commissioned February 19, 1863; breveted Lieutenant-Colonel; mustered out February 7, 1865.

Thomas Ewing, Jr., Colonel Eleventh Infantry, September 15, 1862; promoted Brigadier General March 13, 1863; afterwards member of Congress from Ohio.

Henry Foote, Major Paymaster, commissioned June 1, 1861; resigned July 27, 1863.

J. H. Gillpatrick, First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Regiment Home Guards, commissioned November 1, 1862; promoted to Major Second Kansas (colored); promoted to Lieutenant Colonel November 9, 1864; afterwards Judge District Court.

John Gould, Captain, commissioned November 26, 1862; breveted Major and mustered out October 9, 1865.

Cyrus L. Gorton and R. M., by President, May 18, 1864; mustered out October 7, 1865.

George W. Gardner, commissioned Captain February 18, 1863; resigned January 18, 1864.

George Hoyt, Second Lieutenant C. K. Seventh Kansas Infantry, commissioned November 11, 1861; promoted Captain May 7, 1862; resigned November 3, 1862; appointed Lieutenant Colonel September 7, 1863; resigned July 19, 1865; appointed Brevet Brigadier General March 13, 1865.

John A. Halderman, Major First Kansas Volunteers; Major General of northern division of state forces; members of first County Board; Major of Leavenworth two terms; regent of State University; State Senator and Representative; Consul to Siam.

M. H. Insley, Captain, commissioned by President August 16, 1861; promoted to regular army March 13, 1863; resigned May 26, 1865; banker.

Charles R. Jennison, Colonel Seventh Kansas Cavalry, October 28, 1861; Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, 1863; Brigadier General; command at Fort Leavenworth; State Senator and State Representative.

Hampton P. Johnson, Colonel of Fifth Kansas Cavalry; killed in action at Morristown, Missouri, September 17, 1861.

James Ketner, First Lieutenant Company G, Second Kansas; promoted to Captain; Brevet Major General March 13, 1865.

Albert Lee, Captain, commissioned August, 1861; May 17, 1862, promoted to Colonel, Seventh Regiment, and November 29, 1862, promoted to Brigadier General.

Daniel McCook, Captain Shields Guards; Captain Company H, First Kansas, November 9, 1861; appointed Brigadier General by the President; killed in action.

Thomas Moonlight, Captain Leavenworth Light Battery; Captain Company D, Fourth Kansas; Colonel Eleventh Kansas; Brevet Major General 1865; served in Seminole War; Adjutant General of Kansas.

George W. McLain, commissioned Captain by the President in Quartermaster Department, October 20, 1862.

H. Miles Moore, Major and Judge Advocate Fifth Kansas Regiment, June, 1861; resigned November, 1862; lawyer; author of History of Leavenworth City.

Marcus J. Parrott, commissioned by President as Captain August 3, 1861; member of Congress.

Edward H. Schneider, Lieutenant Colonel Eighth Kansas Infantry, December 3, 1863; resigned July 11, 1864; Brevet Major General March 13, 1865.

Hiram S. Sleeper, Major Paymaster; commissioned February 19, 1863; resigned November 23, 1864.

William Tholen, Captain, appointed by President March 8, 1863; discharged March 10, 1864.

Champion Vaughn, Major and Aid-de-Camp; appointed by President November 21, 1862; mustered out April 11, 1865.

T. J. Weed, Major and Aid-de-Camp, January 29, 1862; discharged November 21, 1862; re-appointed March 31, 1863; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel March 13, 1865.

A. C. Wilder, Captain, August 7, 1861; resigned August 22, 1862.

CHAPTER XII

CHURCHES

THE FIRST METHODIST—FIRST CHRISTIAN—EVANGELICAL GERMAN LUTHERAN—
EPISCOPAL—JEWISH—PRESBYTERIAN—CONGREGATIONAL—EPISCOPAL, ST.
PAUL'S—CATHOLIC—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

The First Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first sermon preached in Leavenworth County was delivered by Rev. W. G. Caples, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at or near the Leavenworth Company's coal shaft October 8, 1854. Occasional services were held by Rev. W. Butt, of Indiana, during the years of 1855 and 1856. It is said that he was fairly driven out of town by the pro-slavery element and hid for a long time in the hazel brush, so fearful was he for his life.

In May, 1857, George R. Weaver organized the first Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, which has been maintained ever since. At the same time a Quarterly Meeting of the church was held.

On February 21, 1860, the church was incorporated by a special act of the Kansas Territorial Legislature, under the name of "The First Methodist Episcopal Church, Leavenworth City, Kansas," and has ever since maintained its corporate existence.

The first incorporators or board of trustees named in the charter were George H. Weaver, Elijah Hughes, Jacob Landis, William B. Waugh, James R. Lunn, William Ferguson and William Fairchild. Before that time, however, under the ministry of Rev. Hugh D. Fisher the church had acquired the property at the northwest corner of Fifth and Choctaw streets and commenced and completed the erection of a church building thereon. Here the members worshiped until the fall of 1912, when the congregation moved to the new and present edifice at the northeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. The old church building on Choctaw

Street, together with the grounds and the parsonage were sold to The J. C. Lysle Milling Company. The new owners soon tore down the church building proper but the parsonage still stands. The new church is built of stone and cost approximately \$50,000 completed. It is a fine modern structure of striking architectural beauty. The present membership is 400. There are several organizations of the church, consisting of a Foreign Missionary Society, Epworth League, Sunday School and a Ladies Aid Society. Ira M. Benham is the present pastor. The following are the names of the various pastors:

William Butt -----	1856	C. B. Mitchell -----	1884-1886
Charles Ketchum -----	1856	J. A. Swaney -----	1886-1889
Milton Haun -----	1857	A. S. Embree -----	1889-1891
Hugh D. Fisher -----	1858-1860	Josephus Collins -----	1891-1893
James Paddock -----	1860-1863	E. M. Randall -----	1893-1896
D. P. Mitchell -----	1863-1866	S. A. Bright -----	1896-1900
A. B. Leonard -----	1866-1868	E. Combie Smith -----	1900-1903
W. K. Marshall -----	1868-1870	J. G. Henderson -----	1903-1904
D. P. Mitchell -----	1870-1871	J. D. Hitchcock -----	1904-1905
J. J. Thompson -----	1871-1874	A. E. Young -----	1905-1908
T. F. Houts -----	1874-1876	H. E. Wark -----	1908-1911
P. H. Phillips -----	1876	C. M. Williams -----	1911-1913
William Smith -----	1876-1877	M. M. Culpepper -----	1913-1916
J. R. Madison -----	1877-1881	A. L. Wood -----	1916-1919
A. E. Higgins -----	1881-1883	Ira M. Benham -----	1919 to present
William Jones -----	1883		

The Official Board at the present time is as follows:

N. T. Atwell.	Albert Berg.
A. M. Bain.	F. E. Borst.
Sam Butt.	Earl Berg.
George Combs.	George Conrad.
F. M. Denny.	Reese Faulkner.
M. A. Gonser.	W. F. Harding.
Jesse A. Hall.	A. B. Irwin.
H. G. Powers.	J. M. Parsons.
Herbert Kihm.	Clarence McGuire.
Charles R. Moore.	Dr. J. H. Langworthy.
Carl Sill.	J. C. Walker.

The Board of Trustees is:

William Dill, President.

F. J. Tallant, Treasurer.

M. B. Hamilton.

M. T. Powell.

J. W. Wright.

H. W. Sexton, Secretary.

George Bleakley.

Dr. S. B. Langworthy.

W. D. Reyburn.

First Christian Church.—The few members who stood for the restoration of the New Testament Church in creed, ordinance and life were organized into a church in the summer of 1855. Elder William S. Yohe was the leader and the first minister of the congregation. He had been a captain in the United States Army and received honorable discharge at Fort Leavenworth in 1845. He was one of the early settlers and became one of the leading citizens of these early days. A Christian Church at Little Stranger and at Nine Mile were also organized through his ministry.

The first building was a small frame building on the south side of Shawnee between Second and Third streets, erected in 1855. This was destroyed in the big fire of Leavenworth in 1857. In 1859 the present location was secured and the brick church erected at a cost of \$7,300. The first trustees were J. C. Stone, William S. Yohe, J. P. Marshall, B. S. Richards and George Fisher.

The signers of the charter secured in 1858 were Elder J. B. McCleery, Julia McCleery, Dr. E. W. Younkin, R. A. Lovitt, B. S. Richards, W. B. Halyard, Sallie L. Halyard, Dr. J. P. Marshall, J. W. Renfrow, Clara Bell, Eleanor T. Kelly, Elizabeth M. Wilson and Mary Renfrow.

The following ministers have served the church since Elder Yohe: A. A. Bartholomew, John F. Rodgers, John O'Kane, Calvin Reasoner, James J. Sloan, J. P. Bauserman, F. M. Rains, Sumner T. Martin, Elder Underwood, Leslie Drake, Benton Bowen, William H. Embry, T. L. Myers, James S. Myers, S. W. Nay, W. J. Dodge, E. L. Cunningham, H. L. Davenport, B. E. Parker, Ernest Seibenthal, Bert E. Stover.

The church building has been improved many times. The lots cornering on Sixth Street and Seneca were secured in recent years. A neat parsonage has been erected. The church building has also been improved at an expenditure of \$4,000 in the past two years.

The trustees of the church elected in 1920 were A. P. Flack, O. J. Snyder, Carl Holman, W. A. Strean and G. F. W. Knuth. The Bible School superintendent is W. A. Strean.



PUBLIC LIBRARY, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

The present pastor, Elder Bert E. Stover, after a year in welfare work with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, began his ministry here in October, 1919.

The Evangelical German Lutheran Church was organized in 1861 with the following members: G. Elbert, Peter Schott, George Lueders, Henry Schott, Henry Steinker, F. Scheer, ——— Becker and John Ulrich. The Rev. Michael Meier was chosen pastor and he remained their leader till 1882. The Rev. C. Hoffner became the pastor in that year. The congregation first worshipped on Delaware Street and occupied the building on the present site in 1881. It is a brick building costing \$3,500 and is situated on the northwest corner of Seventh and Miami streets. A parsonage is attached to the church.

The Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in February, 1888, and at the same time incorporated under the laws of Kansas. William Fairchild donated the lots on which the church building is located at the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Shoemaker Avenue. Mr. Fairchild was a prominent member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Leavenworth. William Dill, also a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, secured the charter. So this church may be considered a child of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jewish Church.—From their first arrival in the city here the Jews have always maintained a house of worship. In early days services were held in a building which stood near the northwest corner of Fifth and Seneca streets. In 1866 a synagogue was erected on the southeast corner of Sixth and Osage streets. Col. R. N. Hershfield, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, is the only living charter member of this church today. In 1916 this synagogue was torn down and a new temple erected. This structure represents a cost of \$35,000.00. Recently a new \$2,500.00 pipe organ was installed.

The rabbis who have officiated in the old as well as the new temple since 1893 and the term of their rectorship is as follows: Rabbi Rosenpitz, 1893-1894; Rabbi Samuel Marks, 1894-1897; Rabbi Kornfeldt, 1897-1898; Rabbi Zelonika, 1898-1899; Rabbi S. Frey, 1899-1901; Rabbi Joseph Kahn, 1901-1904; Rabbi David Liknaitz, 1904-1914; Rabbi H. Elkins, 1915-1916; Rabbi J. J. Meyerovitz, 1918-1919; and Rabbi Emil Ellinger, who has charge at the present time.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized January 1, 1856. It was the first white Presbyterian Church organized in Kansas. With the

exception of the Southern Methodist Church it was the first religious organization in the city of Leavenworth. Rev. C. D. Martin presided at the organization, and the following were among the first members: George I. Park, Sarah Park, John I. Moore, Jane Moore, R. R. Kirkpatrick, Elizabeth A. Kirkpatrick, Margaret Doyne, John D. Ross, Auley McAuley, Mary Douglas and John R. Rapp.

Rev. A. W. Pitzer, of Danville Seminary, was the first pastor, being called in May, 1857. He remained the pastor until 1861, when he resigned to take up the cause of the South. From this time on till January 1, 1863, the church was without a pastor. On this date William S. Sterrett became the pastor and remained till July, 1863. On August 6, 1863, George S. Woodward, of Parkville, Missouri, was elected pastor and remained till December 18, 1867, resigning on account of ill health. Under his charge the church became prosperous and added a large membership.

The first church building was erected on Miami Street between Sixth and Seventh and was dedicated in July, 1857, by Rev. J. G. Fackler, of Liberty, Missouri. The first Sabbath School was organized August 23, 1857, with six teachers and eighteen scholars.

The church was united with the Westminster Church February 4, 1867, and the congregations were joined on March 5, 1867. In February, 1868, the church resumed its former status in Odd Fellows Hall and Rev. William L. Green was chosen pastor May 24, 1868. He held the pastorate till October, 1869. William R. Brown became the pastor January 23, 1870, and remained till January 27, 1873.

In 1871 the church building was completed on Delaware Street between Sixth and Seventh on the north side and was dedicated on October 22. The cost including the ground was \$20,000. In 1879 a large and beautiful chapel was built holding about 500 people. Col. J. L. Abernathy was the Sunday School superintendent during this time. The Rev. William Alford, of the Methodist Church, supplied the pulpit for a short time after the resignation of Rev. Brown. June 29, 1873, Dr. W. N. Page was elected pastor. This building on Delaware Street was used for church purposes till January 1, 1909, and soon afterwards sold to the Goodjohn Sash and Door Company, who at the present time are using it in their business.

The present church building at the southwest corner of Fourth and Walnut streets was dedicated January 1, 1909. It is one of the finest church buildings in the city. The cost, including the manse and grounds,

is about \$80,000. The pipe organ cost \$7,000 and was donated by E. P. Willson and family.

Doctor Page continued to be the pastor till 1905, a continuous service of thirty-two years. The pastors since then are as follows: R. A. Elwood, 1905-1908; A. H. Morrison (supply), 1908-1910; R. B. A. McBride, 1910-1915; A. B. Miller, 1915-1921, and William R. Dodd, February, 1921.

The following are some of the elders who have served since the founding of the church: A. McAuley, George Park, W. C. Yoakum, C. Carlisle, B. Greenup, Wilson James, George M. Burrell, H. D. McCarthy, Edward Russell, E. P. Wilson, J. L. Abernathy, William Merrill, D. C. Hawthorne, A. Kirk, R. C. Clement, J. C. Lysle, Ed Burns, C. R. Carpenter, Lewis Mayo, Alexander Sharp, W. R. McLaughery, F. Picketts, E. R. Marquis, Eugene Burt and C. P. Hollingsworth.

The following are the official boards: Elders: M. B. McCreary, W. F. Cobb, E. S. Catlin, H. Peters, George Baker, W. C. Yoakum, R. B. Yoakum, B. G. Culver, Dr. D. R. Sterritt, Albert Kirk and D. D. Dickey. Trustees: Homer Cory, Chairman; Dr. Charles Brown, H. C. Feller, George Geiger, W. G. Leavel, Laun Clark, Louis Vanderschmidt, Eugene Lysle, Rev. Parsons, I. B. Parmalee and Clarence Chase.

The First Congregational Church was established in the city of Leavenworth in 1857. Prior to this and in the year 1855 Rev. J. N. Byrd had settled in Kansas Territory and in the vicinity of Leavenworth. Rev. Byrd was an ardent Free State man and early came into disrepute with the pro-slavery factions, who did not hesitate to threaten his life because of his opposition to them.

In November, 1857, Rev. R. D. Parker, one of the Kansas Yale Band of Volunteers, was commissioned by the Home Missionary Society to hold services in the city of Leavenworth. On March 6, 1853, articles of faith and a church covenant were adopted by the following twenty-seven persons, who constituted the original charter members of the church: James Taylor, Maria Taylor, C. B. Brace, Harriet N. Brace, Caroline Williams, Samuel Norton, Elizabeth Norton, M. S. Adams, Lizzie C. Adams, G. Mortimer Lee, J. A. Bullen, Anna M. Bullen, Anna C. Hastings, S. L. North, Maria J. North, A. K. Todd, M. P. Purdy, L. A. McRau, Lydia E. Williams, G. W. Hogeboom, John C. Douglas, R. D. Parker, Thomas Todd, Susan M. Todd, John E. Gould, Adelia Gould and Mrs. Mary Scott. A council of churches consisting of delegates and ministers from Lawrence, Topeka, Quindaro and Grasshopper Falls.

In the autumn of 1860 two lots were purchased on the northwest corner of Fifth and Delaware streets and the first house of worship of this congregation was erected. It was a brick edifice 42x60 feet and cost \$5,000. Its location was that now occupied by the Wulfekuhler Bank Building. In 1863 a pipe organ was purchased for the church and installed and is to this day in use by the church. The old building was sold in the year 1887 and a location at the northeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets was selected, where the congregation caused to be erected the present church building at a cost of \$30,000.

The following is a list of the ministers of the First Congregational Church from its establishment in the city until the present day and the periods of time which they served in that capacity: Rev. R. D. Parker, 1857-1859; Rev. J. D. Leggett, 1859-1870; Rev. William Kincaid, 1870-1876; Rev. Henry L. Hubbell, 1876-1877; Rev. J. C. Bodwell, 1877-1879; Rev. W. H. Thomas, 1880-1885; Rev. Josiah H. Jenkins, 1885-1887; Rev. Thomas N. Boss, 1888-1896; Rev. Charles H. Fenn, 1896-1900; Rev. Ralph Newman, 1900-1901; Rev. Charles Connolly, 1901-1905; Rev. W. E. Harding, 1905-1914, and Rev. W. F. Butcher, the present rector of the church, has served since 1914 to this date.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.—The first effort to establish a parish of the Episcopal Church in the city of Leavenworth occurred in November, 1856, when Rev. Hiram Store commenced his missionary work in the city. Later and on December 10, 1856, Rev. Store organized the St. Paul's Church of this city. It was the first organized Episcopal parish in the territory of Kansas. He remained as pastor of the church from 1856 until 1859. This, the first church of this congregation, was consecrated on November 1, 1858, by Bishop Kemper. The consecration of this church was also the first consecration of any Episcopal Church in the Territory of Kansas.

The location chosen for this church was or at least proved to be unfortunate and impeded in a way the growth of the parish. In October, 1859, the Rev. Store resigned the rectorship to accept a chaplaincy at Fort Leavenworth.

On March 6, 1863, the Church of St. Paul was reorganized by the adoption of a constitution and the election of wardens and a vestry. The Rev. John H. Egal, D. D., was called to the rectorship. Steps were at once taken to erect a new church building. Three lots were purchased on the corner of Seventh and Seneca streets and plans for the erection of a building that would seat about 500 people were approved.

The building of this church was commenced in June, 1863, and on Sunday, July 10, 1864, the first services were held there. At that time the number of communicants reported was fifty-three. At this date there are 252 active members.

The following is a list of the rectors: Rev. Hiram Store, 1856-1859; Rev. John H. Egal, 1863-1868; Rev. John M. Kendrick, 1868-1874; Rev. Charles S. Daniel, 1876-1877; Rev. Thomas W. Barry, 1878-1883; Rev. Charles T. Stout, 1884-1885; Rev. T. C. Tapper, 1886-1891; Rev. S. B. Pond, 1891-1893; Rev. N. S. Thomas, 1894-1897; Rev. F. N. Atkins, 1898-1907; Rev. James C. Cameron, 1908-1910, and Rev. R. K. Pooley, from 1911 until this date.

Cathedral of Immaculate Conception and Catholicity in Leavenworth.—Catholicity in Leavenworth County was practically born with the visit of Rev. Joseph Anton Lutz to Cantonment Leavenworth, September 18, 1828. Father Lutz had been sent by Bishop Rosati, first bishop of St. Louis at that time, to open a mission among the Kansas Indians. His visit to the northwestward thirty-seven miles from the Kaw's mouth was merely an incident of his labors among the Kanzas. A few years later Father Roux was sent by Bishop Rosati to the mouth of the Kansas River as a missionary to the Kansas Indians. During his stay there he made numerous visits to the Kickapoo Indians, then living to the northwest of the present government reservation and near and about the little village of Kickapoo. In a letter under date of January 20, 1834, Father Roux wrote Bishop Rosati relative to the Kickapoos as follows:

"The Kickapoo prophet has two very docile sons, who, like their father, show themselves very favorably inclined toward religion. Concerning that nation I could tell you very many fine things which I have heard with my own ears and seen with my own eyes. They pray every day, morning and night and before meals; they sanctify Sunday as we do and spend it entirely in prayer. They do not swear or wage war, nor lie, nor have more than one wife; they believe in Heaven, Purgatory and Hell, honor the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, etc. I should never finish were I to tell you all the edifying things I saw among them."

In 1836 a Catholic Mission was opened among the Kickapoo Indians at Kickapoo by Rev. Charles Van Quickenborne. Through Father Van Quickenborne's solicitations at Washington the sum of \$500 a year had been allowed for the maintenance of the mission. Funds for the erection of the various buildings had been solicited by the reverend father in

different eastern cities. With these funds a building was erected and a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. This was the first Catholic place of worship in the Missouri Valley. It was not until 1920 that the last of the old mission building was completely torn down. The land where it formerly stood now belongs to O. M. Spencer.

In 1837 Father Van Quickenborne was summoned from the mission and the next priest to become Father Superior was Rev. Christian Hoecken, S. J. On June 21, 1851, Father Hoecken died while aboard a river steamboat near Council Bluffs, Iowa, from cholera, which he had contracted from a passenger to whom he had ministered. Rev. Anthony Eysbogels then became Father Superior of the Kickapoo Mission.

Up to 1850 the Indian missions of the Missouri Valley were subject to the See of St. Louis, when the Holy See erected the Vicariate Apostolic of the Indian Territory East of the Rocky Mountains and appointed the Rt. Rev. J. B. Miege Vicar Apostolic. The Vicariate Apostolic over which Bishop Miege ruled as spiritual adviser extended from the Kansas River at its mouth to the British possessions on the north and from the Missouri River west to the Rocky Mountains. Bishop Miege made Pottowatomie Mission, which later developed into St. Mary's College, his place of residence.

In 1853 Bishop Miege visited Rome. Upon his return he found that Kansas had been opened to white settlers and that several promising towns had sprung up in the territory, the most promising of which he believed to be Leavenworth. On May 15, 1855, he visited here and celebrated mass and on the same day fixed this city as his permanent residence.

Shortly after this Bishop Miege purchased some ground near the present site of the Cathedral and a temporary frame building 24x40 feet was erected to be used for church purposes. Two years later Bishop Miege had a larger building 40x100 feet erected, dedicating it to the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

In 1864 Bishop Miege projected the erection of a cathedral. The corner stone for the cathedral as it stands today was laid in September, 1864. December 8, 1868, the cathedral was ready for dedication.

The dedication ceremonial was attended by many distinguished prelates. Among them was the Most Rev. R. P. Kendrick, Archbishop of St. Louis; the Rt. Rev. John Hennessey, Bishop of Duquesne; the Rt. Rev. James O'Gorman, Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska, and the Rt. Rev. J. J. Hogan, of St. Joseph. The sermon in the morning was delivered by Rt.

Rev. John Hennessey, while that in the evening was delivered by Rev. P. J. Ryan, later Archbishop of Philadelphia.

There is a conflict of opinion among historians as to when, where and by whom the first mass was celebrated within the city of Leavenworth. Andreas in his "History of Kansas" states that it was celebrated by Bishop Miede in the house of a Mrs. Quinn in 1854. The late H. Miles Moore in his "Early History of Leavenworth City and County" holds that the first Catholic mass was celebrated in the early summer of 1855 by the Rev. Father Fish, of Weston, Missouri, at the home of Andy Quinn on the south side of Shawnee Street between Second and Third streets, where a bureau was pressed into service as an altar.

The first pastor of the Cathedral parish was Father Heiman. He officiated until 1864, being assisted by Rev. James DeFouri and the Jesuit Fathers. After that time the following ministers have held the pastorate of the parish: Rev. Paul Ponsiglioni, S. J.; Rev. Father Coghlan, S. J.; Rev. Father Corbett, S. J.; Rev. Father Schultz, S. J.; Rev. Father Panken, S. J.; Rev. Ambrose Butler, S. J.; Rev. William Fitzgerald; Rev. James DeFouri, V. G.; Rev. James O'Reilly; Rev. John B. McCune; Rev. John Cunningham; Rev. Father Ward, and Rev. B. S. Kelly, who is at present rector and dean of the Cathedral Parish.

Easton Catholic Church.—The pioneer Catholic family of Leavenworth County was that of Pensoneau, who dwelt on Stranger Creek. The name of Lawrence Pensoneau appears in the letters of the first missionaries to this region. He was an agent for the American Fur Company, which was largely controlled by the Catholic Chouteau family, one member of which founded St. Louis and another of which was largely instrumental in the founding of Kansas City. The records as far back as the early thirties of the last century found in the "Kickapoo Register," which is now kept at St. Mary's, Kansas, among the first marriages and baptisms the name of Pensoneau.

After Bishop Miede was constituted Vicar Apostolic of all Indian missionary work east of the Rocky Mountains, he sent the Rev. Ambrose T. Butler to the settlers on Stranger Creek in the vicinity of Easton in the year 1854. Among the other priests that were later sent there were the Rev. Bernard Hayden, and Rev. Sylvester Meehan. The latter is now at Everest, Kansas. Father Hayden has been dead for a number of years.

In 1889 the Rev. Francis Taton was appointed to Easton and outlying missions then comprising Springdale and St. Joseph's at Mount Olivet.

Father Taton completed a beautiful stone church at Springdale in 1893. He built the present St. Joseph's Church at Mount Olivet also. The present pastor at the Mount Olivet Church is Rev. A. Grootaers, who having built the present parish house adjoining the church moved there from Easton to become the first resident pastor of the St. Joseph's of the Valley Church. He was succeeded at Easton by Rev. Father Fisher, now at Tonganoxie, Kansas. The next pastor at Easton to follow Father Fisher was Father Lercke, who was forced to leave on account of ill health and died later in California. His successor was Rev. J. A. Lacznik, who is now pastor at the St. Casimer's Catholic Church of Leavenworth. Father Lacznik's predecessor at St. Casimer's was sent to Easton, where he built the present beautiful brick church of Roman style. He also furnished the church with a beautiful altar and stations and a large bell.

The Rev. Stephen F. Healy, who is at the present time pastor of the St. Lawrence Church at Easton, is a zealous young priest who is well pleased with the generous co-operation of his parishoners in religious work. He is contemplating the erection of a new rectory in the near future.

The Kickapoo Catholic Church, known as the Sacred Heart Church of Kickapoo, has an interesting history. The settlers of Kickapoo and vicinity were among the very first in the county of Leavenworth as well as the territory of Kansas. Among them were a number of devout Catholics. Bishop Miede, after establishing his residence in the city of Leavenworth, furnished the parish and vicinity with the services of a priest who at first was required to say mass in private residences in the neighborhood, the Catholic mission houses at the place having been abandoned. For a number of years the Catholic families of the vicinity were forced to do without a church, owing to the bigotry of the Kickapoo Town Company, who blocked every effort on the part of the Catholics to get ground on which to build a church. At length a tract of land was donated to the Catholics to be used for church purposes by Theodore Meyers, an early day resident of the city and community and a church was built.

The priests of St. Joseph's Church were among the first to go to Kickapoo. Among the pastors of the church were Rev. M. Huhn, Rev. J. Hurley, Rev. James O'Reilly, Rev. T. H. Kinsella, Rev. J. A. Shorter, Rev. A. Jennings, Rev. T. J. McCaul and Rev. J. M. Dougherty. It was during Father Kinsella's pastorate that the old frame church originally built was remodeled. A vestibule was added to it during Father Shorter's term as pastor.

When Father Dougherty was in charge he found it necessary to build a larger and better church. It was during his term as pastor that the beautiful brick church was erected that stands there today. After Father Dougherty considered that all his time should be taken up with the church at the fort, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ward placed the care of the Kickapoo Church under that of the cathedral clergy. Rev. B. S. Kelly being rector there, the Rev. Thomas McNamara, assistant at the cathedral, usually held divine services at the Kickapoo Church. He built there a modern two-story brick rectory and was appointed resident pastor. Upon Rev. Father McNamara's being transferred to Blaine, Kansas, the Rev. R. B. Groener was appointed resident pastor at Kickapoo. Father Groener at the present time has complete charge of the Kickapoo parish.

The Catholic Church at Hoge.—The priests stationed in Leavenworth did not neglect any of the Catholic families even though they lived miles away during the early days. There being a number of Catholic families living in the community now known as Hoge during the early days of statehood, a congregation was organized there by Rev. Aloysius Laigneil, S. J., who resided at the cathedral in 1866, and a church was built and placed under the invocation of the Holy Angels. One year following this, Rev. Laigneil was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. Ambrose Butler, who before the end of the year 1867 was replaced by Rev. Joseph Perrier, who remained four years.

The rectors of the Holy Angels' Church at Hoge from 1871 to 1874 were the following: Rev. John Murphy, Rev. M. J. Dougherty and Rev. P. J. Tuit. In 1874 Rev. Ambrose Butler returned and remained until 1875. His successor at Hoge was the Rev. John Leary. He remained there as rector until 1879.

The next rectors at Hoge in the succession in which they held the pastorate were as follows: Rev. Michael Browne, Rev. Bernard Hayden, Rev. Michael Harrigan, Rev. Peter Bishop, Rev. James McNamee, Rev. Patrick Shields, Rev. M. D. Cavanaugh, Rev. P. J. Kennedy, Rev. Sylvester Meehan, Rev. Eugene Dekat and Rev. Thomas J. McCaul. The Revs. James McNamee and Thomas J. McCaul died while at Hoge in charge of the prison there.

The present pastor, Father Twomey, has replaced the old stone church with a handsome brick edifice in the Roman style and dedicated the new church to St. Patrick. The altar and other interior furnishings are very beautiful and are in keeping with the architecture. A Catholic Cemetery

adjoins the church in which many of the pioneer Catholics of this community have long since been laid to rest. A beautiful monument has been erected in the cemetery by the members of the parish in honor of the Rev. James McNamee, who died at Hoge attending his parish.

The Catholic Church at Lansing was originally located at the city of Old Delaware, which stood about two miles east of the present site of Lansing. It was dedicated, when built, which was at an early date when Delaware was making a strong bid for city supremacy in Leavenworth County, to St. Francis de Sales.

Father Downey, who was succeeded at the fort parish and also in the mission in Delaware Township by Rev. John Hurley, had made numerous attempts to secure a site for a church in the city of Lansing without avail. Father Kinsella, who succeeded Rev. John Hurley at the Delaware Mission, bought the ground in Lansing on which the Catholic Church of that place now stands and had the small church building which was standing on the present site of old Delaware moved to the new location.

In 1888 Father Kinsella was succeeded as rector of the Lansing Church by the Rev. E. Coolen, who is now in the Wichita Diocese. In 1890 the Rev. H. Eummellen had charge of the Delaware Mission for a period of about five months. During their rectorship there Fathers Coolen and Eummellen visited the Kansas Penitentiary and said mass each month. They also had charge of the Holy Epiphany Church while there. Father Shorter succeeded them, having in addition the Kickapoo Mission and the St. John's Hospital.

Following Father Shorter the Rev. J. Heuberger was appointed chaplain of the St. Vincent's Home and was also given charge of the St. Francis de Sales parish at Lansing. When he received an appointment in Miami County, Father Shorter was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Gormley, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. Patrick Smith. It was during the rectorship of Father Smith that a building fund was collected. Father Smith's successor increased this fund and during the rectorship of Father McManus, who succeeded Father Smith, and the Rev. F. A. Geinitz, who in turn succeeded him, this fund had reached such proportions that Father Geinitz decided that instead of erecting a new building the addition of a transept with other changes would answer the immediate needs of the parish. Alterations and improvements were accordingly made. Stained glass windows, new pews and a furnace were installed. During this time

Father R. B. Groener, who had been away on account of ill health, returned from Wyoming. He was shortly after his return appointed by Bishop Ward, chaplain of St. Vincent's Home and rector of St. Francis de Sales Church at Lansing. When Father Groener was transferred to the Sacred Heart Church at Kickapoo he was succeeded at Lansing by Father O'Farrell. The Rev. Father Malloy succeeded Father O'Farrell at St. Francis de Sales and is in charge there at the present time.

Tonganoxie Catholic Church.—The Catholics in the Tonganoxie community were visited in the early days of the county by Rev. Louis Guenther, O. C. C., and other priests of the neighboring missions.

When St. Patrick's Church at Hoge received a resident priest in Father McCaul, he and his successors there attended Tonganoxie as a mission.

The Rev. O. E. Degan, Rev. J. A. Budrean and Rev. E. Fischer, who is now pastor at Holy Family Church at Tonganoxie, have succeeded one another as resident priests of the church at Tonganoxie.

The Sisters of Charity, of Nazareth, was founded by a priest by the name of John Baptist Mary David, who came to America from France with the future Bishop Flaget, whose coadjutor he became in Bardstown, Kentucky. Their first school was opened there in 1819. Their rule was founded after that of St. Vincent de Paul.

In 1841 the nucleus of a new community went to Nashville, Tennessee for educational and charitable work. In 1858 the Nashville community was invited to Leavenworth by Bishop Miede, who afterward always considered this one of the greatest things he had done for Kansas. The first Sister Superior here for the Sisters was Mother Francis Xavier. Around this most amiable personage there is woven a wealth of history and romance that essences of the most beautiful thought. She was born November 13, 1813, in Cincinnati, Ohio, of Protestant parentage, her father being a Methodist minister. On her first entering the Novitiate at Nazareth, her father came after her and forced her to return home. There was no objection on the part of her mother to her taking up her chosen work, and shortly afterward she escaped from home and again returned to the Sisters of Nazareth. The mother of Sister Xavier wrote kindly and frequently to the convert daughter, but the father remained bitter toward the daughter to the end of his life. After finishing her novitiate Sister Xavier was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where she had charge of an orphanage for a time. In 1853 she was sent to Nashville,

Tennessee, from which place she came to Leavenworth in 1858. Sister Xavier died April 2, 1895, being at the time of her death over eighty-one years of age.

Soon after their arrival in Leavenworth the Sisters began teaching in two small frame buildings. In 1860 a boarding school was opened in a rented building, but shortly after this Bishop Miede erected an academy, to which girls were sent from neighboring territories. A novitiate was approved by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Miede and the Sisters began receiving candidates for the Sisterhood. In 1868 St. Mary's Female Academy, conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul of Leavenworth, Kansas, was incorporated under the state laws of the State of Kansas, and thereafter conferred diplomas of graduation on those who had finished satisfactorily the academy's course of studies.

Mount St. Mary's Academy.—In 1868 it was found necessary to plan a larger building than the Sisters then had for a mother-house of the Leavenworth Sisters. On April 30, 1868, the foundation of the present Mount St. Mary's Academy south of the city of Leavenworth was commenced. In a short time the sisters obtained thirty-five acres of ground which has been increased by later purchases. James A. McGonigale received the contract for building the academy. The architecture is of the Italian order and the academy as it now stands is one of the finest educational institutions in the country.

The completed building was occupied by the sisters in 1870. Before it was completed the sisters found themselves short of funds. A loan of \$25,000.00 was secured through a St. Louis bank, which enabled them to properly equip and furnish the building.

With the exception of three terms of office held by Mother Vincent, Mother Xavier was Superior of the Leavenworth Sisters until 1877, when Mother Josephine Cantwell was elected. Mother Cantwell was very efficient in paying off the debt of the property. In 1886 she was succeeded in the office of Mother Superior by Sr. Josepha Sullivan, who secured a second state charter for the community in 1892. In 1890 the erection of a handsome addition conformable in style to the original building was begun. The addition comprises the spacious chapel of the Annunciation. It was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. L. M. Fink, O. S. B. D. D., December 6, 1894. Buildings equal to those described have since been added. Xavier Hall has a seating capacity of 500. The new Annunciation Chapel is a fine specimen of the Basilica style. Its fine marble altars and its paint-

ings including the stations are works of art. The teaching staff is well equipped to give the students a thorough academic education. At the present time there are over 100 students enrolled.

The Sisters of Charity also conduct the parochial schools in the cathedral parish, Sacred Heart parish, and St. Joseph's parish. The pupils in these three schools number about 600. They also act as teachers in the Leavenworth Catholic High School, which has over 100 pupils enrolled.

St. Vincent's Home.—It was the desire of Bishop Miede, once the Sisters of Charity were located in Leavenworth, to establish an Orphan's Home or Asylum. Accordingly a fair was held under the direction of Bishop Miede in 1862 and from the proceeds, which amounted to \$7,000.00, a neat two-story brick building was erected before the end of the year. It was located on Kickapoo Street and it was here that the orphans of Leavenworth received a home under the charge of the Leavenworth Sisters of Charity.

The Orphanage was later removed to its present location by Bishop Fink. The building erected by Bishop Fink was improved and enlarged by Bishop Lillis and more land was added. At the present time accommodations can be furnished 100 children.

St. John's Hospital.—Another and one of the most valuable of institutions which was built and conducted by the Sisters of Charity in the city of Leavenworth was St. John's Hospital. This was opened by the Sisters March 15, 1864. At that time it was the only hospital in Kansas.

The first Sister Superior of the hospital was Sister Joanna. Several times the old building was improved and remodeled and in 1911 the hospital was entirely reconstructed and modernized so as to make its equipment equal to the best. At the present time it has a capacity of seventy-five beds. It has a training school and a maternity department. The hospital affords every facility for diagnosis and for medical and surgical operations, including an operating room with every modern improvement.

St. John's has an "open staff" of physicians, so that any reputable physician can attend his patients that may be there. It has done a great deal of charity work and is now well patronized. Its doors are open to all colors and creeds.

St. Joseph's Church, Leavenworth.—When the Rt. Rev. Louis Mary Fink was consecrated Bishop of Eucarpia as coadjutor to Bishop Miede his first public function in Kansas was the consecration of St. Joseph's

Church at Leavenworth on June 16, 1871. Bishop Miede himself celebrated the solemn high mass.

In the year 1858 Rev. Casimer Seitz, O. B., who was the first priest ordained by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Miede in Leavenworth, erected a frame building two stories in height to answer the parochial requirements of a new parish in Leavenworth for the Catholic Germans. A Catholic school was also instituted shortly afterward. Father Casimer Seitz was succeeded by the Rev. Father Fisch, who said the first mass there on June 13, 1855. Father Aloys Mayer had charge of the parish in 1859. In 1863 Rev. Anthony Kuhls, who is now Monsignore, and who after leaving Leavenworth was pastor at St. Mary's, Kansas City, Kansas, for forty-four years, assisted Father Fisch and when the latter was forced through ill health to retire Father Kuhls took charge of the parish until October, 1864.

Father Kuhls was succeeded at this parish by the Revs. Cyril Knoll and Xavier Huber, two Carmelite Fathers, who had come during the early part of the year 1864 from Germany. The Rev. Father Heimann, who was the first secular priest in the vicariate and who was the first priest with Bishop Miede in Leavenworth, with the exception of Father Fisch, joined the Carmelites in 1865, as well as did Rev. Father Louis Guenther. Subsequent to his joining this order Father Heimann was known as Father Albert, O. C. C. It was Father Albert that built the beautiful St. Joseph's Church which was consecrated by Bishop Fink on Corpus Christi, 1871. Father Louis, O. C. C., succeeded Father Albert as rector of this parish and during his incumbency built the three story parish house.

In 1882 the Rev. Father Bernard Fink, O. C. C., became rector of the parish. He remained until 1887, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Otto Wiedeman, who added the transepts to the church and had the interiors decorated. In 1890 Father Leo Vanden Heuvel took charge of the pastorate. During his pastoral administration the new stations in bas relief were donated in memory of the Mergen de Leglise families. The "Sorrowful Mother" of "Pieta" in heroic size was also added for the devotion of the congregation. Chime bells were also hung in the tower, which were blessed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fink.

In 1895 the Rev. Father Louis Guenther returned and a little later the corner stone for a new school building was laid. The dedication took place on the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, April 26, 1896, the Rev. Father Aloysius Bradley, O. S. B., preaching the dedication sermon. In

May, 1896, the new brick building two stories in height was ready for occupancy and 200 children find ample accommodation there. The Rev. Father Ferdinand Vander Stay, who had been assisting Father Louis Guenther, was placed in charge of the pastorate when ill health forced Father Louis to retire. During the latter part of the year 1903 he died here and was buried from the St. Joseph's Church, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fink officiating at his funeral and Father Beck, of Argentine, preaching an interesting sermon.

In 1903 Father Sebastian Urnauer, O. C. C., became pastor of St. Joseph's parish. He made many valuable improvements in the church and schools. He was succeeded in 1906 by Father Ferdinand, who had been his predecessor. Father Ferdinand had the church refrescoed and repaired in many ways in preparation of the parish's Golden Jubilee, which was held May the 10th to 12th, 1908. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated on the first day by Bishop T. F. Lillis, of Leavenworth; on the second day by Bishop Cunningham, of Concordia, and on the third day by Rt. Rev. Abbot Innocent Wolf, Abbot of St. Benedict's, Atchison, Kansas. Shortly after this Father Ferdinand was called east and Father Sebastian was again placed in charge. Father Sebastian was succeeded by Father Peter, O. C. C., who served two terms of three years each, and he was succeeded by Father Angela Lager, the present pastor, who is assisted by Rev. Xavier Tynan, O. C. C.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society was organized in this parish in October, 1859. On October 20, 1879, P. C. Becker instituted the first branch of the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association in Kansas at this parish. A Young Ladies Sodality of the Blessed Virgin was organized in the parish in 1871 by Rev. Father Albert Heimann. The Society of Christian Mothers, The Young Men's Casino and the L. C. B. A. are also flourishing organizations of the St. Joseph's parish.

On December 10, 1903, Bishop Fink dedicated the new chapel under the title of Our Lady of Lourdes. In the city Father Shorter has built a school west of the Holy Epiphany Church at a cost of \$5,000.00 and a roomy two-story building to the east of the church as a home for the Oblate Sisters and dependent colored girls, where they are given needed care and attention.

Father Shorter is still in charge of the colored mission work in Leavenworth and of the prisoners in the penitentiary here after a period of more than thirty years. In 1909 Rev. Thomas F. Lillis appointed Father Shorter Vicar General of Leavenworth.

Holy Epiphany Church owes its origin to the zeal of Rev. M. Huhn, who, encouraged by Bishop Fink, collected in the diocese the sum necessary for the building of the church. The cornerstone of the structure was laid September 29, 1878, and it was dedicated August 20, 1879. It was the first Catholic Church west of St. Louis built for a colored congregation and the first confirmation services were conducted there by Bishop Fink November 15, 1878.

It was through Father Huhn's efforts that a Guardian Angel's Home, one of the very first institutions in the country for the care of homeless colored boys, was begun. In 1887 he transferred this institution to Texas. In 1889, however, the Colored Orphan's Home was reorganized by the Oblate Sisters of Baltimore.

Before the arrival of Father Shorter in 1890, Rev. E. Coolen and the Rev. H. Eummellen held services at regular intervals at Holy Epiphany Church. Upon Father Shorter's taking charge he pressed the church basement into service for school purposes and mass was celebrated at this church more frequently. When the number of orphans cared for in the school and home increased more sisters came from Baltimore to assist, and Bishop Fink authorized the purchase of the Whitaker homestead with forty acres of ground. The orphans were subsequent to this moved from the city to their new home, where in charge of the Oblate Sisters of Providence they continued under the direction of Father Shorter.

The buildings of the home as they exist today were added from time to time. Forty acres more of land was added to the grounds during Lillis' administration.

Sacred Heart Church.—The Sacred Heart parish was organized by the Rev. Thomas Downey, who also built the present Sacred Heart Church, a two-story brick structure with a tower. The building as originally built still serves for church and school purposes. It was during the pastoral administration of Father Burke that the parish house was erected.

Rev. Father Burke was succeeded as pastor of the Sacred Heart parish by Rev. R. B. Groener, who at the present time is pastor of the Sacred Heart Church of Kickapoo. Rev. Patrick Smith, who is at the present time pastor of the Sacred Heart parish of Leavenworth, succeeded Father Groener. He is a native of Kansas and an alumnus of St. Benedict's at Atchison. Shortly after his ordination he was appointed chaplain of St. Vincent's Home and pastor of St. Francis de Sales Church at Lansing,

where he was transferred to Blaine and Wheaton, from which places he received his appointment to the Sacred Heart Church. The school at the Sacred Heart Church is taught by the Sisters of Charity.

St. Casimer's Church.—St. Casimer's parish and church is among the younger of the Catholic Churches organized and built in Leavenworth City and County. The parish was organized and the present church built by Rev. A. Smietana in 1896. One year later Rev. John Grudzinski was ordained and in 1897 he was appointed as successor to Father Smietana. He arrived to take charge of his pastorate on Thanksgiving Day and found a debt of over \$3,000 hanging over the parish. Father Grudzinski being a zealous worker soon liquidated this debt and set out to make additional improvements. He enlarged and decorated the church with side altars and purchased a suitable bell and also built a beautiful parish house at a cost of \$5,500.00 and a fine school building that cost more than twice as much. This school is conducted by the Felician Sisters, who have quarters in the school building.

Father Grudzinski was succeeded at the St. Casimer's parish by Rev. Frank Kozlowski. When Fther Kozlowski was transferred to the parish at Easton, Kansas, he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Laczniak at St. Casimer's, who is rector there at the present time.

Catholic Church at Fort Leavenworth.—When the building of a Catholic Church at Fort Leavenworth was first undertaken there was at the fort many civilian employees whose number was greatly reduced a short time afterward, making it a very difficult task to pay off the indebtedness incurred in the initial erection of a church. General Morgan and Ordinance Sergeant Cornelius Kelly were among the most ardent early day workers in this parish. When the work of building a Catholic Church there was begun they had collected a sum amounting to \$3,000.00. which was used to defray initial and immediate expenses.

The cornerstone of the first Catholic Church at the fort was laid in the fall of 1871 and the work was rushed forward with considerable help from the Quartermaster's Department. The church upon its completion was dedicated under the title of St. Ignatius Chapel in honor of the founder of the Society of Jesus. Father Ambrose Butler was one of the early day pastors of the parish. He was succeeded by Rev. James O'Reilly, who remained pastor for about five years. During his administration he succeeded in relieving the parish of all its indebtedness and having the church handsomely furnished.

The first resident priest of the Fort Leavenworth parish was Rev. T. F. Kinsella, who about a month after his ordination at the cathedral, July 17, 1884, was assigned to the Fort Leavenworth parish. At that time his duties included that of being chaplain at the United States Military Prison. In 1885 Father Kinsella, who had made a request to the War Department for permission to build a rectory, was notified by that body that his request had been denied and that the government desired to purchase or remove the Catholic Church at the fort, together with the building that was used for school purposes. The government subsequent to this purchased the Catholic Church building and authorized the selection of a new site for the church by the church authorities. It was not until June 27, 1889, that Bishop Fink and the government officials finally agreed upon the terms and conditions that the church was to be built at the fort and on August 18, 1889, Bishop Fink laid the cornerstone for the present church at the fort which was dedicated December 22, 1889. The new edifice was of Gothic design and was erected at a total cost of \$15,233.85.

In January, 1892, Father Kinsella was succeeded at the fort parish by Rev. Alexander Jennings, who remained in charge there until April 18, 1895, when the Rev. Thomas McCaul took charge and continued as pastor until November 12, 1905. The Military Prison, which has been transferred into the Federal Prison, was attended by Father McCaul. He was the first clergyman here to receive an annual salary of \$300.00 for his services at the prison. When Father McCaul was sent to the parish at Hoge, Rev. William Ospital, O. S. B., a father of the Sacred Heart Abbey, Oklahoma, succeeded him. He was in turn succeeded by a priest of the same Abbey, Rev. J. M. Dougherty, on August 27, 1908. Father Dougherty has remained in charge of the fort parish from the last mentioned date until the present time.

The Catholic Church at the Soldiers Home.—When the western branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was established, the need of a Catholic chaplain to minister to the needs of the Catholic veterans was early recognized. The Rev. Peter Flannagan, who was at that time pastor of St. Francis de Sales at Lansing for a short time, supplied this want and then was succeeded by Rev. M. A. Finn, who was also chaplain of St. Vincent's Home.

Father Finn was succeeded by Rev. T. F. Kinsella, who held the chaplaincy of the home for a period of seventeen years. When Rev.

Father Kinsella was sent to Paola as chaplain of the Ursuline Academy, he was succeeded at the Soldiers Home by Rev. Francis Pottgieser, who remained until March 1, 1918, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Owen Degan. Father Degan died during the month of December, 1918, and the Rev. Francis Taton was appointed chaplain at the Soldiers Home parish. Father Taton at the present time is chaplain at this parish and church.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.—The introduction of Christian Science in the city of Leavenworth was brought about in the year 1885 through the mediumship of two students who began holding services in their own homes. Some seven years later and on the 27th day of December, 1892, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized with fourteen members. Several years later a charter was obtained. A reading room was established February 26, 1899, and lectures have been given yearly since 1898.

For years services were held in various down-town buildings. In 1903 the building now owned by this congregation was purchased from the English Lutheran Church. The growth of this organization has been gradual until at the present time there is a large and prosperous congregation.

CHAPTER XIII

LODGES, CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

ABDALLAH TEMPLE—MASONIC LODGES—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA—WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF AMERICAN LEGION—KANSAS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—CHAUTAUQUA ASSOCIATION—YOEMEN—KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

The Abdallah Temple, Ancient Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was chartered March 28, 1887, and is located at Leavenworth. It has a membership of 4,500 and its jurisdiction extends over nineteen counties in the northeastern part of Kansas. The Temple is located on Shawnee street, between Fifth and Sixth, on the site of the old Crawford Opera House which was purchased December 11, 1910. A new temple is being erected on the lots just west of the present temple. The new structure will cost about \$200,000 when completed. The Shrine owns the park southwest of the city, formerly known as the Leavenworth County Fair Association Park. It is fitted up with a lake, bath houses, dancing pavilion, race track and other places of amusement. The membership is made up of Knight Templars and Scottish Rite Masons. Shrine Clubs are located at Atchison, Emporia, Hiawatha, Kansas City, Lawrence, Marysville, Ottawa, and Topeka, all under the jurisdiction of Abdallah Temple at Leavenworth.

The temple maintains a band and a patrol, located at Leavenworth. At the time of the ceremonials which are held several times during the year, large number of members come to Leavenworth from the surrounding district.

The first officers were: Richard A. Ketner, Potentate; Dwight Byington, Chief Rabban; Carle A. Woodruff, Assistant Rabban; Tullius C. Tupper, High Priest; Edward W. Osgood, Oriental Guide; John M. Laing, Treasurer; La Martine Cretors, Recorder.

The present officers are: John A. Steinmeyer, Potentate; T. I. Mains, Chief Rabban; Samuel L. Courtney, Assistant Rabban; Asa T. Hoge, High Priest; Charles K. Haw, Recorder; O. B. Taylor, Jr., Treasurer; John H. Atwood, Ad Vitam; J. H. Steinmeyer, F. L. Olson, Horace T. Phinney, John N. Johnson, Representatives to Grand Council; William Newmark, First Ceremonial Master; M. B. Hamilton, Second Ceremonial Master; J. W. Farley, Marshal; C. F. Mattmiller, Captain Guards; Ed. W. Osgood, First Alchemist; J. P. Dobbs, Second Alchemist; J. F. Schiffer, Outer Guard; Oscar Helmers, Director of Work; Fred L. Olson, Class Director; George Fisher, Captain of Patrol; R. K. Pooley, Organist; Peter Strauss, Executioner; John McNarry, Official Announcer; Webb Tholen, Electrician; A. R. Evans, Electrician; Herman Weidman, Sand Heater.

Henri Lodge No. 190, A. F. & A. M. of Tonganoxie was organized December 27, 1879, with the following charter members: O. K. Lockwood, J. M. Phenicie, S. B. Cantrell, J. C. Alexander, A. L. Jacobs and A. Mac Lawrence, John Divelbees, Edward Bowman, James Duncanson, E. H. Linton, John Billingsley, J. S. Grist, Charles Collins, C. J. Halstead. Charles Collins is the only charter member now living. E. H. Linton was the first Master and James Duncanson its first Secretary.

Grafton D. Whitaker, Jr., is the present Master and William Hevnen the Secretary.

Hancock Lodge No. 311, A. F. & A. M. was chartered February 20, 1889, and is located at Ft. Leavenworth. There are 494 members made up principally of officers and enlisted men of the army. Charles M. Snell is Master; Fred Nodsle, Secretary; Ezra B. Fuller, Treasurer; Russell P. Reeder, S. W.; William J. Snyder, J. W.; Fred Jensen, S. D.; Edward Wilson, J. D.; Henry J. Matchett, S. S.; John E. Stafford, J. S.; Raymond Kiscadden, Tyler.

Linwood Lodge No. 241 of Linwood was chartered February 19, 1885. It has seventy-six members. Charles H. Harris is the Master and Archie T. Meinke is the Secretary.

Nine Mile Lodge No. 49, A. F. & A. M., at Lansing, Kansas, was chartered October 17, 1866. It now has a membership of ninety-nine. The following are the officers: U. J. Matthey, W. M.; Paul B. Owens, S. W.; David T. Lindsey, J. W.; T. J. Boone, Sec.; William A. Harmon, Treas.; Charles L. Cherry, S. D.; Orvil F. Spencer, J. D.; W. O. Thomas, Tyler; George E. Carr, S. S.; William R. McCormick, J. S. Trustees: W. O. Thomas, Orvil M. Spencer, C. L. Cherry.

The fiftieth anniversary was celebrated October 17, 1916, with a sumptuous banquet and an excellent program given in the chapel of the State Prison. Frank Gable, one of the charter members, was present on the occasion and delivered an address on the early history of the lodge.

Boling Lodge No. 365 A. F. & A. M., was chartered February 17, 1904. It has a present membership of forty-eight. The following are the officers: C. M. Bozworth, W. M.; H. Smith, S. W.; H. Starns, J. W.; W. Hedges, S. D.; F. McCune, J. D.; William Boling, Treasurer; George Hobbs, Secretary; Len Pitts, Tyler; Fred Sloan, S. S.

Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.—Organized January 18, 1855, with R. R. Rees, W. M.; A. Payne, S. W.; Auley McAuley, J. W.; Charles Mundy, Secretary; George B. Panton, Treasurer; L. J. Easton, S. D.; J. M. Alexander, J. D.; J. J. Bentz, Tyler. It was organized under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Missouri. It was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri as Leavenworth Lodge No. 150, June 16, 1855, and chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kansas July 14, 1856, as Leavenworth Lodge No. 2. It is the oldest Masonic Lodge in Kansas under continuous operation.

The present officers are as follows: H. L. Justus, W. M.; D. S. Lewis, S. W.; C. E. Rosenquist, J. W.; C. E. Cart, Treasurer; Ed. W. Osgood, Secretary (has been Secretary since 1876); Lazarus Loeb, S. D.; Carl Jenson, J. D.; Charles Tholen, S. S.; Alfred Alexander, J. S.; Joseph Chalmers, Tyler. First officers were as follows: R. R. Rees, A. Payne, Auley McAuley; George B. Panton, Charles Mundy, L. J. Easton, J. M. Alexander, J. J. Bentz. There were 343 members on February 12, 1921.

King Solomon Lodge No. 10 was organized November 30, 1857, under dispensation granted by M. W. Richard R. Rees, Grand Master of Kansas. In October, 1858, a charter was granted. Calvary Lodge No. 50 was consolidated with King Solomon by approval of the Grand Master on May 19, 1876.

The present officers are as follows: Edward Fraser W. M.; R. C. Thornton, S. W.; H. J. Cramm, J. W.; Harry Simonn, S. D.; A. W. Kimball, J. D.; Earl Eschlemann, S. S.; V. A. Hank, J. S.; Elmer McCool, Secretary; Clarence Rohrbough, Treasurer; Joseph Chalmers, Tyler. First officers were as follows: Henry C. Justice, Moses S. Adams, George A. Eddy, H. H. Beck, J. J. Clarkson. There are 371 members on February 12, 1921.

Hiram Lodge No. 68 was organized January 18, 1868, and chartered on October 21, 1868, with the following charter members: Barnard Flesher, George Einstein, David Prager, John Switzer, Sam Suman, Julius Levi, Benjamin Thuse, Walter Wetheim, Joseph Westenberger, Joseph Waise, Dr. C. C. Shoyer and Sam Wolf.

The present officers are as follows: Edwin Sickel, W. M.; Elzra W. Reel, S. W.; J. Ross Perkins, J. W.; Harry Coldren, Jr., S. D.; William H. Case, J. H.; William Rumford, S. S.; H. W. Coldren, J. S.; Joseph Chalmers, Tyler; George Leak, Secretary; Morris Toffler, Treasurer. First officers were as follows: George Einstein, B. Flesher, J. Simmons. There were 229 members on February 12, 1921.

Leavenworth Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., was instituted by the General Grand Chapter of the United States, February 27, 1857. The charter was received September 9, 1865. The date of the charter from the Grand Chapter of Kansas, October 19, 1868. The first officers were R. R. Rees, H. P.; Leander Kerr, King; E. E. McCarty, Scribe.

The present officers are as follows: Maj. H. G. Stahl, High Priest; Rolo Lawn, King; Joseph F. Seymour, Scribe; John McCool, Treasurer; Ed. W. Osgood, Secretary; John McFarland, Capt. of Hosts; Carl Jensen, Principal Sojourner; Charles W. Tholen, R. A. Captain; James E. Snyder, Master 3d Veil; Dr. Van Manning, Master 2d Veil; Albert Kihm, Master 1st Veil; Joseph Chalmers, Sentinel. The number of members on February 12, 1921, was 400.

Leavenworth Commandery No. 1, Knight Templar, was organized February 10, 1864, by the General Grand Commandery with the following as officers: T. A. Hurd, Em. Commander; R. R. Rees, Generalissimo; L. P. Stiles, Captain General.

The present officers are: Robert Hertel, Jr., Em. Commander; Benjamin F. Heis, Generalissimo; Col. Frank D. Webster, Capt. General; George Pulsifer, Prelate; W. D. Woodman, Sr. Warden; C. L. D. Terry, Jr. Warden; Asa Hoge, Treasurer; Ed. W. Osgood, Recorder; Eugene N. Meyer, Standard Bearer; James Franks, Sword Bearer; Ed. C. Lingenfelter, Warder; Joseph Chalmers, Guard. Number of members February 12, 1921, 359.

Scottish Rite-Eleusis Lodge of Perfection No. 1 was organized in 1871 and received its charter from the southern jurisdiction of the United States. The first officers were as follows: P. J. Freling, V. Master; John Westlake, S. W.; Ed. W. Osgood, J. W.; J. W. Park, Secretary.

The lodge was afterwards moved to Topeka, Kansas, with the same number and Abdallah Temple of Mystic Shrine was organized in Leavenworth. This was by mutual agreement between members of the two bodies in Leavenworth and Topeka and that Topeka should not ask for a Shrine nor Leavenworth ask for a Scottish Rite.

Leavenworth Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, was organized December 16, 1865, and received a charter May 24, 1866, from the Grand Council of Missouri. The Grand Council of Kansas gave a charter December 12, 1867.

The present officers are as follows: Joseph F. Seymour, Master; H. G. Stahl, Deputy; Rollo Lawn, P. C. W.; Asa T. Hoge, Treasurer; Fred T. Nye, Recorder; Carl Jensen, C. G.; Fred M. Patton, C. C.; Edward L. Luther, Steward; Jerome A. Chalmers, Sentinel.

The charter members were as follows: R. R. Rees, Dwight Byington, N. Daniels, Dr. S. Houston, Otto C. Beeler, M. B. Haas, Jacob D. Rush, Fritz Magers, A. Cohn.

Past Masters: John McCool, Ezra B. Fuller, William M. Bonar, T. I. Mains, Eugene S. Davidson, Fred T. Nye, John H. Clarke.

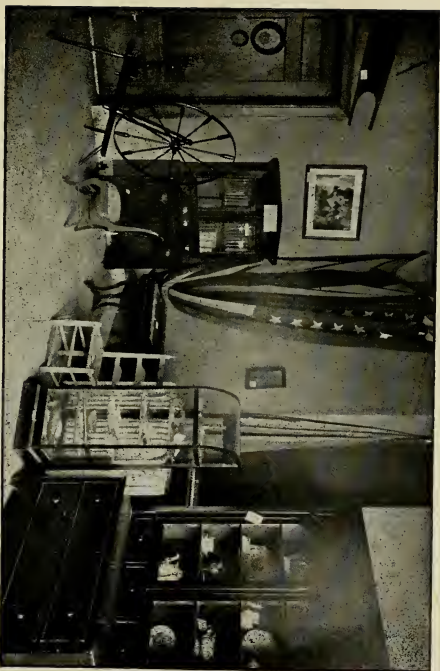
Byington Chapter No. 177, Order Eastern Star, was instituted December 28, 1896, and received its charter May 14, 1896.

The present officers are as follows: Mrs. Jennie Pitts, Worthy Matron; Ben J. Hughes, Worthy Patron; Sue Brown, Associate Matron; Geneva Curry, Treasurer; Mrs. Ben J. Hedges, Secretary; Mrs. Asa Hoge, Conductress; Kate Beeler, Associate Conductress; Mrs. Ida L. Kaufmann, Chaplain; Bettie Cleavinger, Ada; Evelyn Kihm, Ruth; Elizabeth Franks, Esther; Blanch Carr, Martha; Virginia Meyer, Electa; Grace Fisher, Warder; Anna Cramm, Marshall; Opal Donagan, Organist; Joseph Chalmers, Sentinel. Number of members February 12, 1921, 272.

Azor Grotto No. 72, M. O. V. P. E. R., was organized January 6, 1916, with the following officers: George Pulsifer, Monarch; Sam Nirdlinger, Master C.; Joseph F. Seymour, Marshal; John McFarland, Treasurer; George Leak, Secretary.

The present officers are as follows: Eugene S. Davidson, Monarch; Henry Kaufmann, Master C.; Gustave Nitsche, Marshal; James E. Snyder, Treasurer; George Leake, Secretary. Present membership is 216.

Ivanhoe Lodge No 14, Knights of Pythias, was instituted December 1, 1873, with the following officers: L. M. Goddard, C. C.; T. J. Darling, V. C.; W. F. Porter, Prelate; J. L. Vickers, M. E.; W. E. Robinson, M. of E.; John R. Creighton, K. of R. and S.



D. A. R. ROOM IN LEAVENWORTH COUNTY COURT HOUSE

The present officers are: E. W. Jennings, C. C.; O. L. Wiltsey, V. C.; J. F. Casey, Prelate; D. I. Atkinson, M. of W.; W. L. Thomas, K. of R. & S.; George R. Bleakley, M. of F.; Sig Anderson, M. of E.; J. A. Downum, M. at A.; F. M. Denny, I. G.; R. C. Thornton, O. G.; Trustees, J. C. Franks, F. M. Denny, F. W. Bartlett. There are 150 members at present. Meetings are held every Monday night at the southeast corner of Sixth and Shawnee.

Concordia Lodge No. 8, K. of P., was organized December 4, 1872, with the following officers: August Thanheldt, P. C.; John Trump, V. C.; August Geveke, Prelate; E. F. Haberin, K. of R.; J. C. Dickelmann, M. of F.; Charles Engstrom, M. of E.; George Linck, M. A.; Henry Berine I. G.; H. J. Caniff, G. C.; J. A. Bliss, G. K. of R. S.

Far West Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 14, 1859, with the following as charter members: J. B. Davis, Phillip Koehler, N. W. Cox, C. A. Logan, Thomas Plowman, Charles Monday. In 1882 it had 101 members.

Mechanics Lodge No. 89, I. O. O. F., was organized October 8, 1872, with the following charter members: G. A. Davis, John Shoemaker, J. Burnham, J. R. Duncan, George Byron, J. E. Varney, R. A. Saunders, J. L. Duncan and C. H. White. It had a membership in 1882 of 142.

Allemania Lodge No. 123, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 27, 1875, with the following charter members: Charles Chienke, Christian Hoffman, Peter Bubb, And. Dreschel, August Benz, Henry Schiermayer, Charles Conrad, Jacob Rodenhaus, Joseph Walter, Henry Brueggen, William Graisky, Dom. Wissler, Charles Paeper, William Hermance, Fred Wochner, H. C. Mohr, N. Hieb, Charles Ackenhausen, Karl Kempire, G. F. Zeitz, August Schanze, Chris. Kantner, August Streibich, C. F. Cremer, W. Stech, Julius Meincke, Joseph Woolman, William Schroeder, Charles Fees, Jac. Elsasser, G. M. Young, Joseph Bergmann, W. G. Hesse, John Grund. It had a membership in 1882 of 75.

Schiller Encampment No. 2, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 20, 1866, with the following charter members: Phillip Koehler, William Schroeder, Charles Diebrich, Charles Besser, George Walter, Michael Hoffman, Gottlieb Geiger. It had a membership in 1882 of 50 members.

Metropolitan Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 11, 1867.

The Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 9, 1866, in Leavenworth, and its headquarters have been there ever since, its three Grand Scribes each serving till his death: Samuel F. Burdette, Ed. T.

Rees and Lewis T. Rees. The present incumbent, A. M. Bain has been Grand Scribe since 1910.

Tonganoxie Lodge No. 390, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 17, 1891, with charter members: J. W. Reno, W. W. Reno, R. H. Southard, J. L. Shaffer, H. Cronemeyer, M. W. Hadley, J. Coolidge. Its first officers were: R. H. Southard, N. G.; J. W. Reno, V. G.; W. W. Reno, Secretary, and James Coolidge, Treasurer. Its present officers are: Vin. Needham, N. G.; James Skaggs, V. G.; George Cline, Secretary, and John Rumsey, Treasurer.

Lansing Lodge No. 449, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 24, 1894, with charter members: C. L. Cherrie, S. W. Furnas, M. A. Burdick, C. D. Jones, J. R. Wilson, E. W. Prather and W. R. Knisley. Its first officers were: C. L. Cherrie, N. G.; J. R. Wilson, V. G.; G. W. Thomas, Secretary; W. R. Knisley, Treasurer. Its present officers are: O. M. Spenser, N. G.; C. H. Walker, V. G.; C. L. Cherrie, Secretary; W. A. Hannon, Treasurer.

Linwood Lodge No. 607, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 15, 1907, with twenty-eight charter members. Its first officers were: Thomas P. Frederick, N. G.; Theodore Meinke, V. G.; Harry Coons, Secretary; and Francis Frederick, Treasurer. Its present officers are: A. H. Engle, N. G.; F. W. Attebery, V. G.; Ed. Brown, Secretary; and T. P. Frederick, Treasurer.

Easton Lodge No. 662, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 25, 1916, with twenty-eight charter members. Its first officers were: William A. Evans, N. G.; Henry Goff, V. G.; Christian Sass, Secretary; and Charles O. Trower, Treasurer. Its present officers are: William L. Partridge, N. G.; William R. Taylor, V. G.; Lloyd Coberly, Secretary; and Dean G. Erhart, Treasurer. Its membership is 68.

No. 367, *Modern Woodman of America* was the first Woodman Lodge organized in Leavenworth County. It is located at Leavenworth and the following are the officers: A. C. Dengler, Consul; W. W. Trew, Adviser; Frank Ohlhausen, Clerk; Fred Lutgens, Banker; J. M. Murphy, Escort; L. Miller, Watchman; R. C. Powers, Sentry; W. E. Ferry, L. Weingarth, P. J. Feidler, Trustees.

Live Oak Camp No. 3322, *Modern Woodman of America*, was organized October 30, 1895. The first officers were: J. J. Hartnett, Consul; Henry Dolde, Banker; Frank O'Kane, Clerk. Present officers are: Julius Textor, Consul; Carl Hunnius, Banker; Joseph Schuelle, Clerk. Present membership, 252. Thirty-nine claims have been paid, amounting to \$72,000, since the lodge was organized.

Other Lodges of Modern Woodman of America are as follows:

Camps	Place	Clerk	Camps	Place	Clerk
6812	—Basehor	-----F. A. Hein	1181	—Lansing	-----W. R. Davis
3500	—Boling	-----W. Klinkenberg	561	—Linwood	-----T. W. Martin
3693	—Easton	-----W. P. Hall	3634	—Lowemont	---John W. Roach
3581	—Fairmount	---E. A. Seegert	2310	—Tonganoxie	---J. C. Rumsey
3608	—Kickapoo	---W. E. Oliphant			

Easton Lodge No. 45, A. F. & A. M., was organized December 20, 1864, with the following charter members: Robert A. Kelsey, E. K. Adamson, T. Donohue and William Kelsey. The first officers were Robert A. Kelsey, W. M.; E. K. Adamson, S. W.; William Kelsey, J. W. For many years the lodge was held over the store building known as McGee Bros. The lodge owned the upper story of the building. In 1915 the lodge bought the building they now occupy and moved into it. The upper story is used for a lodge room and the lower story for a confectionery and a store. There is now a membership of ----. Meetings are Saturdays on or before the Full Moon.

The following are the present officers: Christian Sass, W. M.; Walter Borden, S. W.; Ed. Searles, J. W.; Lloyd Coberly, S. D.; Lee Sass, J. D.; William Taylor, S. S.; Grover Fevurly, J. S.; Henry Gray, Tyler; Tom Adamson, Secretary; Dean Erhart, Treasurer.

The Easton Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star No. 274 was chartered May 11, 1905, with the following charter members Anna Adams, Ella Jones, Nellie Kelsey, Maggie Kelsey, Florence Kelsey, Mattie Kelsey, Jessie Mitchell, May Oliphant, Norah Potter, Elva Smith, W. A. Adams, Joseph P. Hall, Charles Jones, John Kelsey, James B. Kelsey, Chris Saas, Fred Thornburg, James L. Oliphant, Oscar Potter, James Wilburn.

Germania Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., was organized July 24, 1859, with the following charter members: F. W. Wood, C. A. Shinke, Christian Beck, Phillip Kaler, and W. Itz. It had a membership in 1882 of 103 members.

Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., was organized March 9, 1855, with the following charter members: Christian Beck, J. H. Blanchard, Ryland Jones, John Shirley, W. A. Thompson and Samuel C. Weller. It had a membership of 1882 of 118 members. There are now 210 members.

All the Odd Fellow lodges were consolidated into one lodge under the name of Leavenworth Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., in 1920. They owned the

building at the southeast corner of Sixth and Shawnee street, but sold it to James C. Davis in 1920.

The following are the present officers: John H. Dickey, N. G.; George C. True, Secretary; Edward Butt, Financial Secretary; John Keets, Deputy Grand Master; E. C. Dresser; Trustees, J. B. Howell, Edward Butt and Ike Swartz.

Leavenworth No. 22, K. of P., was installed August 24, 1878, with the following officers: J. W. Wheeler, P. C.; McCown Hunt, C. C.; L. E. Wicks, V. C.; S. Simmons, P.; R. B. Cleghorn, M. of E.; Joseph McDonald, M. of F.; E. T. Rees, K. of R. & S.; T. W. Thomas, M. at A.; W. P. Doerson, I. G.; W. D. Skinner, O. G. This lodge has surrendered its charter and no longer exists.

Tonganoxie Lodge No. 125, K. of P., was organized May 2, 1885, with the following charter members: A. M. Thistlewaite, John B. Moore, J. W. Ratliff, William G. Singley, R. W. Myers, J. S. Grist, N. M. Grist, Frank F. Stone, Charles Tholen, Jonathan Knight, William J. Carter, James M. Phenicie, B. C. Stringfellow, R. F. Slaughter, Sr. Charles F. Milette is the present K. of R. & S.

Graham Chapter No. 395, Eastern Star, was organized at Lansing early in 1916. It was named after Mrs. Julia Graham who was at the time a member of the Leavenworth chapter and desired to have one located at Lansing, her home. Through her efforts a dispensation was granted February 29, 1916. May 20, 1916, the Grand Matron appointed Past Grand Matron Katharine S. Hughes to install the new officers and they were duly installed June 8, 1916.

Rachel Chapter O. E. S., Linwood, was organized in 1896. The seal, records and all the paraphernalia were destroyed in the flood of 1903. Afterwards it was reorganized and received a duplicate charter. It was named after Rachel Passon of Lawrence, Kansas. The chapter was called Martha Washington till the charter was received. They have 65 members.

Rinda Chapter O. E. S., Tonganoxie, was organized at Tonganoxie in December, 1899. Members from Ada Chapter of Lawrence instituted the chapter. It was named Rinda after Rinda Chesney, Grand Secretary at the time. In the following March they received their charter. There are 120 members.

Army Chapter No. 339, O. E. S., Ft. Leavenworth, was organized May 10, 1910. It worked under dispensation till March 31, 1911. On May 11, 1911, a charter was received. The name "Maple Leaf" was originally used and afterwards changed to the present name.

The following were the first officers: Hulda C. Church, W. M.; Martin W. Rose, W. P.; Charlotte Parish, Associate M.; Ruth D. Timmons, Secretary; Sadie V. Smith, Treasurer; Laura M. Corbett, Cond.; Mary A. Rose, Asso. Cond.; Ethel Brown, Adah; Clara Kalb, Ruth; Helen Unthank, Esther; Grace Weikamp, Martha; Lena Nodsle, Electa; L. V. Smith, Warder; W. A. Weikamp, Sent.; Charles S. Timmons, Marshal; Albert Kalb, Chap.; John L. Corbett, Organist.

The chapter holds its meetings in the hall of Hancock Lodge No. 311.

The Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion was organized in March, 1920. It is an outgrowth of the World War. It comprises mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of those who were in the World War. These noble women are helping the boys who were in the great struggle as best they can in time of peace. The hospital needs are being looked after wherever they may be found.

The Leavenworth Unit of the Byron H. Mehl Post have pledged support to those in the National Military Home. Visitations are made once a month. Fruits, flowers and reading material are furnished. The following are the officers of the Leavenworth Unit: - Mrs. Sherman Medill, president; Mrs. Grace Fisher Potter, secretary; Mrs. George Pulsifer, vice-president; Mrs. May S. Coleman, treasurer; Mrs. Frank Ricketson, auditor.

The Tonganoxie Auxiliary of Lester E. Hamil Post was organized in March, 1921, and the following are officers: Mrs. J. L. Johnson, president; Miss Thekla Farrell, vice-president; Mrs. B. A. C. Williams, secretary; Miss Maude Dessery, treasurer; Miss Izola Farrell, auditor.

Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs.—To Mrs. C. H. Cushing, of Leavenworth, and Mrs. May Tenny Gray, of Wyandotte, Kansas, is due the honor of founding of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs.

On May 19, 1881, by invitation of Mrs. C. H. Cushing, of Leavenworth, a meeting was held. Ladies from Topeka, Atchison, Lawrence, Wyandotte, and Kansas City, Kansas, were in attendance. In all over one hundred ladies responded to Mrs. Cushing's invitations and all met in the parlors of the "Home of the Friendless". Mrs. Cushing acted as chairman of the meeting. Permanent officers were elected. The following were elected as the first officers: President, Mrs. Mary F. Gray, Wyandotte; Mrs. N. C. McFarland, Secretary, Topeka; Treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Brace, Leavenworth; Committee of Constitution and By-Laws, Mesdames Cushing, Hopkins, Scott, Brace, Leeper and Monroe. This organization was known as the Social Science Club. It was known for twelve years by

this name. On May 3, 1895, the name of the organization was changed to that of the Kansas State Social Science Federation. It was not until 1903 that the name was changed to that of the Kansas Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. R. R. Bittman, of Independence, Kansas, is at the present time president of the Federation. Mrs. Sherman Medill, of Leavenworth, is president of the First District of the Federation.

Through the efforts of the organization industrial training was introduced in the Beloit School for Girls and Manual Training in the public schools. A traveling arm gallery was started which was a success from the first. A Scholarship Loan Fund feature has been added to the Federation by which girls finishing high school may borrow three hundred dollars with which to finish their education, paying the money back after they have secured positions and are earning money. A continuous campaign in the interest of education in general has ever been waged by the Federation.

At the present time the following Leavenworth County Clubs have been federated: Leavenworth Art League, Catholic Literary Club, Lowell Club, Glenwood Community Club, Lansing Community Club, Leavenworth County Rural Life, Easton Improvement Club, Basehor Merry Matrons, Kickapoo Woman's Club, Boling Community Club, Tonganoxie Civic League, and Tonganoxie Reading Club.

The Leavenworth County Chautauqua Association was organized in 1913 with the following officers: Otto Wulfenkuhler, president; Otto Rotherberger, secretary; Amos Wilson, treasurer; Rev. T. W. Harding, platform manager.

Feeling the need of a better organization the citizens of Leavenworth City and County obtained a charter in 1917 with eighty stockholders. A set of by-laws were drawn up making the first Monday in October every year the date of the regular meeting. The corporation is not one for profit but for the purpose of securing a high class of educational entertainments for the community. The programs were first given in the grand stand of the old fair grounds, now the Shrine Park. The place was later changed to the Court House Grounds just north of the building, in a large tent. The program for the year 1921 will be given in the Sales Pavilion at Seventh and Delaware. The programs have been given under the auspices of Redpath-Horner Chautauqua and the contract calls for \$1,500 for the year 1921.

The following are the officers and board of directors: Board of directors: Otto Wulfenkuhler, Clarence McGuire, J. W. Wright, F. R. Beery, H. C. Feller, J. A. Searcy, C. H. Wentworth, A. J. Reno. Officers: Clarence McGuire, president; C. H. Wentworth, first vice-president; F. R. Beery, second vice-president; F. M. Potter, treasurer; Jesse A. Hall, secretary.

Yeomen.—Sunflower Homestead No. 1393, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, was organized in Leavenworth, Kansas, March 29, 1906, by District Managers West and West with fourteen members. The first officers were as follows: Honorable Foreman, J. A. Downum; Master of Ceremonies, E. E. Lanhan; Correspondent, Etta V. Downum; Master of Accounts, Kate Harr; Chaplain, Mary Ludwig; Overseer, Charles Powell; Watchman, Frank Wormer; Sentinel, D. P. Chapman; Guard, Alva Adams; Lady Rowena, Katherine Drowns; Lady Rebecca, Katie A. Chapman.

The present officers of the organization are as follows: Honorable Foreman, J. F. Casey; Master of Ceremonies, Thomas I. Fowler; Correspondent, Etta V. Downum; Master of Accounts, Dr. A. R. Adams; Chaplain, Lillian Fowler; Overseer, Roy E. Wells; Watchman, James Connelly; Sentinel, Herman Levene; Guard, Earl Downing; Lady Rowena, Jennie Biltz; Lady Rebecca, Addie Ramey, and Musician, Myrtle Ledman.

J. A. Downum is first district manager of the organization and has held the position for a number of years. Etta V. Downum has served continuously as correspondent since the organization of the lodge. This organization has a membership at the present time of about 600.

Knights of Columbus.—Leavenworth Council No. 900 of the Knights of Columbus was organized and instituted in the city of Leavenworth, May 30, 1904. A constitution and by-laws was adopted October 10, 1904. The following were the charter members of the local organization at the time of its institution in Leavenworth: Frank X. Aaron, Ed. R. Bannon, J. J. Brown, Frank E. Carroll, Frank J. Dougherty, Edward T. Dicks, James H. DeCoursey, Jacob L. Everhardy, Charles M. Fenning; Simon Flynn, Arnold Frana, T. H. Hannon, Anton Hartwig, Joseph D. Hurley, Frank J. Hurley, Michael P. Kearney, Charles M. Mullen, James McAuliffe, W. G. McLaughlin, John McLaughlin, M. J. McDonald, John McGuire, Peter W. Nichola, William A. O'Kane, John J. Roche, Leo J. Roche, R. F. Thayer, Joseph F. Wallace, J. P. Wallace, F. J. Wincheck, A. J. Wohlfrom, J. F. Wohlfrom, Thomas E. Walsh, Simon Collins, Edward Carroll, George M. Christ, Jr., M. J. Cunningham, A. E. Dempsey, L. A. Dougherty,

Thomas E. Dougherty, E. E. DeCoursey, Rev. I. Eliselade, James H. Foley, Rev. R. B. Groener, John J. Glynn, John J. Hartnett, William A. Hannon, McCown Hunt, John Hannon, Thomas Jones, Rev. T. H. Kinsella, W. F. Koel, Aloysius Meyers, M. B. Murray, Stance Meyers, William K. Miller, M. S. McCarthy, Rev. Francis M. Orr, John J. O'Donnell, Patrick O'Brien, Patrick F. Roche, W. B. Reilly, William B. Shaughnessy, and W. E. Thomas.

The first officers chosen for the organization were as follows: Grand Knight, J. D. Hurley; Deputy Grand Knight, J. J. Brown; Chancellor, Dr. M. S. McCarthy; Recorder, James McAuliffe; Financial Secretary, Ed. R. Bannon; Treasurer, Frank E. Carroll; Lecturer, John J. Hartnett; Advocate, A. E. Dempsey; Warden A. J. Wohlfrom; Inside Guard, Arnold Frana; Outside Guard, Charles M. Fanning; Chaplain, Rev. Francis M. Orr; Medical Examiner, Dr. Joseph F. Wallace; Trustees, McCown Hunt, Edward Carroll and John J. Roche.

The present officers of the organization are as follows: Grand Knight, T. J. Cahill; Deputy Grand Knight, J. J. O'Connell, Jr.; Chancellor, George Collins; Recorder, Raymond Thayer; Financial Secretary, J. P. Wallace; Treasurer, Edward Keane; Lecturer, Edward Van Grino; Advocate, John T. O'Keefe; Warden, Thomas L. Medill; Inside Guard, Joseph Hurley, Jr.; Outside Guard, George O'Donnell; Chaplain, Rev. B. S. Kelly; Medical Examiner, Dr. J. L. Everhardy, and Trustees, A. F. Miller, A. E. Becker, and J. C. Reick.

CHAPTER XIV

NATIONAL AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME—UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY—STATE PENITENTIARY.

The National Military Home.—By Act of Congress March 3, 1865, the National Military and Naval Asylum for disabled officers and men of voluntary forces was established. It was located at Dayton, Ohio. Since then branches have been established at various places over the country. A movement was started in Leavenworth to secure a branch of the home. S. F. Neely, ex-Gov. George T. Anthony, Gen. Chas. W. Blair and Hon. Alexander Caldwell were the prime movers. A meeting was called at which the following committee was chosen: J. B. Johnson, Maj. W. B. Shockley, Thomas Ryan, Charles W. Blair, George T. Anthony and S. F. Neely. This committee met with the Congressional representative at the various places viewed and examined. Five states were after the prize. Iowa offered \$50,000 and Kansas delegation \$50,000 and a section of land. After careful deliberation the present site overlooking the Missouri River was chosen. The Leavenworth branch was established by Act of Congress March 7, 1877. The first disabled soldier was admitted September 1, 1885. Fifteen years later there were 4,000 veterans in the home. Nearly all of these were Civil War veterans but in the early '90s there were some from the Mexican War. Beginning a few years after the Spanish-American War a few veterans from this war began to enter the home. At present a large number of the World War soldiers are entering. So that the members now enrolled may be classified as follows: Civil War, 1,811; Spanish-American War, 354; World War, 133; Mexican Border War, 1; total number enrolled April 15, 1921, 2,299; total enrolled since beginning of the home till June 30, 1920, 40,080.

There are some sixteen or more barracks, a large hospital, a hospital for epileptics, a general mess hall, a library, administration building, a theatre, a chapel, greenhouse, power plant, several fine residences for the officials and other buildings. There is a fine lake to the south of the hospital, at the east edge of which stands a band stand. Here the Soldiers Home band plays during the summer months on Sunday afternoons. A band stand also is located in front of the mess hall. A cannon is placed near by and is fired every evening at sundown and during the lowering of the flag. A more beautiful place for a soldiers' home probably could not be found in this section of the United States. The governors of the home to the present time are as follows: Col. Andrew J. Smith, Col. J. G. Rowland, Col. S. G. Cooke.

United States Penitentiary.—June 10, 1898, Congress set aside 700 acres adjoining Leavenworth City for a site for a prison. Work was begun on the present penitentiary during this year. Prison labor was used in the construction of the walls and buildings. From 1895 to 1906 the penitentiary occupied the military prison at the fort. In 1906 the United States Penitentiary was moved to the present site. It is inclosed by a wall about thirty feet high, built of stone. The west wing cell house is under construction at the present time. The entrance to the prison is on the south. A fine lawn extends to Metropolitan Avenue, and is planted in shade trees and sodded in blue grass. The warden's residence is located on the east side of the east driveway and the deputy warden's residence is located on the west side of the west driveway. Band concerts are held on the lawn in the summer time and the music is furnished by a band composed of prisoners. A small railway leads from the prison to the hills on the west, over which stone is hauled from the quarry.

The prisoners are employed at various occupations inside, such as carpentering, blacksmithing, stone cutting, brick making, building and many other trades. Strict discipline is maintained within, although the inmates are allowed many privileges at stated times. Baseball games are played within the inclosure. When the Federal League had a team in Kansas City an exhibition game was played between the Kansas City team and a picked team from the prison and it proved to be an interesting game, although the Kansas City team won by a handsome score. Many amusements are provided for the inmates. Picture shows are given in the chapel at times. The writer recently attended an entertainment in the chapel given by members of the prison. Among the numbers on the

program was a boxing exhibition between Jack Johnson, a former heavy-weight champion pugilist, and three other members.

A school is maintained and is in charge of the chaplain. The Rev. Harmon Allen is the present chaplain.

A prison cemetery is located to the west of the institution at the foot of the hills and here are buried those who died while in prison and not taken in charge by relatives.

The penitentiary was first in charge of Warden French. In 1895 R. W. McClaghery became the warden and held this position till 1913, when Thomas W. Morgan became the warden. In 1919 A. B. Anderson was chosen warden and holds the position at the present time.

State Penitentiary.—The first move toward establishing a penitentiary was February 11, 1858. A commission was appointed and the next year John Ritchey, E. B. Prentiss and Fielding Johnson were selected commissioners to erect and maintain a prison for Kansas. They were given power to select a tract of land on which were good building stone and erect temporary buildings for prisoners and officers. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of a prison building adequate for twenty years. No action was taken immediately and the prisoners were kept in an inclosure at Lecompton and at the various county jails. Later they were kept in the Leavenworth County jail.

In 1861 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the state prison to be located in Leavenworth County. Governor Robinson appointed M. S. Adams, C. S. Lambdin and Charles Starne commissioners as required by law. In the fall of 1861 the commissioners selected the present site for the prison. The land was purchased from Mr. Whitney for \$600 and the deed was executed November 25, 1861. No appropriation had been made for locating the prison so the total sum to be met by the Legislature was given by the commissioners in their report as follows:

Expenses of the penitentiary for 1862	\$4,271.29
Land for site with one year's interest	660.00
Expenses of locating same and service of commissioners	305.75
Total	\$5,237.04

The commissioners also recommended the employment of convicts in the construction of the prison and pointed out that the judgment of the courts was that they should be employed at hard labor and that there was no labor they could perform while confined in a jail.

In 1863 the Legislature passed an act for the regulation of the penitentiary and made an appropriation therefor. Under this act William Dunlap, John Wilson and S. S. Ludlum were appointed directors of the penitentiary, the term "commissioners" having been dropped. The directors visited the state prisons in New York, Michigan and Illinois, for the purpose of obtaining views to be embodied in a penitentiary. They found that Joliet, Illinois, the best and this one was followed as a model. The Illinois prison was just nearing completion at the time. Erasmus E. Carr was chosen architect May 22, 1863. He prepared plans on the order of the Joliet prison and they were accepted.

The contract for the construction of the prison was awarded to John McCarthy and Calvin Adams. They began work in the summer of 1864 and put in the foundation of the first wing, known as the north wing. Owing to the conditions in Kansas growing out of the Civil War, work was then stopped for two years.

In 1866 the contract was awarded to Flory and Caldwell for building the penitentiary. The buildings were to be completed on or before October 1, 1867.

Before the building of the Federal Penitentiary, military and Federal prisoners were kept at the State Prison. The Oklahoma prisoners were also kept there for a number of years. The last of these were removed to Oklahoma on January 31, 1909. Until 1909 contracts had been made to furnish convict labor to private employers, but since then no more contracts have been let.

The north wing cell house burned down on election day in November, 1917. It is now being rebuilt and the east wall of the wing is being moved farther east so that more room is added. It is being rebuilt in the most modern style with all the conveniences of up to date cells. The dining hall was built in 1872. Over the dining hall is the chapel, where services are held and entertainments furnished for the prisoners.

Amusements of various kinds are furnished. In summer there is baseball and in winter are picture shows, boxing and wrestling. There is a band which furnishes music inside and also plays at times during good weather in front of the administration building.

There are four departments of industry. The coal mine, twine plant, brick plant and the farm. The state owns a part of Stigers Island in the Missouri River and on this a large amount of farm products are raised.

The State Industrial Farm is located on the prison farm overlooking the Missouri River. It was established in 1918.

The records show that there are confined at the prison and at the industrial farm on February 9, 1921, 1,026 prisoners.

The following wardens have served: J. L. Philbrick, Maj. Henry Hopkins, W. C. Jones, John H. Smith, George H. Case, S. W. Chase, J. B. Lynch, H. S. Landis, J. B. Tomlinson, E. B. Jewett, W. H. Haskell, J. K. Coddington, J. D. Botkin, J. K. Coddington.

CHAPTER XV

THE PRESS

"THE KANSAS HERALD"—"TERRITORIAL REGISTER"—"THE JOURNAL"—"YOUNG AMERICA"—OTHER PIONEER NEWSPAPERS—LATER PUBLICATIONS—THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES—THE LEAVENWORTH POST.

From the very inception of the city of Leavenworth as a city, the newspaper industry has been one of the leading industries. Even before there was a house in the city to shield the presses from the elements, a paper was being published. An account of the publication of this first paper in the city, "The Kansas Herald," will be found elsewhere in this volume in more complete detail. The first publication was under the management of Adams and Osborne and the paper was printed under the shade of a large elm tree that stood near the foot of Cherokee Street and Levee or Water Street. The date of this publication was September 15, 1856. This paper eventually passed into the hands of R. C. Satterlee and several others. When Satterlee was shot and killed by Col. D. R. Anthony, the paper suspended publication. It was later merged with "The Inquirer," a publication of this city in those days but was totally destroyed by a mob in October, 1861.

The next early day newspaper to begin publication in the city was published under the name of the "Territorial Register." It was strongly Free State and came quite early into disrepute in the eyes of the pro-slavery element of the city and territory. It was owned and published by a partnership known as Severe & Delahay. After a few months of existence the office was raided by Kickapoo Rangers and the presses and type were thrown in the Missouri River.

Another early day paper was published under the name of "The Journal." Col. S. S. Goode was the first editor of this publication. It

was an evening paper and owing to the bitterness displayed toward its publication by the "Herald" interests, it was forced to quit publication within a short time.

A paper named "Young America" was published for a short time by George W. McLane. It had a tendency to be Free State and consequently met with considerable resistance at the time of its publication. McLane was registered on the attorney roll of the city of Leavenworth but there is no record of his ever practicing law here. He was the auctioneer at the sale of the first town lots sold in the city of Leavenworth, October 9, 1854. McLane left the city during the middle '60s and never afterward returned. His paper, "Young America," was published but a short time and was finally merged with the "Daily Ledger."

The "Daily Ledger" was the first daily paper to begin publication in the city of Leavenworth, in fact it was the first daily paper published west of the Mississippi River at the time of its beginning publication, September 1, 1857. Conditions at that time were not favorable to the publication of a daily paper and the "Ledger" was forced to suspend publication in 1859.

"The Weekly Times," one of the foremost of the early day publications, began publication in the summer of 1857. The first editor of this paper was Judge Robert Crozier, who for years held the position of judge of the District Court here. The "Times" was at first owned by a stock company. Eventually this paper began a daily publication, the first daily being issued February 15, 1858. The ownership finally passed into the hands of the late Col. D. R. Anthony, who published it until his death, when it passed into the hands of D. R. Anthony, Jr., his son, the present owner. For years this paper has ranked among the foremost of its kind, occupying one of the strongest positions in the newspaper business in the Middle West. The paper since it came in the hands of the Anthonys has always been strongly Republican in policy and politics.

A paper named the "Kansas Zeitung" was started in the city of Leavenworth during the year 1858 by Dr. Kopph. This was the first German paper to be published in this city. In 1869 another German paper was published by Major Haberlein under the name of the "Frie Presse." This paper was published by Major Haberlein for a number of years until his death, when the publication of it was taken up by his son.

"The Conservative," one of the foremost of early day Leavenworth papers, was started by D. W. Wilder, who was also editor of the publica-

tion. Wilder continued the publication of the "Conservative" for some time, eventually selling out his interests to Col. D. R. Anthony. About this time Anthony also bought out a stock company's interests in the publication known as the "Evening Bulletin," a Republican organ as well as "The Conservative." Another publication known as the "Leavenworth Commercial," which was published about this time by Prescott and Hume, also passed into the hands of Col. Anthony. A paper that had been published for a short time by J. C. Clark & Co., known as the "Evening Call," suspended publication when the owners became interested in the publication of the "Leavenworth Commercial," which as aforementioned later passed into the hands of Col. D. R. Anthony.

Another early day paper that lived but a short time was published by Emory & Co. and was known as the "Daily Appeal."

Among other papers that began publication in this city and met with indifferent success were the "Home Record," "The Daily Public Press," "The Evening Commercial," "The Kansas Farmer," "The Cosmopolitan," "The Evening Ledger," "The Daily Standard," "The Daily Evening Press," "The Chronicle," "The Labor Review," "The Kansas Churchman," "The Advertiser," "Western Life," "Leavenworth Post" and "Leavenworth Times."

The "Home Record" was a small publication published in the city here for a number of years in the interest of the "Home of the Friendless." It was a monthly journal and has long since suspended publication.

"The Daily Public Press" was a daily publication under the management of F. J. Wendell and under the editorship of Dr. H. B. Horn. It was published but a short time when it suspended publication.

H. Miles Moore, one of the pioneer citizens of the city Leavenworth, was the editor of a publication for a short time known as the "Evening Commercial." The publication was Democratic in politics and was forced after a short time to suspend publication due to the lack of financial success.

On October 17, 1877, Frank Hall and J. W. Remington began the publication of an evening paper known as the "Evening Ledger," Being Democratic in politics it soon went the route of all early day Democratic papers.

The "Kansas Farmer" was published here but a short time. It was under the editorship of George T. Anthony, who afterward was elected governor of the State of Kansas.

One of the strongest adventures in the way of a Democratic newspaper in the city of Leavenworth was began here in 1870, when a publication known as the "Daily Standard" was begun. This publication was under the managership of Frank T. Lynch and the editorship of ex-Senator Ross. It was owned by a syndicate of leading Democrats of this city. After fighting the fight of a Democratic paper against heavy odds for about twelve years it was finally consolidated with the "Daily Evening Press" and was issued as a morning paper. After this consolidation Lynch became part owner and editor. Upon his death the paper was gotten control of by Col. Anthony, who published it for a time as an evening paper. Not succeeding in this, the publication was suspended.

"The Chronicle" was another Leavenworth paper owned and controlled by a syndicate of Leavenworth men. It was under the editorship of R. M. Ruggles and quickly became one of the leading publications of this city. The majority of the stock in the concern, however, eventually found its way into Col. Anthony's hands and when the publication became involved to some extent, publication was suspended.

"The German Tribune" was a weekly publication for years published in this city. It was originally owned and published by Capt. Metcham and enjoyed a very successful business under the captain and Sig Kuraner, into whose hands it eventually passed. Publication was suspended several years ago.

In 1902 George Davis started a publication known as the "Labor Review." For a number of years it was under the editorship of J. F. O'Conner. It was and still is devoted exclusively to the cause of labor.

"The Advertiser" was another newspaper adventure entered into by Capt. Metcham, the first editor of the "German Tribune." Shortly after its publication began it was purchased by Fred Jameson, who changed its name to the "Western Life." Under the editorship of Jameson the "Western Life" grew rapidly in favor with the people of this city and county. The outgrowth of this publication was the "Leavenworth Post," a publication originally owned and controlled by Fred Jameson and Albert T. Reid. The "Leavenworth Post," Leavenworth's evening paper at this time, is owned and controlled by a stock company. Wallace F. Hovey is at the present time editor and manager of the publication. It enjoys a large circulation and stands well in rank with other evening papers in the state.

"The Leavenworth Times," Leavenworth's morning paper of today, ranks among the leading morning papers of the state. It is owned and controlled by Congressman D. R. Anthony, Jr., and is one of the oldest and most stable of local publications. It enjoys a very large circulation and in politics has always been found to be one hundred per cent Republican. James M. Mickey has for a number of years past been associated with the publication of "The Times" in the capacity of associate editor, while W. I. Biddle has acted as city editor of the publication.

A paper that should have been classified with the early day publications of Leavenworth County, that while it was only published for a short length of time contributed materially to the keeping of all things pertaining to the slavery question in an uproar, was the "Kansas Pioneer."

The "Pioneer" was published at Kickapoo, Kansas, one of the bitterest rivals of the city of Leavenworth as well as Fort Leavenworth. The first edition of the paper came out during the month of November, 1854. A. B. Hazzard was for a while the sole owner, manager and editor of the publication, which was radically pro-slavery. For a while a party named Sexton associated himself with Sexton in the publication of the "Pioneer." When it became evident to the editors that the fight of Kickapoo for the county seat of Leavenworth was hopelessly lost and that Kickapoo City was destined to a certain death, the publication of the "Pioneer" was abandoned.

Among other papers now published in the county of Leavenworth is the "Easton Transcript" and the "Tonganoxie Mirror." Both are weeklies and enjoy a large circulation as well as remunerative patronage in the way of advertising. The "Easton Transcript" is published in the city of Easton, in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas. At the present time Robert Stafford is the owner and editor. The "Transcript" is practically the outgrowth of an early day Easton publication known as the "Light of Liberty" and later as the "Easton Light." The first publication of the "Light" was dated July 26, 1895, and the original owners and editors were M. L. and K. Lockwood.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL PROFESSION

FIRST PHYSICIANS CAME WITH THE ARMY—FIRST ON THE TOWNSITE—EARLY PHYSICIANS—KICKAPOO—OTHER SMALL TOWNS—PROMINENT DOCTORS—SANITARY COMMISSION ESTABLISHED—U. S. MILITARY HOSPITAL—OTHER HOSPITALS—"MEDICAL HERALD"—PRESENT DAY PHYSICIANS.

The medical profession of Leavenworth County has a longer span of activity than any other of the learned professions. The physician came with the troops located at Cantonment Leavenworth, now Fort Leavenworth, in 1827. The first medical officer there was Assistant Surgeon Clement A. Finlay, according to the information given by Maj. Howard McC. Snyder, Medical Corps, United States Army, now post surgeon of Fort Leavenworth. The physician has been active at the post in an unbroken line of succession from 1827 to the present day. In 1854, when Leavenworth City and Kickapoo were founded, Dr. G. Magruder and Dr. Samuel Phillips were on duty at Fort Leavenworth. The first physician of the new townsite of Leavenworth was Dr. Charles Leib, who had an office in the "Big Tent" north of the elm tree at Levee and Cherokee Street. Five physicians were included in the original Town Company. Among them were Drs. Magruder, Samuel Philips and S. F. Few. The latter was for a long time city physician in after years. Other early physicians in Leavenworth were Drs. Dyer, W. S. Catterson, Levi Houston, John Harvey Day, S. F. Norton, James Davis, J. M. Bodine and Tiffin Sinks.

Dr. H. B. Callahan located here in 1856, and after a temporary absence in Platte City, relocated in 1866. He died in his office in 1896. The wonderful growth of Leavenworth spread afar and attracted the following physicians, who permanently settled here in the years mentioned: Drs. M. S. Thomas, 1856; T. J. Weed, 1857; J. L. Weaver, 1859;

S. W. Jones, 1859; Margaret Burdell, 1861; John McCormick, 1862; A. C. Van Duyn, 1865; J. W. Brock, 1865; W. B. Carpenter, 1866; J. J. Edie, 1869, and S. F. Neely, 1869.

The activity of these physicians is still remembered by many of the present adult population of Leavenworth. When they became older their work was continued by such men as Drs. D. W. Thomas, B. E. Fryer, L. K. Hunter, W. J. Van Eman, J. A. Lane, W. W. Walter, W. R. Van Tuyl, D. R. Phillips and R. F. Slaughter. From the foregoing, who have long since ceased their labors, the present medical profession of Leavenworth County has inherited a reputation of eminent skill and ability. They are grateful to them for their heritage. They hold them aloft in their own esteem, respect and veneration. In cherishing the memory of their success, sacrifices and arduous work for humanity, the Medical Association of today is sensible of its duties to them and are resolved to uphold their high ideals in promoting the progress of medical and surgical science.

Kickapoo, while it was contending with Leavenworth for supremacy, numbered among its population Drs. D. A. Crane, H. B. C. Harris, Brownfield and Hathaway. Dr. T. H. Hathaway came in 1878. As the rural portion of the county was settled by the pioneers smaller towns also grew up. Dr. T. G. V. Boling located in High Prairie Township in 1865. He was a member of the Legislature for a number of years. He was joined later in 1876 by Dr. James Hutchison. Dr. William B. Wood came to the Springdale settlement in 1855 as a youth, and after graduation in 1875 practiced there. Dr. J. W. Warring has been in active practice at Linwood since 1873. Dr. W. J. Van Eman started his professional career at Tonganoxie in 1879 and moved to Leavenworth in 1881. He died an untimely death from blood poison in 1901. Dr. R. F. Slaughter, of Tonganoxie, who died in March, 1921, dated back to 1873. Dr. T. C. Craig has been at Easton since 1866 and is now retired. Lansing has had a number of physicians temporarily located at the Kansas Penitentiary, one of whom was Dr. George F. Neally, who became a permanent resident of Lansing in 1883.

The outstanding historical character of the Leavenworth medical profession is Dr. Samuel Phillips, who was a contract surgeon at Fort Leavenworth before coming to Leavenworth in 1857, where his first office was at the southeast corner of Fifth and Kickapoo streets. In 1855 he volunteered to go to Fort Riley, where cholera was raging and where Maj. E. O. Ogden was constructing new buildings. Dr. Phillips has the

credit of checking the ravages of cholera at that post. On August 3, 1855, fifteen people died, among them Maj. Ogden. Dr. Phillips died October 31, 1919, after serving three generations.

Dr. C. A. Logan was very prominent and successful in Leavenworth until he gave up his practice to become minister to Chili. Prior to that he was a member of the State Legislature. Dr. J. W. Brock succeeded him in Leavenworth, and was active until he died, on November 26, 1900.

Dr. B. E. Fryer was an eminent specialist on the eye and ear. After his retirement from army service he practiced in Kansas City, Missouri, where he recently died, beloved and honored by all.

Col. C. F. Craig, of the Medical Corps at Fort Leavenworth, is an accepted authority of international reputation on serology and malaria. He is a prolific writer and has published several volumes on serology and malaria. He is now on duty at the Army Medical Museum at Washington, District of Columbia.

The United States Sanitary Commission established in Leavenworth in 1861 a general supply depot of sanitary stores for hospitals and armies west of Missouri. From here supplies were forwarded to the far West and all points in Kansas as far south as Fort Scott. Material aid was given to the needy at Westport after Price's raid in October, 1864.

In 1863 the United States Military Hospital was a frame structure on the northeast corner of Third and Seneca streets. Dr. S. B. Davis was the medical officer on duty.

St. John's Hospital was opened in 1864 as a general hospital by the Sisters of Charity. It was enlarged in 1911 to its present capacity of seventy beds.

The City and County Hospital, on Shawnee Street west of Broadway, was in charge of Dr. H. Buckmaster in 1866. The old poor farm was abandoned in 1914, and its inmates transferred to the new County Hospital, which was formerly the Kansas Orphan Asylum, and later the Leavenworth Hospital.

The Homeopathic Free Dispensary was organized January 26, 1866, and was located at 29 Shawnee Street. It was supported by a society of citizens, and furnishes free medical advice and medicines to the poor. It was attended by Dr. Martin Mayer. Office hour: 9 to 10 A. M.

In the early days Leavenworth was the medical center, as well as the commercial metropolis of the West. The Leavenworth Medical and Surgical Association was active from 1862 to 1865, with a membership

including Drs. Levi Houston, C. A. Logan, Tiffin Sinks, J. P. Earickson, George E. Budington, A. Bowlby, O. P. Barbour and others. The Leavenworth Medico-Chirurgical Society was organized April 14, 1865, with Dr. O. P. Barbour president and Dr. W. B. Carpenter, secretary.

Four meetings of the Kansas State Medical Society have been held in Leavenworth. Three Leavenworth physicians have held the office of president of the society. A meeting of the state society will be held whenever the hotel accommodations are adequate.

The Homeopathic Society of Kansas met in Leavenworth on April 14, 1869, with Dr. J. J. Edic as secretary.

"The Medical Herald," a quarterly, appeared June 1, 1867, and was edited by Drs. C. A. Logan and Tiffin Sinks, later by Dr. J. W. Brock.

In 1859 there were in Leavenworth ten drug stores, four midwives and thirty-five physicians; in 1868, ten drug stores, fifteen nurses and forty-one physicians; in 1921 there are thirteen drug stores, thirty nurses and twenty-three physicians.

The county of Leavenworth is more hospitalized than any other in Kansas, and is unique in the entire country in the variety of its hospitals. The capacity of the hospitals is given as follows:

Cushing Hospital	30 beds
Elmwood Hospital	30 beds
Evergreen Hospital	50 beds
St. John's Hospital	70 beds
County Hospital	70 beds
Kansas Prison Hospital	16 beds
Kansas Industrial Farm	10 beds
National Military Home Hospital	525 beds
United States Disciplinary Barracks Hospital	150 beds
United States Prison Hospital	122 beds
United States Post Hospital	150 beds

The names of physicians of Leavenworth County, who are in active practice, together with address and year of graduation, are as follows:

Easton: Clint A. Laffoon	1907
Basehor: James McCully	1915
Jarbalo: Edwin S. Wood	1896
Lansing: S. L. Axford	1902
J T. Faulkner	1903
Leo J. Swann	1908

Leavenworth: Alonzo R. Adams	1904
Wilbur A. Baker	1916
Charles E. Brown	1904
G. Ralph Combs	1902
P. W. Darrah	1898
J. L. Everhardy	1897
C. C. Goddard	1873
Frederic J. Haas	1907
S. N. Jackson	1894
Cyrus D. Lloyd	1898
J. H. Langworthy	1907
Charles J. McGee	1902
S. B. Langworthy	1887
Stewart McKee	1895
J. D. Miller	1898
C. M. Moates	1888
Frank M. Morrow	1905
James W. Risdon	1905
J. E. Skaggs	1915
Andrew J. Smith	1894
H. J. Stacey	1896
D. R. Sterrett	1907
A. L. Suwalsky	1901
C. K. Vaughn	1898
A. F. Yohe	1888
Linwood: H. E. Vannoy	1907
J. W. Warring	1873
Tonganoxie: Walter B. Coe	1896
National Military Home: Surgeon, A. W. Bartel; assistant surgeons, A. S. Stayer, O. A. Menges, F. C. Fuller, E. Raikes, F. S. Yates and A. S. McClain.	
At Fort Leavenworth: Maj. Howard McC. Snyder is post surgeon; Maj. Edgar King, of the Medical Corps, is in charge of the United States Disciplinary Barracks Hospital; Lieut. Col. M. A. W. Shockley is on duty at the Service Schools.	

CHAPTER XVII

THE LEAVENWORTH COUNTY BAR

TERRITORIAL CODE OF PROCEDURE—JUDGES APPOINTED—JUDICIAL DISTRICTS—
FIRST TERRITORIAL COURT AT LEAVENWORTH—ATTORNEYS ADMITTED

It is no more than fitting that in a history of Leavenworth City and County mention should be made of the various members of the county bar. The major portion of these members once famed for their handling of early day legal matters have long since died or removed to other cities. When the Territory of Kansas was established and the Territorial Legislature had met and passed a code of procedure a system of courts was established. Three judges were appointed and each had a certain district over which they presided. The first judge to preside over the district of which Leavenworth County was a part was Samuel D. LeCompte.

The clerk of the court was furnished with an attorney's roll book which each practicing attorney having business before the court was required to sign. Not all of the attorneys who signed the roll were necessarily residents of the city of Leavenworth, as there were some who from time to time came before the local court to transact business who consequently signed.

The first territorial court ever organized in the Territory of Kansas, as well as in the county of Leavenworth, was organized in Leavenworth City, April 16, 1855, and this court met in a room on the south side of Delaware Street between Second and Third streets. S. D. LeCompte presided as judge. His district at that time comprised all of the territory north of the Kansas River and east of the Blue River in the Territory of Kansas.

The names of the attorneys as they appear on the attorney roll in the office of the clerk of the District Court, together with data relative to their enrollment as well as a short sketch of each is as follows:

John A. Halderman, April 19, 1855. One of the first county commissioners of the county of Leavenworth, having been appointed probate judge by the territorial governor of Kansas and ex-officio county commissioner. Mr. Halderman was for a number of years associated in the practice of law with W. S. Stanley under the firm name of Halderman & Stanley. Volunteered his services during the Civil War and was commissioned major. Afterward promoted to rank of brigadier-general. Subsequent to war was appointed United States minister to Siam.

Richard R. Rees is the second name found on the attorney's roll. Mr. Rees came to Leavenworth during the early '50s. He was a member of one of the oldest and most highly respected families of the city. He was elected in 1855 as one of the members of the territorial council. Judge Rees was associated in early days quite strongly with the pro-slavery element of the city and county. After serving in the Legislature he was elected probate judge of Leavenworth County and later as justice of the peace, which offices he held for a number of years successively. Subsequent to this Judge Rees practiced his profession in the city successfully for a number of years.

The name of D. J. Johnson is third found upon the attorney roll. Col. Johnson, as he was sometimes referred to, was a native Georgian. He came to the city of Leavenworth in the fall of the year 1854 and established himself in the practice of law, building up a very lucrative practice. For a time he was associated with James M. Lysle in his practice.

Aulay McCauley, the fourth attorney to be entered on the roll, is reported not to have engaged in the practice of law so much as that of speculating in real estate in those early days. He laid out and had platted several additions to the city and took an active interest in the civic development in every way.

James M. Lysle, the fifth attorney registered, was a southerner and took an active interest in early day politics, always aligning himself with the pro-slavery interests. His feelings ran very bitter against all Free-State men and his utterances and demeanor generally kept him in trouble. He was killed, being stabbed to death, in an election fight in 1855, by William Haller, an election clerk, after Lysle and a number of others had tried to break up the polling place in the Second Ward. Haller was never tried for the crime, it being evident that he acted in self-defense.

D. A. N. Grover appears to have been the sixth to register as an attorney in the county. Grover resided with his father near the city of Kickapoo, where his father was an Indian missionary. When the squatters of the territory held their meeting at Rively's store in Salt Creek Valley, June 10, 1854, Grover was selected as recorder of claims on the Kickapoo and Delaware lands.

David Dodge is registered as the seventh attorney.

The eighth lawyer registered on the local attorney roll was B. H. Twombly, who resided on a farm near the city of Old Delaware.

The ninth name to appear on the attorney roll is that of Cole McCrea. In his valued work, "Early History of Leavenworth City and County," H. Miles Moore intimates that there was no real reason ever became apparent for the name being placed there. On April 30, 1855, McCrea and Malcolm Clark, then marshal of the county, engaged in an altercation at a squatter's meeting, which resulted in the killing of Clark at the hands of McCrea.

The name of Charles H. Grover appears tenth on the attorney roll. Mr. Grover was a brother of D. A. N. Grover heretofore mentioned. Mr. Grover, too, lived in Salt Creek Valley. Among other distinctions Mr. Grover had the honor of being elected the first county attorney.

Amos Rees was for a number of years an attorney in Platte City, Missouri. He was a member of the Leavenworth Town Company and took an active part in politics in the city's early days. For a number of years Mr. Rees was one of the city's and county's foremost attorneys.

Peter J. Abell, the twelfth name to appear on the roll of attorneys, was a resident of Weston, Missouri.

John Doniphan, the thirteenth attorney, also practiced law in Weston, Missouri, before coming here. Later he moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was for years one of the most successful and prosperous attorneys. He was a nephew of Col. Doniphan.

C. F. Burns, the fourteenth attorney, practiced law in Weston, Missouri, before coming here.

W. B. Almond was the fifteenth attorney to register for practice. Before coming here he had served as district judge of Platte district in Missouri. He practiced here but a short time and later removed to San Francisco, California.

William G. Mathias came here from Maryland in 1854. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Leavenworth County to the first Territorial Legislature in 1855.

Marens J. Parrot came from Ohio. In later years he removed back to Dayton, Ohio, where he died.

J. Marion Alexander came to Leavenworth in 1854 from Pennsylvania. After the Civil War he went to Florida.

William Wier, Jr., practiced successfully for several years. He raised a regiment of volunteers during the Civil War and was commissioned colonel.

William Phillips, the twenty-first name on the list, came to Leavenworth in 1854 from Ohio. He was a very active Free State man and was soon classified as a bitter enemy of the pro-slavery classes. The pro-slavery element several times ordered him to leave the city. On September 1, 1856, he was shot and killed by a mob of pro-slavery fanatics.

C. F. Barnard, the twenty-second attorney to appear on the roll, never practiced much before the local courts.

Benjamin F. Simmons, the twenty-third attorney, came here from Virginia. He was an ardent pro-slavery man and shortly after it became apparent that the territory was destined to be Free State he moved away.

Samuel Formly appears to have been the twenty-fourth to sign the roll.

M. L. Truesdell came from Ohio and was an ardent Free State man.

Jeremiah Clark was the twenty-sixth party to register. He had been appointed deputy marshal of the court by Judge Samuel D. LeCompte.

H. P. Johnson came from Ohio. He was an ardent pro-slavery advocate and he with others, interested parties of pro-slavery inclination in the building of the old Planters' Hotel. When the Civil War broke out Johnson joined the Union Army and was commissioned a colonel by Gov. Robinson. He was killed in the battle of Morristown.

M. W. Delahay came in 1854 from Illinois. He was an ardent Free State man and very early began the publication of a Free State paper known as the "Kansas Territorial Register," which came into much disfavor in the sight of the pro-slavery element. During Delahay's absence from the city on one occasion a number of Kickapoo Rangers came to the city and raided the "Register's" place of business, confiscating all type and printing machines which they threw into the Missouri River. After this the paper was never re-established or published. Upon Lincoln's taking his office of President he appointed Delahay to the office of judge of the United States District Court for the District of Kansas.

Thomas Shanklin came to Leavenworth in 1855.

H. Miles Moore, next to register as a practicing attorney, came to Leavenworth from Weston, Missouri, in 1854. Mr. Moore was a Free State man and took an active part in early day politics in the territory. He was admitted to the bar in New York and later removed to Weston. He took an active part in the organization of the Leavenworth Town Company and was a member and officer in the same. The first squatter trial ever held in the territory of Kansas was held at Salt Creek Valley and Judge Moore was one of the attorneys in the same. During the latter years of his life he wrote a very authentic work in the way of a history of the early days of Leavenworth City and County.

G. W. Gardner came to the city in 1854. He later moved from here to Colorado.

Solomon P. McCurdy was never a resident of the city or county.

William H. Miller came to Leavenworth County from Virginia in 1855. He returned to Virginia and enlisted in the Confederate Army.

H. T. Green was a native of Missouri and came to Leavenworth County in 1855. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in an organization to suppress the threatened Price raid.

Thomas C. Shoemaker came from Illinois in 1854. His first work here was as an appointee of President Pierce as register of the first land office in the territory. He was an ardent Free State man. He was subsequently murdered by a mob of pro-slavery fanatics.

John I. Moore, a practicing attorney from St. Joseph, Missouri, came to the county in the year 1855 and remained here until the Civil War, when he removed to Salt Lake, Utah.

G. W. Purkins came in 1855 from Virginia. He ranked as one of the ablest attorneys at the bar in these days and while a man of pro-slavery tendencies and belief he was broad minded enough to take no offense with those who differed with him in his political belief. He after several years' successful practice in this city removed to Denver, Colorado.

George W. McLane appears to have been the next to enroll as an attorney.

B. F. Stringfellow practiced in Weston, removing from there to Atchison, Kansas. It was he and other radical pro-slavery leaders who organized the various "Blue Lodges" and "Defense Associations" which came over from Missouri in early days and tried to control elections.

Edward Young, a young Kentuckian, stayed here and practiced but a very short time.

James Hadley was a practicing attorney of Atchison, Kansas.

Henry Tutt is the next name found registered.

James Christian, a law partner of James H. Lane at Lawrence, Kansas, practiced successfully before the local courts for a number of years.

W. M. Patterson is the next name.

A. G. Otis, a member of the firm of Otis & Glack, of Atchison, Kansas, was never a resident here.

J. P. Richardson practiced law but very little.

Lorenzo Bird came to Leavenworth in 1854. He was a member of the Leavenworth Town Company.

H. H. Hutchison was the next to enroll.

L. F. Hollingsworth resided in the county south of town.

Joseph P. Carr was a resident of Atchison, Kansas.

John Wilson came from Platte City, Missouri, in 1856. He occupied a high place in the rank of local attorneys from the first.

Josiah Kellog came to Leavenworth in 1855.

Marshall P. Taylor never practiced much.

Burrell B. Taylor, of Kentucky, came here in 1855. For a time he was editor of the "Leavenworth Herald."

Robert P. Clark resided at Platte City, Missouri, before coming to this city.

William Perry practiced successfully here for a number of years.

S. S. Goode was an ardent pro-slavery man. For several years edited "The Journal."

Reece Paynter came here from Missouri in 1856.

D. S. Boling practiced but little here.

Daniel L. Henry was a resident of Missouri and a strong pro-slavery man.

B. M. Hughes resided at St. Joseph, Missouri. He was later elected governor of Colorado.

R. C. Foster, Jr., came from Platte County, Missouri, and formed a partnership with H. T. Green. Foster practiced in the city for several years very successfully and later moved to Texas, where he was counsel for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

E. M. Mackemer was another practicing attorney.

David M. Smith did but little in the way of practicing law.

Lewis Ramage was a practicing attorney of Weston, Missouri.

H. B. Branch was a St. Joseph, Missouri, attorney.

William McKay resided here for a number of years.

O. B. Holman came from Wisconsin and was very successful.

William M. McMeath was the next attorney to register.

Ferdinand J. McCann is the next member enrolled.

Henry J. Adams came to this city from New York in 1857. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Union forces and was appointed paymaster by President Lincoln.

Henry W. Ide came to this city in 1857 from Wisconsin. He was a very able attorney and was elected judge of the district court here and held this position for four successive terms.

Albert Perry was the next attorney.

John W. Henry came from Weston, Missouri, in 1857.

E. Magruder Lowe was from Virginia.

Clifton Hellen came from Washington, District of Columbia.

Samuel A. Young was a prominent Missouri attorney.

J. W. Whitfield was the first delegate to Congress to be elected from the Territory of Kansas. He was a Georgian and pro-slavery in politics.

A. E. Mayhew was never a resident lawyer.

James H. Lane was never a resident of the county. His home was in Lawrence. At the time of his suicide on the military reservation north of the city he was United States Senator.

Albert Weed was but little known.

John C. Douglas came to Leavenworth County in the early '50s, and was one of the early attorneys who began practicing in this city and remained here engaged in the practice during his lifetime.

William Scott Brown enrolled April 29, 1857.

Guernsey Sackett enrolled April 30, 1857.

Van B. Young enrolled May 10, 1857.

Willard P. Gamble came to this county during the middle fifties from Michigan. He was early associated with M. S. Adams, the partnership being one of the strongest in the city. He served as a member of the Legislature from the city in 1868.

David W. Guensey never engaged actively in practice.

John L. Pendery came in 1857 from Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. W. Johnstone came to Kansas in 1854 from Ohio. He had been appointed as a territorial judge by President Pierce and assigned to the western district. After serving for a period of three years he resigned the judgeship and took up a residence in Leavenworth and became asso-

ciated with the law firm of Johnstone, Stinson and Havens. Later he removed to Washington, D. C.

John E. Pitt was a practicing lawyer of Platte City, Missouri.

O. Diefendorf came here from Illinois. He was at one time associated in practice of law with Stephen A. Douglas and later with H. Miles Moore.

J. B. Chapman was never a resident of this city or county.

James McCahan was one of the most successful attorneys in Leavenworth in the early days.

Col. John P. Slough came to this city from Ohio in 1857. He returned to Ohio and joined the Union army. He was appointed governor of the territory of New Mexico by President Lincoln.

William Franklin was never a resident of this city or county.

William Stanley came to this city in 1857 from Kentucky. Shortly after arriving here he entered into a partnership with John A. Halderson in the practice of law. When the Civil War began he enlisted together with the greater majority of a company of men which he had organized in this city known as the "Shields Guards", in the Union Army. After the war he studied for the ministry and in due time became a Christian minister.

William H. Cole practiced but little here, if any.

Jerome B. Conklin practiced but little.

M. S. Adams came to Leavenworth in 1857 from Connecticut. Mr. Adams was a very able attorney and practiced successfully for a number of years.

William Kemp, Jr., was at one time associated in the publishing of the "Leavenworth Times" in early days.

Jackson Smith registered September 19, 1857.

Claudius McGiven, registered September 22, 1857, Robert H. Shannon, registered September 25, 1857, and William C. Prest registered the same date.

Franklin G. Adams was a brother of Henry J. Adams.

George S. Withers enrolled October 7, 1857.

J. A. Burton was next to enroll.

A. W. McCauslen enrolled November 7, 1857.

Warren Woodson enrolled February 2, 1858.

Alex. Paddock signed the attorney roll April 13, 1858.

Henry Tinsmede signed April 14, 1858.

Joseph E. Merryman, of Platte City, Missouri, was very widely known. James Taylor came to Leavenworth in 1857 from New York.

Walter N. Allen was admitted to the bar after coming here from Kentucky in 1858.

A. M. Sawyer enjoyed a large practice here for a number of years.

J. S. Kalloch enrolled April 17, 1858. For a time here he was minister to the Baptist Church, and later moved to Ottawa, Kansas, where he became interested in the publication of a newspaper there.

S. A. Stinson came to Leavenworth in 1858 from Maine. He was one of the most brilliant young attorneys the city ever had.

John Gill Spivey practiced successfully here for a number of years.

Fox Diefendorf came here comfortably fixed in the way of the world's goods and devoted but little time to the practice of his profession.

C. B. Trowbridge was devoted to real estate speculating.

E. N. O. Clough, the next name to appear on the attorney roll, came here from Parkville, Missouri, in 1858. With the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Union Army where he was later elected to several positions of honor and trust by his many friends.

E. Joyce Smithers and L. B. Hamilton practiced for only a limited time.

R. Crozier came to this county in 1857 and was interested in the publication of the "Leavenworth Times". He was appointed United States District Attorney for the district of Kansas by President Lincoln. He also served three terms as Judge of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Kansas.

William Simpson, J. K. S. Burbridge, William D. Wood, J. H. Bennett, D. C. Allen, F. T. Goodrich, F. T. Logan did not reside here.

Frederick Swoyer, Benjamin Wigley and Alfred Gray were never residents of the city or county.

E. F. Havens practiced successfully here for a number of years, yet died young.

Alonzo F. Callahan came to Leavenworth County from Ohio, in 1858.

J. C. Hemingway came from Kentucky.

J. F. Broadhead, George W. Still and Barzills Gray next appear.

The next five attorneys to appear on the roll are: P. Sidney Post, Charles H. Bargh, D. H. Hailey, William S. White, and W. R. Kickpatrick.

John C. Tarr came here from Virginia.

D. S. Johns, S. H. Glenn, Ira P. Ballen, Edwin S. Grant, Othello I. Flagg, L. S. Mager and William H. Ruell were registered attorneys.

The names of the attorneys as heretofore set out were all subscribed to the attorney's roll previous to the admission of Kansas as a state. After the admission of Kansas as a state the first name to appear on the roll is that of Samuel D. Lecompte. Lecompte, after leaving the bench as judge of the First Judicial District of the territory of Kansas, opened an office here. He associated with him in the practice William G. Mathias and Lewis Burns. He practiced here for several years and then returned to the East where he spent the latter part of his days.

D. J. Brewer whose name follows that of Judge Lecompte's on the attorney roll came to this city from New York. His first legal association here was with the law firm of Johnstone, Stinson & Havens. Later he formed a partnership with P. B. Hathaway under the firm name of Brewer & Hathaway. Shortly afterward he was appointed United States Commissioner. Later he was elected county attorney, then probate judge, and still later judge of the district court. He also held the office of county superintendent of schools here at one time.

Judge Brewer's rise was rather rapid from the very inception. From the district bench he was elected one of the judges of the supreme court of the state of Kansas. Later when there was a vacancy on the bench of the United States Circuit Courts he was appointed by the President. From this position he advanced in a few years to a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, being appointed December 18, 1889. He died in Washington, D. C., March 28, 1910.

R. H. Housley, for a time identified with the law office of Clough & Wheat, devoted more of his attention to farming than to his practice.

Thomas P. Fenlon came to this county in 1859 from Pennsylvania, and took a high rank as a criminal lawyer. He served several terms in the State Legislature. He was a Democrat and was one of the leaders of his party.

Samuel S. Ludlam came to this county in 1859 from Michigan. He early deserted the practice of law and entered into newspaper work.

F. P. Fitzwilliam was one of the foremost attorneys in the city for a number of years.

Lysander B. Wheat was another attorney who early forced his way to the very pinnacle of his profession in this city and went to make up that legal coterie which gave to Leavenworth County one of the most for-

midable of bars. He came to this county in 1859 and for a time was associated in the practice with William McNeil Clough.

Owen A. Bassett lived at Lawrence, Kansas, where he was district judge.

John M. Case came to this county in 1859 from Wisconsin. He practiced here until about the time of the Civil War when he returned to Wisconsin.

R. P. C. Wilson, before coming here, resided in Platte City, Missouri. He early associated himself with A. J. Jacobs.

George W. DeCosta practiced here but a very short time and then moved to the West.

T. A. Hurd shed light and brilliancy upon the Leavenworth Bar. He came here in 1859 from New York. He was associated with H. Miles Moore. During Governor Click's administration he was appointed to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas. Judge Hurd enjoyed a large and successful practice here during his lifetime as an attorney.

N. H. Wood was also from Wisconsin.

John P. Mitchell was a resident of the city for a number of years.

W. W. Gallagher was for a time associated with the firm of Delahay, Dugger & Gallagher.

P. P. Hathaway practiced quite extensively here for several years. He was identified with David J. Brewer for some time.

W. S. Carroll came to this county in 1859, and eventually moved to Wyandotte County.

E. Stillings, another of the more noted of early day lawyers, came from Ohio at an early date and formed a law partnership with Thomas Fenlon, and later with Judge Hurd.

Hiram Griswold came from Ohio. For a time he was associated in the practice of law with Z. E. Britton.

William McNeil Clough came here from Platte County, Missouri.

Charles W. Lowrie never practiced.

George H. Hoyt, Z. E. Britton and D. B. Halderman registered but never practiced.

William C. McDowell, from Ohio, enjoyed a large and successful practice here for a number of years and was eventually elected judge of the District court of this county. He met death through an accident in St. Louis, Missouri.

Lewis Burns was a resident of Weston, Missouri, before coming here. When Kansas was admitted as a territory Burns came here from Weston and proceeded to take up a large tract of land in Salt Creek Valley. At one time he was a member of the law partnership known as Lecompte, Mathias & Burns. He later moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, and entered the newspaper business.

L. M. Goddard took a leading part in the affairs of the city and was elected county attorney for several years. Mr. Goddard removed from here to Colorado and was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court of that state.

Hector D. Mackey devoted his time to the insurance and real estate business.

James S. Jelly came from Indiana and practiced very successfully until about the time of the outbreak of the Civil War when he returned to his home in Indiana.

George H. English was a very clever attorney and gentleman and practiced here for a number of years but when Kansas City gave evidence of developing into a city he moved there.

Charles W. Helm came from Virginia. He was a very successful practitioner while here. He remained in this city until about the time of the Civil War when he moved to Texas.

Henry M. Burligh was a resident of the city here but did not practice on an extensive scale or for long.

Joseph W. Taylor occupied a very prominent place among the early day attorneys, and his active interest in politics secured his election to the State Legislature several terms as well as county attorney. He removed to Colorado.

Byron Sherry served one term as judge of the Leavenworth County Criminal Court and later went to Kansas City.

James Ketner occupied a very high position in the legal profession here for a number of years and served two terms as probate judge. He later removed to Junction City, Kansas.

Nicholas Smith came from Kentucky at an early date. After the death of his wife he removed to New York where he became associated with Horace Greeley in the publication of the New York Tribune.

Isaac E. Eaton was another Ohio attorney to come to this state. He was an active Democrat and quite a leader.

Newton Mann came to this state shortly after its organization. He was elected twice as probate judge of the county and together with his brother Nathan Mann who was associated with him in the practice of law.

Among the most famous of early day attorneys to practice law in this city was William T. Sherman of Civil War fame. Sherman came to this city in 1858 and soon engaged in the practice of law, associating himself in partnership with Hugh Ewings and Dan McCook. Sherman, while associated with a formidable firm of attorneys here, never gave a great deal of his time to the practice of law. Shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War Sherman removed to Louisiana. It was from that place that he entered the army upon the outbreak of the war.

Thomas Ewings, Jr., another famous early day lawyer, was associated with William Sherman in the practice here. He was elected as the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas. When the war broke out he was commissioned a colonel of a company which he had raised. He rose from this rank to that of Brigadier-General. It was he that during the war issued the famous "Order No. 11" which was aimed at the destruction of Missouri Guerillas. After the war Ewings returned to his home in Ohio and still later went to New York where he engaged in the practice of law.

Hugh Ewings was another member of the famous early day legal firm of Sherman, Ewings & McCook. Most of Mr. Ewings' time was taken up in real estate business rather than the practice of law. He like other members of this famous legal firm proceeded to get connected quite early with military affairs upon the outbreak of the war, he returned to Ohio and raised a regiment of volunteers for the Union Army. He was appointed colonel of this regiment and from this rank rose during the war to that of Major General. He held the position of United States Minister to The Hague.

Dan McCook, the other member of the firm of Sherman, Ewings & McCook, came here originally from Ohio during territorial days. He was a very brilliant young attorney and the partnership was a noted one of those days. McCook was a member of the famous "Shields Guards" of this city in those days and at the time of the outbreak of the war this famous partnership dissolved and McCook returned to his home in Ohio where he assisted in raising a regiment for the Union Army and received a commission of colonel. From this he rose, like his three associates, to the rank of General during the war. He was wounded in battle during the war from which he eventually died.

James F. Legate, whose name appears next on the attorney roll, came to Kansas in the early fifties from the State of Massachusetts. He was a very active Free State man and took an unusual amount of interest in early day politics. Insofar as the practice of law is concerned, Legate devoted but little of his time to it before the local courts. He lived, upon first coming to the state, at Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Legate held numerous positions of honor and trust during his lifetime which were given him by his numerous friends and constituents.

L. G. Hopkins came here in 1868 from New York State where he had been engaged for several years in the practice of law. He practiced here until he died. During his latter years, especially, he devoted most of his time to abstract work. His son, Edgar Hopkins, at present carries on the abstract business.

J. D. Shafer was another attorney of the late sixties and early seventies who practiced here. He came from Pennsylvania and arrived here April 2, 1867. He practiced here successfully for a number of years.

H. N. Pendery, the next attorney, was a son of John L. Pendery, also an early day attorney. He was born in Cincinnati and was a graduate of Harvard University. He practiced here for a number of years.

William Green came to Leavenworth with his parents in 1854. His father, Henry T. Green, was also an early day attorney who early gave up the practice of law and retired to his farm in the vicinity of Delaware City. William studied law and practiced here for some time.

E. L. Carney was the son of Governor Carney, second governor of the State of Kansas. Ed. Carney, as he was known, was born in Kenton County, Ohio, and came here at an early date. He practiced here for some time after his admission to the bar.

Vinton Stillings came to Kansas in 1863 with his parents in 1863. His father, E. Stillings, was one of the early attorneys of the county. Vinton Stillings practiced here for several years.

W. C. Hook was born in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1857. He practiced in this city from 1878 until 1899. In 1899 he was chosen United States District Judge for the District of Kansas and held this position until 1903 when he was appointed judge of the United States Circuit Court for the 8th judicial circuit, which position he still holds.

Henry Woolman was a son of Jonas Woolman, a prominent early day citizen of this city. He practiced here for a number of years.

Laurens Hawn was born at Weston, Missouri, and came to this city with his parents in 1860. He later graduated from Cornell University

and began the practice of law here in the year 1878. For a number of years he held the office of Probate Judge in this county. His practice at the present time is confined exclusively to his office.

M. L. Hacker came here from Kentucky in 1871. He practiced here for some time. He held, during his lifetime, numerous positions of trust, being at one time mayor of the city.

J. P. Stinson came from Maine. He was a graduate of Yale University and practiced here during the eighties and early nineties. He finally removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he died.

C. P. Rutherford was born in Meigs County, Ohio, November 13, 1847. He was a graduate of Atwood College, Albany, New York, and came to Kansas in 1881, locating at Leavenworth. His first office in the city was with Lucien Baker. He has served as county attorney and as city attorney of the city of Leavenworth. He is still active.

Henry F. Misselwitz practiced here during the eighties for awhile.

Lysander B. Wheat was the son of Lysander B. Wheat, a prominent early day citizen of this city. For years he took an active interest in the welfare of the city. He held numerous positions of trust during his lifetime here and was for years the city's foremost criminal attorney.

John H. Atwood's name is next to appear on the attorney roll. He was born in Phillipston, Massachusetts, and was a son of Andrew and Mary E. Atwood. His legal education was obtained at Harvard University where he graduated in 1884. He then came to Leavenworth where he engaged in the practice of law from 1884 until 1908 when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, to engage in the practice there, being at the present time connected with the law firm of Atwood, Wickersham, Hall & Popham.

During his practice here, Mr. Atwood ranked as one of the city's most brilliant attorneys. He took an active interest in Democratic politics. He served as County Attorney of Leavenworth County from 1886 to 1892. During the World War he was sent to France on a special mission and while there traversed the entire Western battle front.

Samuel C. Wheat, the next attorney to register for practice in this city and county, was the son of Samuel Wheat. He was at one time rated as Leavenworth's most brilliant attorney. He was associated for years here in the practice of law with his father.

J. H. Wendorff, for several years before taking up the practice of law in this county, taught in the county schools. He served four years as

county attorney of Leavenworth County and for the past twelve or fourteen years has been judge of the first judicial district of the State of Kansas which is composed of Leavenworth County.

T. W. Bell registered December 7, 1886. He has for years been one of the leading colored attorneys of this city.

Joseph Combs registered for practice before the local court September 19, 1887. He never practiced here to any extent.

William E. Goss, the next attorney on the roll, registered October 15, 1887. He practiced here but very little.

C. S. Kinney, whose name appears next on the attorney roll, registered for practice before the local courts. He practiced in this city but a short time.

W. W. Hooper subscribed his name to the roll September 26, 1888. Mr. Hooper came here from Nebraska and his legal education was obtained in the office of Vinton Stillings and at Ann Arbor, Michigan. For a number of years before taking up the study of law, Mr. Hooper was employed in the city here as a telegraph operator and station agent. While he has always taken an active interest in public affairs, Mr. Hooper has never held a public office with the exception of being a member of the local school board.

Wilson G. Lowe was born and raised in the city of Leavenworth and organized the first company of high school cadets here. He never practiced very extensively here.

Thomas P. Fenlon, Jr., a son of T. P. Fenlon, one of Leavenworth's leading early day lawyers, was the next attorney to subscribe his name.

W. B. Latta registered June 19, 1889. He did not practice here but a short time when he removed to New York. He died several years ago.

J. D. Wendorff, a brother of J. H. Wendorff, at present time judge of the first judicial district, was born in Jefferson. He registered as an attorney here June 29, 1889. At the present time he is a practicing attorney in Kansas City, Missouri.

N. E. VanTuyl registered September 16, 1889. For a number of years he was a member of the law firm of Kelso, Van Tuyl & O'Keefe. He practiced in this city about fifteen years and is at the present time connected with the Prairie Oil & Gas Company at Independence, Kansas.

H. M. Minor was the next attorney to subscribe his name.

W. L. McClinton came here from Pennsylvania. He registered for practice February 28, 1891. He served as assistant county attorney under

John H. Atwood and served during the Spanish-American War in the United States army. At present he is a lieutenant colonel in the United States army.

William C. McDonald, next on the attorney roll, came to Leavenworth in 1888 and studied law in the office of William Dill. He served as deputy clerk of the district court under Con Curtin, and later removed to the Pacific Coast where he died of consumption in 1905.

J. C. Petherbridge was a Leavenworth County man, being born near Boling. He practiced here for a number of years. About 1904 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he is at the present time engaged in the practice.

B. R. Brewer is never known to have resided here.

John T. O'Keefe, whose name appears next on the attorney roll was born in Leavenworth County, January 19, 1871. His legal education was obtained at Yale University where he graduated with the degree of L.L.B. in 1893. He opened an office here after his being admitted to the bar and has remained in the practice here since that time. While he has always taken an active interest in public affairs he has never held but one office, that of city attorney for several years.

Eli Nirdlinger registered September 20, 1892. He has served as judge of the city court of Leavenworth since 1917.

John R. Judge never practiced here to any extent.

James C. Stone never engaged in active practice here, though he registered for such May 5, 1893.

A. E. Dempsey, next on the attorney roll for this county, was born in High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County, in April, 1866. After being admitted to the bar he became associated with the late Judge Gilpatrick in the practice of law here. At the present time he is located in the Times Building.

F. P. Fitzwilliam was born and raised in the city of Leavenworth. He practiced successfully here for a number of years and served three terms as city attorney. He died September 22, 1913.

Morris G. Levison registered July 13, 1894. He later went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he is at the present time engaged in the practice.

Harry E. Michael practiced law here for a number of years and served as county attorney for two years, 1900-1901. He later removed to San Francisco.

Ira E. Dudley registered for practice October 2, 1894.

L. L. McBride subscribed his name March 11, 1895.

Lee Bond whose name was subscribed to the local attorney roll May 4, 1895. Mr. Bond served the county as county attorney for eight years and also served several years as deputy clerk of the District Court. Since 1907 he has served as U. S. commissioner for this district.

H. M. Aller was the next attorney to subscribe his name to the list of practicing attorneys.

O. E. Mann, a son of Newton Mann, a prominent early day attorney of Leavenworth city and county registered as a practicing attorney May 18, 1895. He has been engaged in the practice of law here since that time.

Frank Garrett registered as a practicing attorney of this city and county, July 15, 1895. After practicing here several years he removed to Los Angeles, where he died.

Dennis Jones has been one of the leading colored attorneys of this city.

Benjamin F. Endres registered February 24, 1896. He was born January 27, 1875 in this city and attended the Leavenworth schools. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1896. Mr. Endres served from 1903 to 1907 as police judge of the city of Leavenworth and as city attorney from 1909 to 1913. He was also deputy county attorney under Harry E. Michael. At the present time he represents the city of Leavenworth in the State Legislature and has for several years.

Arthur M. Jackson registered July 18, 1896. He was born in Arenzville, Illinois.

E. K. Krezdorn registered January 4, 1897. Mr. Krezdorn was for a time associated in the practice with the offices of Clough and Wheat. He is at the present time chief clerk in the quartermaster's office in San Antonio, Texas.

Stanley A. Pearson never practiced to any extent in this city.

John Dougherty registered January 30, 1897. He was born and reared in the city of Leavenworth.

N. Earl Mann never practiced law to any extent here.

A. C. Harding subscribed his name July 12, 1897. He practiced nothing but pension law.

C. R. Middleton subscribed in June, 1899. He came to this city from Montana and practiced here for three or four years.

W. H. Bond was admitted January 6, 1900. He was born in Weston, Missouri, from which place he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, later coming here in the year 1864. He took an active part in politics and represented this district as State Representative for several years. He also served as sheriff of Leavenworth County and several years as city commissioner, as well as fifteen years as U. S. commissioner from this district.

Thomas L. Johnson subscribed his name April 20, 1900, as a practicing attorney. For many years Mr. Johnson held the office of probate judge, being succeeded by the present incumbent, W. P. Wettig.

David W. Flynn served as judge of the city court from 1904 to 1911.

Harry L. Wilson registered September 15, 1900. He was admitted to the bar on the motion of C. R. Middleton. He practiced here for ten or fifteen years and finally removed to Minnesota.

Samuel Eugene Nirdlinger registered November 24, 1900, although he never practiced in this city, and has been for a number of years connected with the C. B. & Q. Ry. Company in this city.

E. B. Baker registered as a practicing attorney November 24, 1900. Mr. Baker practiced law in this city until about 1910. He is now engaged in practice at Alamosa, Colorado.

James W. Hawes registered March 31, 1902.

Paul F. Roberts registered as a practicing attorney January 24, 1903.

Thomas Reed registered March 28, 1903.

Lawrence E. Hohl was admitted to the bar April 4, 1903. He is now a lieutenant-colonel in the United States army.

Malcolm McNaughton was born in Reno Township, Leavenworth County, April 1, 1882. For years he has been associated with Lee Bond here in the practice of law. He was deputy county attorney under Mr. Bond from 1908 to 1903. He also held the office of city attorney from 1917 to 1918.

Floyd E. Harper came here from Illinois. He was born at Ross Grove, Illinois, March 9, 1879, and obtained his legal education at the University of Chicago. He was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1905. He served as judge of the city court from 1911 to 1915 when he was elected county attorney which position he held until 1921.

Lucien B. Rutherford enrolled January 25, 1910. At the present time Mr. Rutherford is associated with the Wulfekuhler State Bank in the banking business.

James Benton Kelsey was born and reared in Leavenworth County. For a number of years he taught in the county schools and was superin-

tendent of schools before taking up the study of law. His legal education was contained at the Kansas City School of Law. He registered as a practicing attorney of Leavenworth County July 2, 1910. He was shortly after this elected county attorney which position he held for some time. During the World War he enlisted as a private in the aviation section of the signal corps and soon rose to the rank of first lieutenant. In the early part of 1921 after being discharged from the military service he resumed the practice of law in the city of Leavenworth.

Jesse A. Hall, next attorney to register, was born in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, November 12, 1875. He attended the county schools as a youth and taught twelve years before taking up the profession of law. His legal education was obtained at the University of Kansas and Kansas City School of Law. In 1910 he was elected county clerk of Leavenworth County, which office he held four years. He also served three years as police judge of the city of Leavenworth under the Davis and Seitz administrations.

G. F. Dohrn, who registered January 22, 1913. For a number of years he was associated in the practice here with Bond & McNaughton.

Stewart Brewster registered as a practicing attorney June 25, 1910. For a time he was associated with the late F. P. Fitzwilliam in the practice here and later with Floyd E. Harper. He served several years as police judge of this city. He removed from here to Kansas City several years ago.

Charles Dolde, the next attorney to register for practice here was born and reared in Leavenworth. He practiced here but a short time, being associated with James B. Kelsey, under whom he served as deputy county attorney for a time.

George L. Carter registered as a practicing attorney April 4, 1914.

W. P. Wettig, the next attorney to appear on the local roll, was born and reared in the city of Leavenworth and attended the city schools. He was admitted to the bar, January 25, 1914. In 1915 he was elected judge of the city court which office he held for a term of two years when he was elected probate judge and now holds that office.

James S. Medill subscribed to the roll June 24, 1915. He was at first associated in the practice with Benj. F. Endres. During the World War he was commissioned a first lieutenant of infantry and was assigned to the 43rd Infantry. He died of pneumonia at Camp Logan, Texas, while in active service.

W. H. Biddle, a son of W. I. Biddle, warden of the U. S. penitentiary at the present time, was born and reared in the city of Leavenworth, attended the city schools and graduated from the local high school. He obtained his legal education at the Kansas City School of Law and registered as a practicing attorney of this city June 24, 1915. During the World War he was commissioned a second lieutenant and was for a time attached to Company E, 353d Infantry, the major portion of which was made up of Leavenworth men. After his discharge from the army he resumed practice here for a short time but was later commissioned a captain in the judge advocate department which position he is at present holding.

Samuel Parisa signed the roll as a practicing attorney October 5, 1915. For a short time he was associated in the practice with James B. Kelsey. He lives at present on his farm south of Lansing.

LeRoy T. Hand, the next attorney to subscribe his name to the local roll was born and reared in Leavenworth County. He graduated from the county schools and for a number of years taught in Leavenworth and Atchison county schools before taking up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar January 20, 1916. Since beginning the practice of law he has been associated with Jesse A. Hall. Together they have written this work.

Paul C. Mails registered June 24, 1916. He was born and reared in Leavenworth County. During the first administration of J. C. Davis as mayor of Leavenworth, he served as police judge. He later removed to Tulsa, Oklahoma.

D. W. Hooper, registered June 27, 1917. Since being admitted to the bar he has been associated in the practice with his father. He served a term as city attorney under the J. C. Davis administration and was elected county attorney in 1920.

Eugene V. Henderson registered July 7, 1916. At that time he was treasurer of the Kansas City Western Railway Company. He held this position for a number of years here. He never engaged in the practice of law during his stay in this city.

James J. Olson registered as a practicing attorney of this city February 21, 1917. For several years he was sheriff under W. H. Courtney. He served during the World War in the United States army, being a member of the 89th Division. Upon being discharged from service he began practice here with Floyd E. Harper under whom he served as deputy county attorney.

John A. McLaughlin, during the World War, served as a first lieutenant of cavalry and is now serving with that rank in the army.

John J. Glynn registered for practice April 21, 1918. He is now serving as deputy county attorney under D. W. Hooper.

W. H. Medill, a son of Sherman Medill and brother of the late James S. Medill, was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1920 and to the Kansas bar in January, 1921. He is associated with Bond & McNaughton.

While the name of C. F. W. Dassler does not appear to have been subscribed on the local attorney roll, Mr. Dassler is at the present time a member of the local bar association and has been engaged here in active practice for many years. He came to this city in 1873 from St. Louis, Missouri, and since that time has been engaged in practice here. Since 1876, Mr. Dassler has compiled the statutes for the state of Kansas. He served two terms as city attorney here in previous years and holds that position at the present time. He has also served as president of the Board of Education of this city and as a member of the city council. He is the author of two valuable text books in "Dassler's Civic Code" and "Dassler's Kansas Form Book."

CHAPTER XVIII

WORLD WAR.

ENTRANCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD WAR—PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS—WAR ACTIVITY IN LEAVENWORTH COUNTY—ARMISTICE SIGNED—"IN FLANDERS FIELDS"—THOSE WHO SERVED—CASUALTIES.

It is not in the province of this history or within the purview of this short chapter to attempt a history of the great World War which threatened the very foundation of civilization and affecting every nation in the world.

President Wilson, in his speech before Congress, April 6, 1918, used the following eloquent and forceful words which found a spontaneous response throughout all America:

"Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear.

"Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it, and dominion, as she conceives, shall determine the destinies of mankind.

"There is, therefore, but one response for us; force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which will make the law of the world, and cast selfish dominion down in the dust."

Leavenworth County generously and nobly did her part in the great World War in both men and money. Her citizenship is made up from people or descendants from almost every nation of the Eastern Hemisphere. Like other localities in this country we form a melting pot for

the nations of the globe. She has a large number of German birth or parentage. As a class they are frugal, saving, prosperous, honest and loyal to America.

Before our entrance into the great war most of them were in sympathy with Germany, and as such were not neutral. But with our entrance their hearts beat true, and they at once sprang to action, and responded as a class to every call. If there were reservations in the minds of a few, the number was indeed small and existed to a large extent in the minds of the suspicious. By reason of the variety of nationalities blended into our citizenship the editors are called upon to say that they can conceive of no war with a foreign foe that would not in some way involve some of our citizens in a conflict with their ancestors. But with all we are Americans, regardless of the route each has traveled to become one. We are one in life of home and country. Those who toiled, suffered, bled and died in Flanders fields are confined to no special nationality.

Early Monday morning, November 11, 1918, the news was flashed across the country that the armistice was signed. A great demonstration was held in Leavenworth City. Bands played and demonstrations of all kinds were carried on in celebration of the occasion and in jubilation of the end of the most stupendous tragedy in the history of the world.

The treaty of peace with Germany has not yet been signed and some of our brave boys are yet on German soil. One by one most of them have returned. We are not able to give the promotions or special deeds of valor of our boys with the meager information at hand. Nor are we able to give the names of all of those boys who left their homes to give their services to their country. For the following list we are indebted to the draft board, consisting of W. H. Courtney, sheriff; H. V. Reilly, county treasurer; and Loretta Quinn, secretary of the board. J. E. Voorhees, county clerk, was a member of the draft board but was commisisoned a lieutenant and gave his services overseas.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS.

In Flanders fields, the poppies grow
Between the crosses, row by row,
That mark our places; and in the sky,
The lark, still bravely singing fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe.
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who died
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

(Written by Lieut. Col. John McCrea during the battle of Ypres, April, 1915. He now sleeps in Flanders fields.)

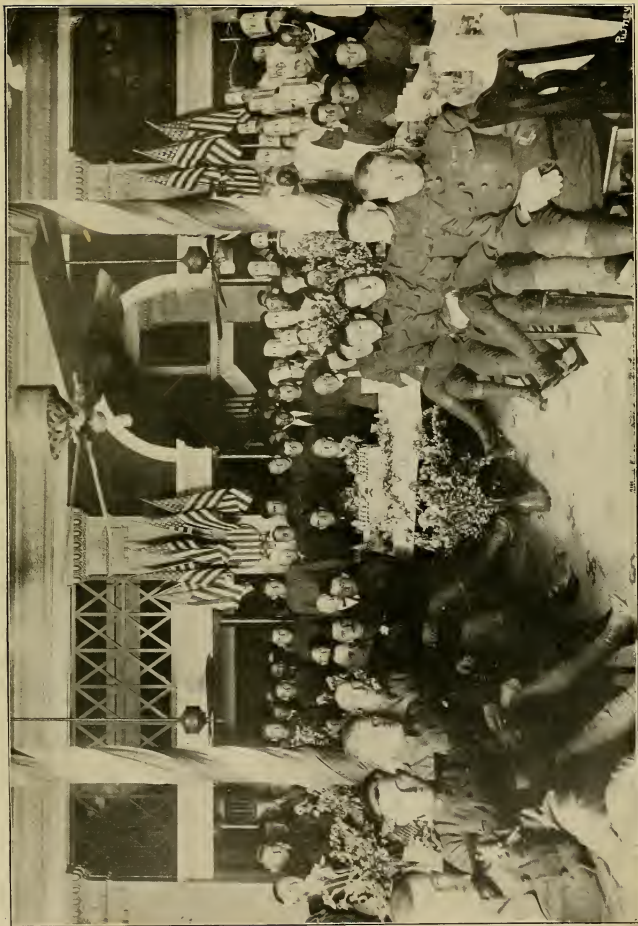
AN ANSWER.

In Flanders fields the cannon boom
While up above, like eagles fly
The fierce destroyers of the sky;
With stains the earth wherein you lie
Is redder than the poppy bloom,
In Flanders fields.

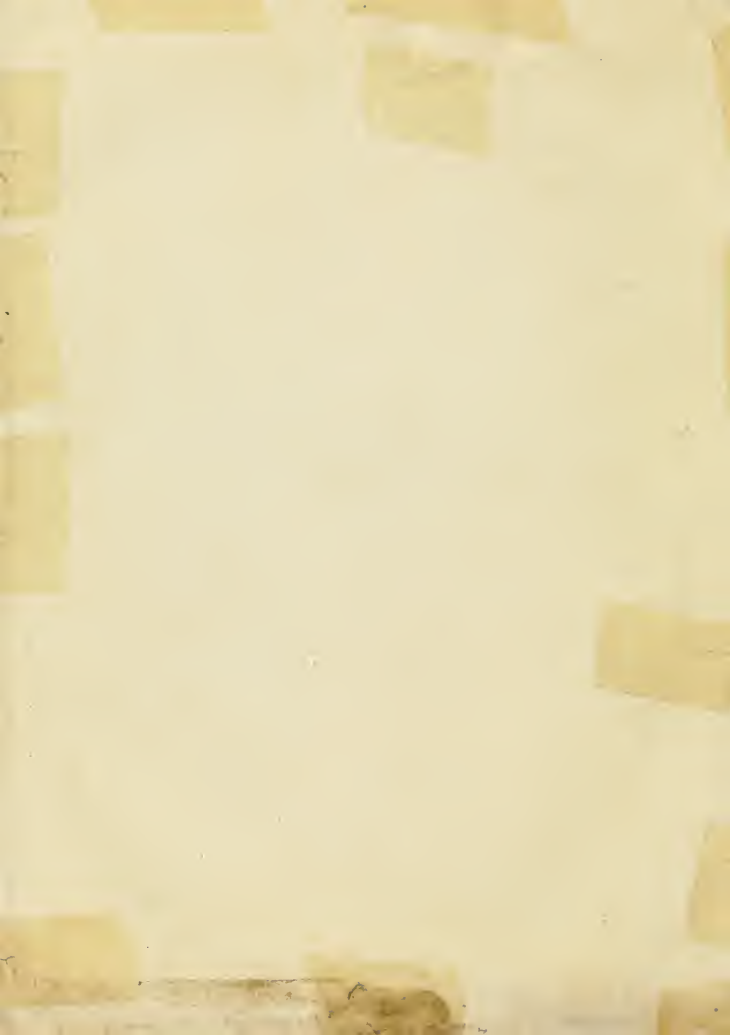
Sleep on, ye brave. The shrieking shell,
The quaking trench, the startled yell,
The fury of the battle hell
Shall wake you not, for all is well.
Sleep peacefully, for all is well.

Your flaming torch aloft we bear,
With burning heart an oath we swear
To keep the faith, to fight it through,
To crush the foe or sleep with you
In Flanders fields.

(Written by C. B. Galbraith, Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State Librarian.)



BANQUET TO THE RETURNING LEAVENWORTH COUNTY WORLD WAR VETERANS



The following is a list of those who served in the World War from Leavenworth County:

James Arron	Louis Bernstein
Thomas Adams	Herbert Boyer
John Adams	John Bilsing
William Adams	Wm. A. Bishop
Eugene Alford	John Black
Alfred Alexander	Arthur Blanton
Edward Alig	Chris Blockberger
Hugh Ward Allen	Thos. J. Boone
Arthur Allrich	Clarence Andrew Botts
John Alster	Charles W. Bowen
Ray B. Anderson	Henry A. Bozworth
Claude Anglin	Leo N. Bradley
Floy R. Arnold	Edwain Brewster
Norvel J. Atkinson	Albert Brightwell
Manuel Abillicira	James M. Bristwow
Herman T. Ala	Harold Brogan
Oscar Allen	Herman Brokaw
Albert E. Anderson	John D. Brown
Franklin Attesburg	Clifford Brown
David R. Alford, Jr.	Chester Brown
Dan R. Anthony, 3rd	Lathrop Brown
Chas. A. Attesberg	James Brown
Lafe M. Amundeson	Carl W. Bucholz
	Hermann Bullard
Ray Bachmann	William L. Burns
Leo Bagley	William Burns
Chas. Baker	Albert Burton
Albert Balz	William Burwell
George A. Burman	John J. Bollin
John E. Barnhardt	Clarence Burr
Earl Barrett	Chas. C. Brown
George Becher	Grover E. Bolten
August W. Biene	John Blaser
James Wm. Bell	Hugh M. Bell
John Bell	Harry Benson
Nobel Benefiel	Jacob Bellstusky

Wallace Bryant
Frank Brown
Roscoe Baker
Edward A. Bloom
Paul Bear
Curtis A. Brooks
Nichodemus Bonczynski
Aloysious Bollin
Humphrey Biddle
Jess Bridges
Bradford Baker
Wm. Borchhardt
Fredrich Bird
Louis Burton
Raymond Beandry
Lawrence Beard
George A. Burhnam
Eugene Brooks
John Blume
Earnest Chas. Brown
Wm. T. Bush
Clarence Bell
Arthur Bojanwer
Cyburnis Brown
Herman Brandt
Charles B. Bubb
Albert L. Barr
George Bleistein
Ernst Babcock
John Busey
Charles Baker
Chas. Joseph Bellstusky
Raymond Brown
Joseph Bradley
Roy Brinkley
Louis Bunker
Vernon Branch
William Baglin

Leonard Bishop
Walter Brueckan
Charles Behee
Edgar Bleistein
John Wm. Bell
Edward O. Besel
Erwin Samuel Brown
Carl Brantigan
Raymond Brokaw
William Banes
Earl G. Briggs
Frederick Butzin
John D. Baker
Joseph Boone
James C. Bates
Joseph Bates
Howard Bransfield
Carl Orrin Bird
Walter Bleakley
John Richard Babski

Joseph Cahill
Peter Caldwell
Fred Colson
Raymond Campbell
Archibald Campbell
Harry Campbell
Terry C. Canady
Dennis Carter
Joe Chism
John Chismar
Bentley Clark
John F. Clements
Ralph Coffman
James A. Collier
Walter Collins
Henry Joseph Collins
John Connelly

Frank Conboy	William Edgar Connell
Alex. Constantinopolus	Joseph Coffro
James F. Conway	Guy Truman Courtney
Emmett Cook	Elmer John Cowling
Leon Cooter	August Albert Cowling
John Cooter	Tom Carl
Wm. Cowling	James A. Clyce
David Craig	Willie Lee Collier
Charles Creclius	Charles H. Clyde
F. M. Crook	Frank Curry
Wm. Curry	Graham M. Coppersmith
Wm. Curtian	Harry Elleworth Crook
Harry Carr	Granville M. Coppersmith
Ernst Cline	Raymond Coldren
Edward Kenneth Crowley	William Casey, Jr.
James C. Craven	William M. C. Cornforth
Elmer Camerron	Roy Samuel Campbell
Harry L. Calvin	Arnett Ray Cox
James Prentiss Conley	Dewey Chandler
Roscoe C. Campbell	Lloyd Colvin
William McCarthy Cook	William Paul Chandler
Fred Collins	Eugene Hugh Cammerron
Roy Collins	Joseph B. Colombo
Myron S. Collins	George L. Cochran
Oscar Cowling	Earl Wayne Cherrie
Don Phillip Coleman	William Eugene Collins
John W. Christian	
Frank Champbell	Herbert M. Dallon
Thommas Francis Connelly	N. Davis
James L. Chase	Charles Davidson
Burr Cowan Coelett	Albert C. DeFrees
Norman F. Cleverdon	Clarence Dickinson
Thomas John Cahill	Henry Doll, Jr.
Chauncey Clark	Leo Bernand Donovan
Ralph Collins	Edward Dooley
Fred Carter	Frank Dorsey
George Carther	Walter Dougherty
C. C. Cloud	Arthur Singer Downs

George W. Drescher
Frank Drexel
Charles Daniel Driscoll
Roy L. Drouillard
Arlie Duree
Henry Charles Dolde
John Albert Denny
Oscar Lee Douglas
Thomas Dooley
Frank Driscoll
John Dailey
Robert A. Downing
Edward Doyle
Fred J. Dabner
Daniel B. Doyle
Leonard G. Deamer
Ownie Davis
Sir Francis Cecil Drake
James Duncan
Roy Davenport
Thomas C. Desmond
John M. Duffin
John Dorsey
John B. Donovan
Daniel T. Dodson
Charley Davidson
Floyd J. Decker
Vernon Alfred DeHoff
Ray Jennings Dessery
Fred H. Dutweiler
Ward William Dengler

Chas. Ebert
Raymond C. Edgell
William Ebert
John Martin Edler
George Adam Ehart
Albert L. Emsurlere

Burnam T. English
Perry H. Enyeart
Joseph E. Egkert
Fred Eisler
Taylor England
William H. P. Evert
William Ralph Evans
Paul Edmonds
Ray Edmonds
Charley Jack Elbersen
James Bryan Erratt
Alfred Elmer
Ralph S. Edwards

Fred Faerber
- Earl Farrell
Alphonsus Fellman
Myron K. Feth
Grover Ray Fevurly
Robert E. Field
Neal Flom
William G. Forrin
Carl W. Franie
John B. Franks
Sam Frauson
Chester A. Freeman
John M. French
Lee H. Frey
Leo Louis Fink
William G. Fuller
William Fitzgerald
Gerald Leo Fitzgerald
Emmett Leo Farrel
George Fowler
Hirman R. Floyd
John Clifford Fewing
Henry Clyde Fisher
Robert B. Frick

Henry Forge
Clyde N. Fritz
Louis Martin Fink
Glen Frank Ferree
John Fletcher
Raymond McKay Flint
Charles Fewing
Richard N. Fisher
William H. Fort
Frank Milo Ogden
Edgar Earl Fevurly
Edward B. Ferguson
Clyde Willis Ford
Henry D. Flom
Elgie Clarence Flinger
Michael Paul Forris
Daniel Francis Foley
James Endriss Farrell
George Forris

Daniel V. Galvin
Bert Gardner
Mayer Garfinkle
Joseph E. Gates
John Giese
Ed. Giacominni
Roy Gilbert
John Glynn
Martin W. Goergen
Charles H. Goetting
Edwin Leonard Gordon
Charles E. Gaupp
Elmer Gough
Charles F. Green
Paul R. Greever
James Guihm
Roy Grisham
John C. Girt

Paul Evertt Gilman
James Edwin Garnett
Eugene P. Gempel
Paul A. Gempel
Charles N. Giese
Harry O. Garvey
John Henry Glettig
Joseph Elmoyn Green
James U. Gabbert
Arthur Jacob Grady
Louis George
John Glynn, Jr.
John B. Greever
John D. Gallagher
Robert E. Gror
Walter E. Gerb
Clarence Earl Geisen
John F. Gwartney
Michael Ginsburg
Walter M. Gist
John Alfred Godfrey
Fred Goetting
William R. Gardner
William Charles Gailey
John F. Grady
William Mason Garrett
Earl Francis Galvin
Gerome Galvin
Hugo Giacomini
Russell Walter Goodjohn
Carl H. Goehner
Warren Morse Gorbett
Walter Henry Goller
Omar Lealie Gordon
Robert J. Galvin

Joh H. Hafferkamp
Lester D. Hamil

Sam Hamilton, Jr.
Harry Harun
James Hauson
Charles A. Harbaugh
Aaron Sylvester Harvey
August Hashagen
Jacob A. Hastert
Clarence Hathorne
Milton Haworth
Andrew J. Hauserman
Jacob Hencheck
Edward Hencheck
Walter Henderson
Carl L. Heim
Lewis L. Heim
Charles A. Heitzelman
John T. Herkins
Tony Herrig
Zell Hewitt
Henry P. Hicks
Frank B. Hicks
Glenn Harry Hill
James C. Hill
Alfred Rudolph Hilpert
Claude E. Hinman
Albert R. Hodapp
Abe Hoffman
Edward John Hogan
George W. Hageman
John P. Holloman
Ray E. Horton
Otis Horton
Clarence James Hawkins
Amos Frederick Hoy
Edward W. Hoy
Irvin A. Houghland
Homer Hughey
Clyde Hughes

George Huhn
Alfred Hultz
Claude H. Humphreys
Clark Hurley
Martin Hunner
Kenneth Hunt
Orville Hunt
King L. Hunting
Walter Melton Hawkins
Samuel Hamler
George E. Harding
Antoine A. Holtmeyer
Albert N. Hack
Walter N. Hill
William Hubbard
Carl Martin Holdorf
E. M. Harris
Homer William Haug
Truman F. Henderson
Edward Kibbie Hallaux
Clarence H. Hitzemann
Verne Clarney Hager
Henry Hicks
Ora N. Hollingsworth
Carl Fountain Huffman
Carl H. Helman
Wilbur Hanley
Thomas O. Hedges
Richard Hardin
Daniel Hawes
Ed. Haug
Howard Frances Hassett
Joseph J. Heintzelman
Andrew Hodock
William Hundley
Dan Hunter
Mathew Huff
James William Hawkins

Pleasant Hartley
Edward James Halpin
Roy Huffman
Lester Wilson Hilner
Gerald Bruce Harford
Martin Huhn
Leo Heintzelman
Allie Heintzelman
Allen A. Hawkins
Carl Hopkins
George Henry Harth
Elmer A. Henderson
Louis Howard
Walter Michael Halpin
Frank Hines
Otto Hertel
Bisbarck Haxlewood
Martin Andrew Heim
Lowell F. Harmon
Lee Graham Henry
Milton Emil Haas
Harry J. Hicks
William Herman Huhn
William H. Helmers
Paul B. Hughes

Joseph H. Inkman
Elmer L. Iven

Ivan A. Jackson
John W. Jenkins
Asa Lauter Jewett
Homer R. Jewett
Henry Johnson
Louis Johnson
James J. Johnson
Edward Earl Jones
Walter W. Jones

Clyde Joyce
Harry F. Joyce
Pearly J. Jackson
William Miller Jones
Rudolph Jost
Lester Jackson
Albert R. Jackson
Alex Jackson
John Johnson
Frank Albert Jenkins
George Joyce
Frank Albert Jenkins
Harry Byron Jenkins
Frank Charles Jeanin
Kilmer Harris Jackson
Joseph Henry January
Lawrence Johnson
Edward Jackson
Warren B. Jury

Albert Keiser
Julian E. Keller
Richard L. Kelley
Floyd J. Kelsey
Andy P. Kensbock
Arthur George Kenton
Leo George Kern
Anton Kern
Lambert J. Kern
McKinley King
John Stance Kirmeyer
Joseph Henry Klamet
Edward J. Klinkenberg
Otto A. Klieistick
Joseph Knapp, Jr.
Alexander T. Knox
John B. Kosakowski
Joseph Kolometz

William F. Krautz
Joseph Kressin
William Kreutzer
Edward Kleinschmidt
Albert Alexander Kihm
William John Kersten
Eddie Kimble
Ora E. Kinnaman
James Arthur Keating
Otto August Kasten
Frank Kiser
Albert L. Koerner
William Keys
Arthur S. Klemp
Clarence Kennedy
Fred Kreutzer
Carl Krekler
Walter E. Klinkenberg
William Kelly
Henry Kempin
Michael William Knapp
Stephen George Kramer
Louis Harold Kane
Alva King
Arthur Klamm
Fred Christ Kruse
Walter Kaster
Kenneth C. Knight
Joseph C. Klasinski
Matt Kersten
John Krautz
Frank Joseph Killillay
Harold Joseph Kueny
Henry L. Klamet

William C. LaCaille
John Lada
John J. Laird

George E. Lamb
Walter A. Lambert
Roy Lambkin
Ralph Earl Larew
Earl M. Lawson
Lewis LeGrande
Edward P. Leonard
Harry T. Lewis
Henry Liebenow
Alphonse Lienhart
Charley Lina
Martin Lippert
Stanley W. Lloyd
John Loar
John A. L. Lockhart
Ray Love
John R. Lowe
George Gary Ludwig
George V. Lingenfelser
James Carothers Lysle
Otis Calvin Lytten
John M. Langley
Clarence L. Langley
I. R. Lurker
Miner Lott
Earl Long
Mack Lawrence
John Langly
Squire Logan
Virgil Charles Lurker
Jerome Levy
George Lippert
John G. Lozenski, Jr.
Herman V. Lichtenfel
John O. Latta
Raymond L. Lord
John Larkin
Abe E. Laird

Dan Love
James F. Lahiff
Adolf Lowenstein
Emmit Logan
David T. Lidsay
Foster Laming
Joseph Lozenski
Eugene A. Longgood
Ralph Lewis
Samuel Langford
George Lawrence Leonhard
Lewis Earnest Lohman
Lester Carr Lewis
Charles C. Laming
Dan J. Lyons
Benedict Lingenfelser
Sidney Guy Long
George Adolf Linck
George N. Lawrence
Ormand Warren Leavel
Ralph F. Lewis

John Henry Majors
George F. Majors
Edward Monahan
Charles Leo Mann
Frederick B. Manatt
Bertell L. Matthews
Harry Edward Matthey
Victor Mayer
James C. McCaffrey
Ralph McClain
Elwood McLain
Thomas McCarty
Thomas Robert McCarty
John McConnell
John B. McCool
Thomas F. McDonald

William H. McGlynn
Henry McGraw
Alexander Meade
George Meeker
Edward Mainert
Ray Allen Melvin
Albert Meister
Charles Henry Merchant
R. A. Meyer
John J. Michalak
Frank Miller
Edward Lewis Miller
Joseph Mischevsky
Samuel Jefferson Mitchell
Thomas J. Monahan
John Moore
Essie Moore
Randell Morton
William A. Moses
Charles Murphy
William Murray
William A. Mueller
Oliver Meyers
Joseph A. Meyers
Byron Henry Mehl
James Sherman Medill
Robert McCarty
Joseph McCarty, Jr.
Arthur McClurg
John Charles Madden
Sidney Baker Mitchell
Will Murray
Anthony Mischevsky, Jr.
James Andrew McCarren
James Cassies Moore
William T. Moore
Michael McCheskey
Luther May

Floyd Morris
Joseph Thomas McEvoy
Paul Domby McKenzie
Robert Earl Moody
Sherwin Mella
Bennie Matthews
Height Majors
Joseph Frank Mandel
King Edward Marks
William Valentine Majors
Wilfred J. Maloy
Joseph John Michalak
Edward Mosher
Francis Rudolph McEvoy
Henry August Meyer
Thomas James McCaffrey
Wallace Emora Matthews
William Harold Medill
Wilson Robert Meyers
Gene Alfred McCone
Morris Morgan
Charles Percival Matthews
John A. McLoughlin
Henry Gustus Meinert
John Herman Meinken
Ira Llewlyn Matthews
Clarence Morton
George Tabor Medill
Frank William Mayer
Andrew B. Matzeder
Paul A. Morton
Roy Herbert Martin
Thomas F. Murray
Edward Marcott
Joseph E. Merrifield
Selden I. Munson
Lewis Frederick Mehl
Porter H. McCartney

James O. McFarland
Samuel H. Markley
Natus J. Milkowski
Ralph Charles Matzeder
Ralph Arthur McRill
Noble Hayes Mayfield
Edgar McRill
Thomas L. Medill
Walter Morris
Bryan Murphy
Nicholas N. Navinsky
Arthur Noack
John Joseph Nirschel
Glenn Norris
Charles Leon Nuhn
Richard Nywenning
Sidney E. Norris
Charles Henry Norris
Stephen Nowowiezski
Stephen A. Naeher
John Wesley Nuhn
John Northrop
Joseph Alfred O'Brien
Adam William Ochs
Leo Frederick Ode
Edward George O'Leary
James Joseph Olson
Arthur Olson
Benjamin J. Olson
William T. Orlowski
Otto Orlowski
Ralph O'Neil
Homer T. Orick
John Edwin Ortman
George L. Ortel
Frank Underwood Orr
John William O'Connor
Charles Michael O'Brien

Francis O'Heron
Edwin G. Oliver
Michael O'Keefe
Frank O'Hara
Hugo A. Okoniewski
Herman Amor Ochs
Edgar Harold Oswalt
John Joseph O'Donnell
Julius Peters Ochs

Albert Panek
Joseph Panek
Chester L. Parks
Orville Lee Paronto
John Parsons
Harry Pasewark
Frank E. Paul
Stanley Panek
John G. Pellman
Groutcher Peet
Paul Peterson
Gilbert L. Phillips
Clarence J. Piechowaik
Eddie Pierce
Charles F. Pike
Lucien B. Pike
Virgil Poynter
George F. Post
James E. Potter
Glenn L. Preston
Antone Price
Emil Psotta
Willard W. Putnam
Bernard R. Phillips
Alois Podlesny
George F. Palmer
Andrew O. Potter
Freddie Pennington

John Pappenhausen
Charles Aaron Pouppirt
Sherman Palmer
Alphonse John Payeur
Audrey Lavery Purcell
Harry C. Peterson
Homer Calvert Peters
Leo Harrison Pearson
Robert Emmett Pike
Malcolm Bradley Parlin
William Peck
Ralph N. Phenicie
Harry Peterson
Ben Harrison Pullins
Jason Penrod
Paul Russell Parker
Peter Paul Popowitz
Eugene Page
William H. Perkins
Arthur Price
Frank F. Payne
Claude H. Porter
Seymour N. Perkins
Clarence Price
Jack Patton
Robert Coleman Powers
Caryl Wright Parks
Tom Peet
Albert Phillips
Peter Paul Panek
Lucien Parlin
Paul Dewey Parker
David H. Putney
Herman Poggemeyer

William C. Quackenbush
Amos Lawrence Quinlan
Howard D. Quinlan

Virgil Briscoe Ragsdale
Otto Max Radloff
Neish Montgomery Randall
Frank M. Rardon
Henry Rayser
Al Otto Redmond
Frederick S. Reetz
Edwin Reinhardt
Alvin George Reu
Herbert E. Rhodes
Eddie Richards
George D. Richeson
Frank D. Ricketson
Francis T. Reiger
Louis William Ringlesby
Robert W. Rivers
Joseph Roach
Benjamin Robertson
Frederick Rodenburg
LeRoy Rogers
Clarence L. Rogers
John P. Roe
Claude A. Robinson
W. H. Rokey
Joseph C. Ruggaber
Frank John Ryan
Thomas John Rokoske
Herman Frank Radloff
John H. Rothenberger
John Floyd Ratliff
Robert F. Robinson
Herman Francis Rapp
Walter S. Roholt
Jim Reynolds
James Robinson
E. L. Riley
Lucien Baker Rutherford
Carl Frederick Reif

Chester H. Richardson
Isaac Rosenkrantz
William Joseph Richardson
Leo Eugene Roth
Frederick Bryan Retter
Walter Rader
Carl Rubenhausen
Charles A. Ross
Glenn Alexander Renoe
Harry Richeson
Reynold Rodenburg
Joel Hurbert Ratliff

John Frederick Saillier
Austin W. Schalker
Herman W. Schalker
Henry Scherar
Frank A. Schelle
Peter Schlunga
Jacob Otto Schmeckel
Herman Charles Schulz
Charles C. Schroeder
Clarence Schroeder
Carl August Schroeder
Stanislaus Jos. Schmania
Frank A. Schultes
William F. Schultz
Carl Fred Schwandt
C. L. Schwaizer
Carl Scotten
Edward C. Seichpine
Fred Seigert
Laurence Scott
Elmer Scott
Richard Scotten
Albert L. Simmons
William B. Simmons
A. E. Simmons

Albert J. Singer
John Shaughnessey
Leo Shepherd
Lowell E. Shields
Walter H. Shirk
Alexander Sughrue
Harry D. Skaggs
Charles W. Slocum
James Snopkowski
Martin Slomski
Joseph Snopkowski
Cecil Bryan Southwell
Dee Spain
Paul Spaethe
Doc Sparks
Grover C. Spencer
John Spencer
Peter Stadsholt
Robert C. Staniford
Leonard Stanwix
Collin Starnes
Henry Stein
Walter D. Steinhauer
Earl Stigers
Joseph Ray Stucker
Peter Paul Stuchr
Victor Swiderski
Fred C. Schrieber
Andrew L. Schlunga
Joseph Schmidt
David J. Schweizer
Paul H. Suberkup
Hillel Samisch
Frank C. Salisbury
Lawrence Stucker
Edward Springer
Frank Spencer Scott
Fritz Schillo

Edward John Suydam
Lee E. Sacks
Charles Albert Sihler
William J. Stevenson
Rex Slocum
Reginald O. Shepherd
Vincent Straub
Charles N. Sharpe
Roy William Shouse
Leonard O. Schapley
Andrew Ward Stewart
Emile Sommerla
Lonie L. Sample
Paul Sanders
Charles Henry Smith
Arthur W. Schonitzius
George Smith
Carl S. Scott
Guy Sharp
Franz Stump
Lysle Michael Sellers
Willard E. Smith
Lawrence J. Savage
Frank Scott
William Spride
Luther Self
Charles Scott
Henry Hampton Springs
Otto Henry Schulz
August E. Schwanz
Alfred Strather
Roy Chester Shaver
Andrew F. Starnes
John Alvan Schroeder
August E. Schanze
Archie Henry Seifert
Lloyd Dwight Schlag
Julius Strong

Earl N. Stewart
Paul Hyde Savage
Frank B. Stacey
Edwin Arnold Schalker
Albert Luther Short
LeRoy Shepherd
Russell A. Stephenson
Charley N. Schroyer
Daniel Russell Simmons
Morrill Self
Arthur Wm. Stemmerman
O. M. Schultes

George T. Taylor
George T. L. Taylor
Vessey T. Taylor
Ernest Theel
Henry Theel
James Jeremiah Thompson
Edward P. Tillquist
Walter T. Timmons
Joe Titolski
Henry Todd
William N. Todd
Louis Toffler
Albert H. Tornedon
Frank Towns
Clifford Townsend
Anton Titolski
Frank Tonar
Clyde Mills Theur
Joseph A. Thorpe
Ralph Tierney
Frank Joseph Tonar
Joseph Patrick Turner
Thomas A. Tabb
Deamont Thomas
John R. Thayer

Davis Ernest Theel
William Adolph Teets
Roy Cornelius Tinberg
Randall Trackwell
Carl Franklin Turner
Louis F. Terwilliger
Charles W. Thornburg

Corlett Umholtz
Charles Nicholas Ulrich

Andrew C. Vlaehos
John H. Voight
Paul A. Voight
Joseph E. Voorhees
Luther B. Vigus
John Frederick Vosmer
Andrew Stacey Van Emman
George Charles Vickers
Harry Edward Van Tuyt
Michael Visocsy
Eddie C. Vormehr
William T. Van Veighton

Carl Wagner
Clement Wahler
Tony Wahler
Richard Wahler
Thomas Wahler
Plummer Walker
Robert Wallace
Albert E. Walsh
Robert L. Watson
Jesse B. Warren
Charles R. Warren
Herman C. Watson
Clement J. Weber
Harry Welch

Lloyd Welch
Joseph A. Wellman
August L. Werly
Fred Carl Werner
Edward F. Wettig
George Whitelaw
Lawrence Whitney
Ernest Wilkes
David Roy Williams
Jesse Ed Williams
Otto W. Witt
Edward Wikelsky
Ira Wittelschofer
Herman Willhardt
Mosby Dan Woodson
William Wright
George Wright
W. Wallace Wright
Floyd Wuerth
Harold Raymond Wood
Amos E. Wilson, Jr.
Eugene Wilson
William Edward Wright
James Marshall Wirtz
Leo Walz
Elvin Williams
Whitney Bastion Wagner
Ora Withrow
Gusta Wash
Harry Omer Westergeren
John Elmer Wilson
Willis Edward Wood
Ben Warren
Harry B. Weeks
Elmer Whitten
Wirt Dudley Walton
William R. Wheeler

James Williams
Willie Floyd Williams
Chris Wyrick
Elliott Edward Winnig
Fred Wake
Jesse M. Wilson
George A. Weaver
Vernon LeRoy Wake
George F. Wilson
Joseph W. White
Anton Weber
John C. Ware
John Wizzard
John E. Walker
William E. Williams
Chester De Witt Worley
Ralph Welch
Amiel Worner
Leonard C. Williams
Roy Elwood Wells
Jesse Earl Wardwell
John Phillip Wilhardt
William Ernest Winter
Edward Martin Willets
Norman Earl Wiley
Blair C. Watson

Paul P. Younger
Parker C. Young
Mahlon A. Young
Frank Thomas Young

Elmer Zook
Raymond George Zeitz
Anthony Zienlinsky
Walter Frank Zoellner
Benjamin E. Zoll

The following is a list of Leavenworth County soldiers wounded:

Wounded in Action.—Major George Pulsifer, Capt. Arthur O'Keefe, Lieut. William D. Bly, Sgt. Don P. Coleman, Sgt. E. E. Wilcox, Lieut. Percival Wilson, Sgt. Arthur Warner, Sgt. F. Walters, Sgt. Sam Loar, Sgt. Walter Cochran, Sgt. W. E. Burwell, Corp. Groucher Peet, Corp. J. J. Olson, Corp. Roy A. Nitsche, Corp. W. J. Peters, Corp. J. D. Brown, Corp. William J. Kersten, Aerial Gunner Tracy Hand, Privates Merle Ridgeway, Corlett Umholtz, Burt Leonard, F. G. Pottorf, H. P. Hinks, J. W. Calvert, Walter Sullivan, J. F. Conway, H. R. Jewett, Wilson Meyers, Charles Moorehead, Alfred Balz, E. M. January, W. E. Biene, John Roe, Joe Totolski, John Herkens, H. Skaggs, A. L. Sclonga, Oscar Douglas, A. Mischefsky, Henry Liebenow, Ernest Trackwell, Clarence Piechowiak, Bert McKelvey, William J. Douglas, Neal Flom, Sidney Mitchell, Claude Erwin, Robert Downing, Joseph Inkman, C. A. Hitzeman, Thomas Hedges, A. J. Fellman, Ranza Moler, William Eberth, Charles Eberth, Lloyd Welch, King Hunting, James Wilson, Len Kerr, Ray Anderson, Walter Tuninius, Lambert Heitlinger, Andrew Clarke.

Gassed—Lt. Paul Radford, Pvt. A. L. Jewett, Pvt. Edw. Dooley, Pvt. Oscar Meyers.

Shell Shocked—Pvt. Walter F. Timmons, Pvt. Elsner Hammann.

Necrology of Leavenworth County Soldiers in the World War:

Bagwell, Ernst M., Bugler, Tonganoxie; killed in action.

Baker, Charles S., Corporal, Leavenworth; died.

Bannister, James H., Captain, Leavenworth.

Blanchard, Anthony, Sergeant, Leavenworth; died.

Blockberger, Edward R., Corporal, Leavenworth; killed in action.

Burns, William E., Corporal, Tonganoxie; killed in action.

Crockett, David H., First Lieutenant, Leavenworth; died.

Cunningham, Riley D., Private, Ft. Leavenworth; killed in action.

Curtis, Frank, Private, Leavenworth; killed in action.

Defrees, Albert C., Corporal, Acherland; died of wounds.

Ewing, George T., Private, Leavenworth; died.

Fellman, Alphonse J., Private, Leavenworth; killed in action.

Gadow, Hans, Sergeant, Leavenworth; died.

Gallivan, Daniel J., Sergeant, Ft. Leavenworth; died.

Gouck, Kenneth S., Private, Leavenworth; died.

Hageman, Harry D., Corporal, Leavenworth; killed in action.

Hamil, Lester D., Sergeant, Tonganoxie; killed in action.
Harding, Gilman C., Private, Leavenworth; died.
Joyce, Harry F., Corporal, Leavenworth; killed in action.
Hicks, Frank B., Corporal, Linwood; died of wounds.
Kahn, Eugene M., Captain, Ft. Leavenworth; died.
Kelsey, Floyd J., Private, Tonganoxie; killed in action.
Kelsey, Harry B., First Sergeant, Easton; killed in action.
Korakowski, John, Private, Leavenworth; killed in action.
Leahy, John L., Private; killed in action.
McCarren, Andrew J., Private, Leavenworth; died of wounds.
Medill, James S., First Lieutenant; died.
Mehl, Byron H., First Lieutenant, Leavenworth; killed in action.
Mischefsky, Peter P., Private, Leavenworth; died.
Mitchum, Zachariah H., Major, Ft. Leavenworth; died.
Moore, Charles A., Private, Leavenworth; died.
Palmer, Sherman, Private, Leavenworth; died.
Pogue, Charley E., Private, Leavenworth; died.
Rosencranz, Ike, Private, Leavenworth; killed in action.
Sample, Louie L., Private, Leavenworth; died.
Schwandt, Carl F., Private, Leavenworth; killed in action.
Seichpine, Edward, Private, Piper; killed in action.
Shepherd, Reginald O., Private, Leavenworth; died.
Slowski, Martin, Private, Tonganoxie; killed in action.
Smelley, Duck, Corporal, Leavenworth; died.
Smith, Mearil, Private, Loring; killed in action.
Summerla, Emile, Private, Leavenworth; died of wounds.
Souhrada, John, First Lieutenant, Leavenworth; died.
Swiderski, Victor, Corporal, Leavenworth; killed in action.
Thompson, William E., Private, Leavenworth; died.
Titolski, Joe, Private, Leavenworth; died of wounds.
Titolski, Julius, Private, Leavenworth; died.
Warren, Ben C., Private, Lenwood; died of wounds.
Williams, David R., Sergeant, Tonganoxie; killed in action.
Wright, William E., Private, Leavenworth; killed in action.
Corporal H. A. Cline, unaccounted for.
Private Emery Nobles, unaccounted for.
Private James Haskins, unaccounted for.
Private O. D. Roach, unaccounted for.

Private Thomas Owens, unaccounted for.
Private Homer Hughey, unaccounted for.
Bugler Victor J. Johnson, unaccounted for.
Mechanic R. Knowles, unaccounted for.
Private Paul Schmidt, unaccounted for.
Corporal L. L. Peters, missing in action.
Private M. L. Meyers, missing in action.
Private M. W. Mails, missing in action.
Whitney Wagner, Seaman; died.
Jess W. Bridges, Seaman, died.
Thomas Duff Cole, First Sergeant, died.
Archie Phillips, Private, died.
V. W. Lobb, Private, died.
B. H. Doen, Sergeant, died.
E. S. Brown, Private, died.
J. D. Wright, Private, died.
Anton Holtney, Seaman, died.
Charles Goettings, died.

Summary of the War with Germany.—The following is taken from report of Col. Leonard P. Ayers, authorized by the War Department:

Five out of every 100 Americans took up arms in the defense of the country.

During the Civil War ten out of every 100 inhabitants of the Northern States served as soldiers or sailors; 2,400,000 served in the Northern Army and Navy.

Between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, when the armistice went into effect, 4,800,000 men constituted our land and naval forces.

The British sent forth in her first year of the war more men than did the United States during her first year of the war. On the other hand it took England three years to reach a strength of 2,000,000 men in France, while the United States was able to place this number in the field and across the seas in half the time.

Organization and equipment and transportation of an immense army as that of the United States across the ocean has never been equaled in the history of the world.

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle; 2,084,000 reached France and 1,300,000 took part at the front.

American divisions were in battle for 200 days and engaged in thirteen major operations from the middle of August till the armistice.

American divisions held during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British in October. They held 101 miles of the line or twenty-three per cent of the entire western front.

In the battle of Saint Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged as compared to 100,000 on the north side in the battle of Gettysburg.

The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense artillery fire recorded in the history of the world.

The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted forty-seven days, during which 1,200,000 Americans were engaged.

For every man killed in battle seven were wounded.

Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty.

In the expeditionary forces battle deaths were twice as many as deaths from disease.

The number of American lives lost was 122,500, of which 10,000 were in the navy and the rest in the army and marines attached to it.

The war cost America \$21,850,000,000, or approximately \$1,000,000 per hour.

The greatest number of men sent over seas in a single month was 306,000 and the largest number returned in any one month was 333,000.

The supplies shipped from the United States to France was 7,500,000 tons in nineteen months.

The registration of men for the draft was 24,234,021 and of these 2,810,296 were inducted into service. The largest number inducted into service in a single month was 400,000.

CHAPTER XIX

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

COMPANY C, TWENTIETH KANSAS REGIMENT U. S. V. IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

During the Spanish-American War Leavenworth was called upon to furnish a company of volunteers for active service in our war against Spain. So it was that this company was organized and afterward became C Company of the famous Fighting Twentieth Kansas Regiment.

C Company was organized principally through the efforts of William S. Albright, who afterward became its captain, and Reverend Bright, pastor of the Methodist Church. Both of the above gentlemen organized companies. These two companies were consolidated and finally became C Company of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment.

Of the services of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment in the Philippine Islands, Elihu Root, Secretary of War, makes the following comment: "The records of the War Department show that the Twentieth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers sailed from San Francisco on the steamship "Indiana" on the 27th of October, 1898, and on the steamship "Newport" on the 9th of November, 1898, arriving at Manilla on the first and sixth days of December following; that the regiment was engaged in actual battle, sustaining losses by death or wounds, on each of the following days, viz.: The 4th, 5th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 17th, 23d, 24th, 26th and 28th of February, 1899; the 11th, 12th, 13th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th and 31st of March; the 25th and 26th of April; the 4th and 24th of May, and the 16th and 22d of June. Their participation in engagements is specially mentioned in cablegrams from General Otis on the 8th of February, the 28th of April and the 25th of May, 1899."

The greater part of the engagements above mentioned were fought, and most of the losses of life were incurred, at a time when there was

no obligation for further service resting upon the members of the regiment, except that which was self-imposed upon them by their own love of country and their determination to maintain the rightful sovereignty of the United States and the honor of its flag.

The officers and enlisted men of the regiment exhibited high quality of bravery and efficiency.

I beg to join with the people of Kansas in welcoming to their homes these citizen soldiers, so worthy of the heroic origin and patriotic history of their state."

C Company took part in every engagement participated in by the Twentieth Kansas Regiment. Two members of the company, Private Raymond B. Dawes and Private Charles Graves, contracted and died of typhoid fever at Honolulu, Hawaii. The following is a list of officers and enlisted men who were wounded in action: Captain William S. Albright, Privates Arthur C. Howe, William Laudenschlager, James E. Riley, Henry L. Johnson, Frank I. Sample, Thaddeus J. A. Weigant, Benjamin Couchman.

The following is a list of the officers and non-commissioned officers, together with the enlisted personnel of Company C:

William S. Albright, captain; Samuel H. Hopkins, 1st lieutenant; Harry H. Seckler, 1st lieutenant; John W. Hauserman, 2nd lieutenant; John G. Waste, 2nd lieutenant; Ralph Leavitt, 1st sergeant; John C. Murphy, 1st sergeant; James P. Richardson, 1st sergeant; William Cornatzer, quartermaster sergeant; Joseph Besser, sergeant; Aubrey S. Edwards, sergeant; George S. Few, sergeant; Ernest Mordaunt, sergeant; Charles I. Sparks, sergeant; Frederick Boeppler, corporal; Frederick D. Carpenter, corporal; John S. Crook, corporal; Silas E. Davis, corporal; Carl H. Delfs, corporal; Jacob Dervies, corporal; Frank I. Dittman, corporal; Elmer Elkins, corporal; Lewis B. Howard, corporal; Arthur Mays, corporal; Clarence F. Meyers, corporal; Albion C. Nelson, corporal; Frank I. Sample, corporal; William Suberkrup, corporal; Jay Thomas, corporal; Jacob Vogler, corporal; Richard Flannigan, artificer; John Kennedy, artificer; Thomas D. Cole, musician; James B. Hines, musician; George B. Clark, wagoner; privates, William W. Baker, Frank Barbour, Thomas J. Bell, William Bickford, Walter M. Birdsall, Frederick W. Buckmaster, Robert C. Churchill, William S. Clark, William A. Conklin, Clare O. Coe, Charles M. Crane, Claude Croft, Benjamin Couchman, Raymond B. Dawes, William L. Dawson, Eli C. Dresser, John Eckert, Edwin E. Ferris, Emmit

William S. Albright

1602 Benjamin St
St Louis Mo 64111

Fleming, Taylor Foster, Frederick Frank, George Frost, Ralph Gehrett, Charles Graves, Perry C. Goff, Arthur Ginger, Francis E. Head, Adolph Hensle, Arthur C. Howe, Charles A. Hund, Harry Jansen, Henry L. Johnson, Robert Keifer, Edward Killilay, William P. King, William Laudenschlager, William J. Lawson, William E. Ledger, Martin W. Layman, Isaac N. Lewis, Jonathan Loar, George W. Lucas, Edward L. McClure, William McCormick, Ralph E. McDowell, James C. McPherson, William J. Maloney, Owen Meredith, Robert L. Mitchell, Walter S. Moonlight, James F. Pinzon, Malden E. Purvis, James T. Quackenbush, Joseph S. Reyburn, Roy B. Richards, James E. Riley, Stephan E. Ryan, George Schmania, Harvey T. Sherman, Maurice Sherman, Charles E. Singleton, Frank Slaybough, Faret A. Snell, William B. Sprague, Hiram W. Stevenson, Frederick Stewart, Miles A. Sweeney, William W. Taylor, Oliver Tillquist, Park C. Trueblood, John E. Watson, Albert Welday, Thaddeus J. A. Wiegant, Arthur Wrigley.

CHAPTER XX

MISCELLANEOUS

"KICKAPOO CANNON"—KICKAPOO RANGERS—TARRING AND FEATHERING OF WILLIAM PHILLIPS—FLOOD OF 1903—KILLING OF MALCOM CLARK—LANSING, SKELETON—BIG STRANGER, ITS MILLS AND BRIDGES—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—SUICIDE OF JAMES H. LANE—MILWOOD RAID.

Kickapoo Cannon.—This famous old bit of artillery occupied no little niche in the early day history of the territory of Kansas as well as Leavenworth County. It was a relic that had been taken into the Mexican War by General Kearney. It has been said that at one time this cannon was given by the military authorities at Santa Fe, New Mexico, to some traders who were to make a trip eastward over the Santa Fe Trail to serve them against any possible attacking parties and that they had to abandon the cannon near where the Santa Fe Trail crossed the Arkansas River; that it was subsequently brought to Weston, Missouri, by some citizens that happened to be returning to the eastward over the trail, and was later turned over to the military authorities at Fort Leavenworth, who refused to accept same. Subsequent to this it was again taken to Weston, Missouri, where it remained for a number of years. During its stay at Weston it was often pressed into service to salute steamboats upon their arrival.

It is definitely known that during the year 1856 when the "Kickapoo Rangers" were planning their raid on Lawrence that the old cannon was stolen from Weston and taken across the river to Kickapoo. After the raid on Lawrence the cannon was returned to Kickapoo, where it remained until a party of Free State men from Leavenworth went out to Kickapoo one night and stole it. At one time it was pressed into use by pro-slavery men to threaten the owners of the old Planters Hotel into turning over

a runaway slave under penalty of having the hotel blown down by it. After it was stolen from Kickapoo by Leavenworth Free State men it was concealed for a time but was later exhibited openly as sentiment became more and more Free State. It is now a part of the collection of curios at the Kansas State Historical Society at Topeka.

"Kickapoo Rangers."—The term "Kickapoo Rangers" was a name quite early applied to the northern division of the territorial militia of the Territory of Kansas. They numbered all the way from two to three hundred men. The majority of these men were of pro-slavery inclination and their leaders were all pro-slavery leaders. A great many of the ruffian acts of territorial days were committed by parties of these men under the guidance and leadership of their radical leaders. David R. Atchison, at one time Senator from Missouri, was a leader and advisor among them and urged them on to commit many of their atrocities. In Blackmar's History of Kansas we find the following account of a speech made by Atchison, the occasion being immediately after the entering of Lawrence by this body May 21st, 1856:

"Boys, this day I am a Kickapoo Ranger. This day we have entered Lawrence with Southern rights inscribed on our banner, and not one Abolitionist dared to fire a gun. And now, boys, we will go in again with our highly honorable Jones, and test the strength of that Free-State hotel and teach the Emigrant Aid Company that Kansas shall be ours. Boys, ladies should, and I hope will, be respected by every gentleman. But, when a woman takes upon herself the garb of a soldier by carrying a Sharp's rifle, she is no longer worthy of respect. Trample her under your feet as you would a snake. If one man or woman dare stand before you, blow them to hell with a chunk of cold lead."

Both Jones and Atchison above referred to were never citizens of the territory or state of Kansas but merely operated out of Missouri, coming here only when there was an election which they desired to carry or some other bit of work to be done toward the furtherance of the cause of slavery in the territory.

One of the most diabolical acts committed by the Rangers in this county was that committed January 18th, 1856, by a number of the "Rangers" under the leadership of Capts. Martin and Dunn, when they murdered Capt. Reese P. Brown at Easton following an election quarrel in which pro-slavery forces had attempted to take by force the ballot boxes from the home of T. A. Minard, at whose place the voting had been done the day before.

Tarring and Feathering of William Phillips.—Another early day atrocity catalogued by H. Miles Moore in his "Early History of Leavenworth City and County" was the tarring and feathering of William Phillips. This took place May 17, 1855.

William Phillips was an early day attorney of the city of Leavenworth. He was an ardent Free State man and his hasty utterances and decisive stand on the burning question of those times brought him into disrepute with the pro-slavery elements of the city. He led a fight against this element over several election matters and when the killing of Malcolm Clark occurred a story was started to the effect that it was Phillips who handed McCrea the pistol with which he shot Clark.

Shortly after this killing an indignation meeting was held in the city and resolutions were drawn up requesting and ordering Phillips to leave the territory. A copy of the notice which was given Phillips is here set out as it appears in Mr. Moore's "Early History of Leavenworth City and County:"

"Leavenworth City, April 30, 1855.

"To William Phillips:

"Sir:—At a meeting of the citizens of Leavenworth and vicinity, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to inform you that they have unanimously determined that you must leave this territory by two o'clock of Thursday next. Take due notice thereof and act accordingly.

"Signed: Jarrett Todd, John E. Posey, N. B. Brooks, William E. Berry, H. Rives Polard, Jno. H. McBride, James M. Lysle, A. Payne, Thomas C. Hughes, William Blair."

Upon the day appointed for Phillip's departure a committee called at his house and were informed that he had left the city. Later he was found in the city and arrested and threatened. It is said that he promised to leave as soon as he could get his business affairs straightened up. However, time passed and when Phillips did not take any definite steps toward leaving the pro-slavery element decided to take drastic action. Mr. Moore in his "Early History of Leavenworth City and County" tells of the incident which followed in the following way:

"Thursday, 17th of May, 1855. The most disgraceful outrage took place here this P. M. that I ever witnessed. About a dozen men from

Leavenworth took a man by the name of Phillips, a lawyer there, whom they had before ordered to leave town on account of his being an Abolitionist, as they charged, but he had returned again. They took him today and brought him across the river, just below Weston, and in a warehouse stripped him to the waist, tarred and feathered him and brought him up into town, mounted him on a rail and had a number of niggers and boys to drum on old pans and ring bells around. After marching through town they put him on a block opposite the St. George Hotel, and Dr. Ransom's old darky, Joe, auctioned him off and bid him in at one cent. They then took him down from the block, and after marching him about town a little longer, our people beginning to show signs and mutterings of disapproval and disgust of the proceedings, they soon started for home again with him.

"He still stuck to his integrity to the last. Thank God it was mostly drunken rowdies from Leavenworth. I recognized one or two men whom I was surprised to see in the crowd, tugging at the rail on their shoulders, on which was seated Phillips, the victim of this vile outrage. * * * Among the crowd who brought Phillips over to Weston and took an active and leading part in the outrage upon him, I saw the following whom I knew personally, Thos. C. Hughes, and Eli Moore * * * John E. Posey, deputy United States Court clerk; H. Rives Pollard, assistant editor and W. H. Adams, then one of the proprietors and founder of the "Herald;" J. L. McAleer, engineer and surveyor; James M. Lysle, attorney and partner of D. J. Johnson; Wm. L. Blair, clerk in store; D. Scott Boyle, clerk of United States Court; Bennett Burnham, then a young gentleman of leisure, and some four or five others."

It was not so long after this that a pro-slavery mob again attacked Phillips and shot and killed him.

Flood of 1903.—During the latter part of May and the first of June, 1903, incessant rains, for a period of about ten days, throughout the Kaw River basin and the basins of the Solomon and Smoky Hill rivers, tributaries of the Kaw and flowing into the Kaw in central Kansas, caused a congestion of water in the Kaw River between Topeka, Kansas, and Kansas City where the Kaw flows into the Missouri River such as had never before been witnessed even by the oldest settlers. The "June Rise" of the Missouri River was also at its highest point at the time and there had been constant rains along the basin of the Missouri River, for several days, for hundreds of miles toward the north. The fact that the Missouri

River was "out of its banks" made it impossible for the water from the Kaw to quickly flow into the Missouri at its mouth in Kansas City, and consequently this checking of the flow of water from the Kaw to the Missouri contributed toward a much greater congestion of water than would otherwise have occurred.

The farmers in the valley of the Kaw from Topeka, Kansas, to Kansas City had planted an unusual number of acres of potatoes in the spring and the prospects for a "bumper" potato crop were unusually encouraging. Many of these farmers lived in the southern part of Leavenworth County where some of the richest potato land in the world was, at that time, and is yet to be found. Linwood, Kansas, in the southern part of the county suffered the most serious damage as a result of this "flood of 1903." This little city of about 600 people at the time was situated in the southern part of the county where Big Stranger flows into the Kaw. Big Stranger had been noted, locally, for occasional floods prior to that time and the general rains had swollen this stream to an unusual size. The huge volume of water in the Kaw "backed up" by the Missouri made it impossible for the water from Big Stranger to quickly and uninterruptedly flow onward into the Kaw. Linwood was situated mostly on the west side of Big Stranger and a little to the north of the north bank of the Kaw.

During the month of May the Kaw reached a point when it was almost out of its banks. Big Stranger, likewise, was about ready to overflow its banks. Linwood at that time was on low ground and the city was generally below the level of the tops of the east and west banks of Big Stranger. This was due to the fact that the citizens, when former floods threatened, had from time to time built up the banks in order to keep the water from flowing over the banks and into the streets and over the entire city. In this they had been successful for many years.

On the evening of May 29, 1903, the word was passed around to all the people of the little city that it seemed probable that it would be necessary that they all get out and work most any time to again build up the Big Stranger banks in order to keep the water out. It was not long until the population of the city was generally busy in throwing up the embankments on the east and west sides of Big Stranger. However, at about 4 o'clock on the morning of May 30, the water broke through and began gradually to back into the city. At the time also the water seemed to be rising rapidly. When the water began to "back in" from

Big Stranger there did not seem to be much alarm over the possibility of its "backing in" so as to do much damage to buildings and property. The general consensus of opinion was: "It can't get much higher, because it never was this high before." However, about 8 o'clock A. M. of the same day word suddenly came to the people of the little city that the Kaw had broken through on Mr. Tudhope's farm just west of Linwood about one-half mile. Hardly had this word been received when on came the rushing water of the Kaw overflowed from its banks in an endeavor to make a new channel right through Linwood itself. People, however, were not yet alarmed over the safety of their property and household effects and only a very few yet began to move to higher ground. The Kaw kept rising all that day and on until the next day. Some were fortunate enough to get their household effects on higher ground near the Linwood High School building and in the school yard before it was too late, but there were many who saw their household furniture and personal belongings, the accumulation of years, swept away in the whirling torrent and flood. Many frame houses were swept away in the newly made channel of the Kaw. Some were upturned and were not swept away. Water in places was 20 feet deep over what had been Linwood. The postoffice was completely submerged. The Linwood State Bank and all business buildings were nearly all completely submerged by the water. Lumber from the Linwood Lumber Yard was caught in the channel and swept onward toward the Missouri never to be recovered. The whole city was caught in the main channel of the flood and ruin and devastation was inevitable.

There was sadness and destruction on all sides. Families were rendered homeless in a day. Their personal effects were all destroyed in the same time. However, there were many humorous incidents. Many buildings from up the river came by in the rapidly flowing channel. In some buildings were pigs, calves, dogs, cats, chickens, geese and ducks. Occasionally one would see dogs on top of the buildings.

There is no cloud so dark, however, that it does not have a silver lining. While the Kaw Valley potato crop for the fall of 1903 was ruined and many families were left homeless, nevertheless the rich deposits of alluvial soil greatly benefited the farmers of the valley by enriching their soil so that a larger yield per acre of potatoes is now obtained than ever was known before the flood.

Killing of Malcolm Clark.—Among the more important incidents of early day Leavenworth County and City history recited by the late H.

Miles Moore in his "Early History of Leavenworth City and County" was the shooting and killing of Malcolm Clark.

Malcolm Clark was one of the earliest and most prominent settlers of the county. He was one of the members of the original town company and took an active interest in the welfare of the city. When the "Squatters" of the territory held their first meeting at the Riveley store in Salt Creek Valley, Clark was selected by them as marshal of Leavenworth city and territory thereabout. On April 30, 1855, a meeting was held in the city of Leavenworth for the purpose of arriving at some definite policy with reference to "Squatters," who were flocking into the territory and taking up claims in bad faith. The meeting was held in the open air under the "old elm tree" which stood near the corner of Cherokee and Front or Water street. The killing of Clark took place in the following manner as described by H. Miles Moore in his "Early History of Leavenworth City and County:"

"Several speeches had been made and resolutions were being discussed. The excitement was pretty high. Mr. Clark, who as I before stated was a member of the town association, a little passionate when his Scotch blood was aroused, was taking rather an active part in the meeting, as one deeply interested. Mr. McCrea, who was then residing in the country, lately an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, as many of our readers are aware, was reported to have interrupted the speaker once or twice, and it was suggested to Clark that McCrea was not a "Delaware Squatter," as his claim was on the cutoff back of Fort Leavenworth reserve, near the Salt Creek bridge (not far from where the D. W. Powers brick house now stands) and that he (McCrea) was not interested in the matter. Clark went to him and stated that he understood about his claim, and asked him to not again interfere in the meeting, explaining that it was a Delaware squatter meeting. Clark returned and stated that McCrea had not understood it before, but would not again interrupt or say anything. Shortly after the chairman was putting to a vote a resolution before the meeting, and as it was difficult to ascertain the result by sound a division was called for and it was upon this vote that McCrea took part and when the chair announced that the resolution was carried he (McCrea) pronounced the division a fraud.

"To this Clark took exception, and the lie passed between him and McCrea. Clark advanced upon McCrea and stooped down to pick up a piece of board or scantling, and raised it to strike McCrea, who rushed

toward Clark and the blow missed him. He then retreated and Clark pursued him and McCrea turned and shot him. He spoke but a word or two and died in five minutes. McCrea ran and jumped down the bank at the edge of the river. Several shots were fired at him while standing there without apparent effect. The excitement was intense, a rope was soon produced and he would doubtless have been hung by the excited crowd had it not been for the cool bravery of Samuel D. Pitcher, an old citizen of the territory at Fort Leavenworth and afterwards here, who suddenly appeared, mounted on horseback and another man with him, both heavily armed and ordered the driver of a government hack or ambulance, I think, to drive into the crowd, and then approaching McCrea, who was seated on a block near the tree, told him to get into the hack, which he did speedily with the assistance of some friends, and then ordered the driver to push for Fort Leavenworth as rapidly as possible while he and the man with drawn revolvers followed, their movements being so rapid that the crowd was completely thrown off its guard."

McCrea was held in custody at Fort Leavenworth for several months and finally escaped. He did not come back to Kansas until after the Civil War. He was never prosecuted for the killing of Clark, although an indictment was found against him. He spent the latter part of his days at the Soldiers' Home south of the city, where he died.

Lansing Skeleton.—Two brothers, Joseph and Michael Concannon, were digging a trench on their farm near Lansing and on March 23, 1902, they unearthed a human skeleton. It was deeply imbedded under a stratum of earth and rock. During the summer Michael Concannon took the skull to Kansas City and gave the particulars of the find to a newspaper reporter. An article was written at the time and aroused the interests of the scientists all over the United States. From all parts of the country they came to the Concannon farm to look over the find. Some advanced the theory that the probable age was all the way from 10,000 to 35,000 years. The residents of the neighborhood were somewhat skeptical and gave it as their opinion that it was the remains of a convict from the State Penitentiary, who had been buried there, as the place had at one time been used as a cemetery and long since had been abandoned. However the discovery was of such importance that the skull now rests in the national museum at Washington, District of Columbia, and the most of the remainder of the skeleton is in the museum at the University of Kansas.

Big Stranger, Its Mills and Bridges.—Big Stranger enters Leavenworth County just south of the town of Potter in Atchison County and runs thence in a southerly direction through Easton, Alexander, High Prairie, Stranger and Sherman townships and empties into the Kaw River just below Linwood. It was known far and wide as a good fishing stream. Along the valley are found some of the finest farms in the county. The valley early attracted settlers on account of timber along its banks and the rich soil adjoining. There are some twenty-two bridges spanning the stream. There are three covered bridges, one at Easton, one at Springdale and the other at Jarbalo. They were constructed about the year 1870 and have proven substantial structures. They are in fine condition to this day. The county has long since ceased building wooden structures but it is doubtful if the steel structures of the present day will give as good service as the old covered bridges still in use on Big Stranger.

There were several mills located on this stream that were widely known and patronized. In 1869 John J. Rapp built what was known as "The Stranger Valley Mills" at Milwood. This mill was built under the direction of Mike Lackner, who afterwards ran the Lackner saloon at the same place. It was a three story building of stone with three runs of burrs. It was operated by both water and steam power. A mill race was cut north of the mill to the banks of Stranger at the Collyer farm. Through this channel water flowed to run the mill and when there was not sufficient power this way then the mill was run by steam. A dam was erected across the creek just below where the steel bridge now stands east of the village of Milwood. For miles around people brought in their corn and wheat to have it ground while they waited. Usually the miller took his pay by means of toll and the farmer took the remainder and hauled it in a wagon or carried it on horseback. Mr. Rapp died in 1877 but the mill was run for many years afterwards by his widow and sons. One of the sons, George Rapp, still lives in the vicinity of Easton. The old stone building is all that is left of the once famous mill.

John Wright owned a saw and grist mill just north of the covered bridge on Stranger east of Jarbalo between the years of 1856 and 1861. It was one of the busiest places in that section of the country. People for miles around brought in their corn to be ground and their logs to be sawed into planks for their cabins. The mill was located on the farm of Solomon Buxton, the father of Mrs. Sam Hastings, who now lives at 218 Fourth Avenue, Leavenworth, Kansas.

The engine boiler exploded February 1, 1861, and killed eight people. A number of other people were wounded and the mill completely wrecked. John Wright, the owner, had just completed fixing a belt and was in the act of placing it in position when the explosion occurred. He was thrown about ten feet and landed among some logs but was not seriously hurt. Harrison Waymire and R. B. Richards were caught in the main belt and hurled quite a distance against a tree and seriously injured. The lifeless body of one man was almost completely stripped of its clothing. Others were torn into fragments, and pieces of skulls and brains, fragments of human flesh and parts of machinery were scattered for nearly half a mile around. The miller and engineer were killed and several prominent citizens. It was a ghastly sight to behold. It is believed that water was allowed to freeze in the boiler and loosen some of the flues, and when steam was raised the explosion occurred.

Those killed were. A. W. Mason, Andred Calhoun, Henry Broderick, William Trackwell, James K. Black, Peter McKinney, Jesse Richards and George Ecton. Relatives of some of these men still live in the vicinity of Jarbalo. Years afterwards while woodmen were cutting down trees within a quarter of a mile of the place of the explosion a large piece of boiler plate fell down out of a tree. John Brune now owns the farm on which the tragedy happened.

In the winter of 1879-1880 Thomas Ashby built a mill in Big Stranger two miles due east of Springdale. It was run by steam power. It was a saw and grist mill. It was well and favorably known. It was built in the midst of what was perhaps the finest white oak forest in Kansas. So thick were the trees that it was necessary to clear out some 15,000 feet of the timber before the mill could be erected. Mr. Ashby and his sons continued to run the mill till 1893, when he moved to Leavenworth, where he continued in the milling business at a location between Tenth and Eleventh on Shawnee street. He moved his mill to the present location between Fifth and Sixth on Oak street in 1898 and is operating the grist mill there at the present time. The old mill on Stranger was taken over by E. J. Evans and run till 1912, when it was abandoned. A fire destroyed it in 1920.

Henry Ready also owned and operated a mill on Big Stranger in Alexandria Township. It did a thriving business as a grist and saw mill.

Mrs. E. Davis and Sons owned and operated a flouring mill on Big Stranger four miles southeast of Tonganoxie. It was run by water power and did a good business. They had an original capital of \$10,00.

Abraham Lincoln arrived in Leavenworth December 3, 1859. He made two speeches here, one on the third and one on the fifth. The largest political gathering that had ever assembled in Kansas up to that time heard the Great Emancipator. His speech was substantially the same as that delivered at Cooper Institute, New York City, and is recognized as one of the ablest productions of any American statesman. On the 30th of January, 1861, Kansas was admitted as a free state and Abraham Lincoln took part in raising the flag over Independence Hall with the added star of Kansas in the field. On this occasion Mr. Lincoln said: "I am invited and called before you to participate in raising above Independence Hall the flag of our country with an additional star upon it. I wish to call your attention to the fact that, under the blessing of God, each additional star added to the flag has given additional prosperity and happiness to this country." While in Leavenworth Mr. Lincoln was a guest at the Planters Hotel.

Suicide of James H. Lane.—The suicide of Gen. James H. Lane July 11, 1866, at Fort Leavenworth stirred the State of Kansas. It is conceded that General Lane had his faults but without his vigorous arm and bold heart Kansas would have stood little chance of becoming a free state. He was United States Senator from Kansas at the time of his tragic death. He had secured a leave of absence from his arduous duties in Washington and returned to Kansas. He was in poor health and appeared greatly depressed in spirits but started to return to Washington. On reaching St. Louis his physicians expressed fear of his recovery and were of the opinion that he was threatened with softening of the brain. He returned to Fort Leavenworth and stopped with his brother-in-law, Captain McCall, on the government farm adjoining Leavenworth. Symptoms of insanity grew worse. On Sunday, July 1st, he expressed a desire to ride out and Captain McCall and Captain Adams accompanied him in a carriage. They stopped to open one of the farm gates and Lane jumped out and exclaimed "Goodbye, gentlemen," and discharged a revolver in his mouth, the ball passing upward through his brain. He was carried to a farm house and remained in an unconscious condition till July 11th, when he died. At one time he seemed to recover sufficiently to recognize friends and called them in a whisper.

The aberration of mind was attributed to various causes, but little is definitely known. He supported the president's veto of the civil rights bill and for this his friends had deserted him. Threats had been made

to expose his conduct in regard to government contracts in which he is alleged to have had a personal interest.

Millwood Raid.—One of the most sensational armed raids to take place in the county after the passing of the days of border warfare occurred at the little village of Millwood, which is situated in the north central part of Easton Township, February 19, 1901. On that night the Lackner saloon at Millwood was raided by citizens who are said to have marched from Easton, a small village which is situated a short distance south of the scene of the tragedy. Two parties by the name of John Wilburn and Joe Turner are said to have entered the saloon first and ordered a round of drinks. The other members of the raiding party remained outside. After finishing his drink Wilburn is alleged to have rapped three times upon the bar with his glass. This was apparently a signal to the members of the party outside, as they immediately crowded in. Two of the parties who entered the saloon first were carrying shotguns. One of the members of the Lackner family immediately seized the shotguns and in the scuffle that followed either one or both of the guns were discharged. Rose Hudson, one of the members of the Lackner family, happened at the instant to be entering the room a short distance away and the entire charge of shot from the gun struck her in the head, killing her instantly. With the discharge of the shotgun, the concussion extinguished all lights within the room. A fusilade of shots from the attacking party followed and was answered by members of the Lackner family and friends who happened to be there. William Webb, one of the members of the defending party, was wounded twice in the affray. A number of the members of the raiding parties was wounded. It is reported that at least one of the raiding members never recovered from his wounds, but died some time later. It is an established fact that several of the most prominent citizens of the Easton community left shortly after this and never returned.

The real purpose of the raid has for years been a matter of more or less speculation on the part of citizens living in those above mentioned communities. It occurred at a time when Carrie Nation was very active in the State of Kansas and some believe that the motive which animated the movement was that of suppressing the saloon evil. Others have contended that it was for the purpose of putting the owners in fear—possibly in flight and then plundering the stock of liquors on hand. The Lackner saloon, like many others, had been operating in violation of the Kansas prohibitory law for a number of years and was in bad repute. When four of the members of the raiding party were tried in the Leavenworth District Court for the murder of Rose Lackner they were acquitted.

CHAPTER XXI

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

Capt. John T. Taylor, who is recorder of the Military Order of Loyal Legion with office in Room 4, Wulfekuhler Building, and who is one of the best known men in Leavenworth, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 7, 1841. He is the son of Col. W. H. H. Taylor, a native of Richmond, Virginia, and who, when young, located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he afterward married Anna T. H. Harrison, a daughter of William Henry Harrison, who later became the President of the United States. Colonel Taylor was state librarian of Minnesota for eighteen years, and died in office at St. Paul at the age of eighty years. He is buried in Minneapolis and his wife is buried in the home burying ground at North Bend, Ohio. She was fifty years of age at the time of her death.

Colonel Taylor commanded the Fifth Regiment, Ohio Cavalry, during the Civil War. The regiment was organized at Camp Dick Corwin, September, 1861. On March 1, 1861, the regiment left for Paducah, Kentucky, reporting to Brigadier General W. T. Sherman. The regiment was considered one of the best cavalry regiments in the service from start to finish, as a partial list of the battles in which it bore a conspicuous part will show. They were as follows: Black Jack, Tennessee, sometimes referred to as Black Jack Forest; Pittsburgh Landing; Crumps Landing; Shiloh; all in Tennessee; Metamora, Mississippi; Little Bear Creek, Mississippi, Lexington, Tennessee and Davis Mills, Mississippi; Moscow, Tennessee; Hernando, Mississippi; Coldwater, Mississippi; Rockey Crossing, Mississippi; Hernando, Mississippi; Clear Creek, Alabama; Guntown, Alabama; Reenzi, Mississippi; Lebanon, Alabama; Red Oak, Georgia; Jonesboro, Georgia; Rockey Creek Church, Georgia; Fayetteville, North Carolina and Averysboro, North Carolina.

While stationed in Memphis, Tennessee, General Sherman appointed



CAPT. JOHN T. TAYLOR

Colonel Taylor president of a military commission to try the traitors who were charged with offenses against the rules of civilized war, and while the colonel was fair and just in all his rulings, he had no sympathy or patience with the treacherous and disloyal who came before him.

Colonel Taylor's oldest son, W. H. H., Jr., responded to the first call of President Lincoln for three month troops, and he went immediately with his regiment to Washington. Shortly afterwards he was given a commission in the Eighteenth United States Regulars, in which he served, reaching the rank of captain.

Capt. John T. Taylor was married to Amelia M. Wilson of Bloomington, Illinois, December 21, 1880. She is a daughter of Samuel and Margaret Wilson, natives of Illinois. Captain Taylor and wife reside at 710 South Seventh Street, Leavenworth.

During the Civil War, Captain Taylor was in the Battle of Shiloh and was within four feet of Major Anderson when he restored the flag staff to Ft. Sumter in 1865, which was restored by order of President Lincoln with elaborate ceremonies. When the flag rose above the parapet, hundreds of cannons roared a salute from Morris Island, Castle Pinckney and other forts. Thousands of people attended the ceremony. Captain Taylor served four years in the army. He has a sword which General William T. Sherman presented to him on September 15, 1862, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Benjamin Harrison, great grandfather of Captain Taylor, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and ex-President William Henry Harrison was the father of the mother of Captain John Taylor and ex-President Benjamin Harrison was a son of the brother of Anna T. H. Taylor, the mother of Captain Taylor, so it can readily be seen that Captain Taylor comes from an illustrious family.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which Captain Taylor is recorder, is confined to the commissioned officers of the Civil War, their sons and grandsons. The commandery of the state of Kansas was organized in 1886 at Ft. Leavenworth. The present headquarters are in Philadelphia and Col. John P. Nicholson has been its recorded in chief since the organization. Only one commandery in a state is permitted. The membership of the Kansas Commandery is about 150 at present, and Captain Taylor has been its honored recorder since 1911. Captain Taylor has many old friends and is honored and revered in the city of Leavenworth.

Miss Lucy V. Hook, treasurer of Leavenworth County, is a daughter of Enos and Elizabeth (Inghram) Hook. Enos Hook was born in 1838 in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, which was also the birthplace of his wife, Elizabeth (Inghram) Hook. Mr. and Mrs. Enos Hook came to Kansas shortly after their marriage. They were engaged in farming until they retired to live in Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. Hook died October 8, 1910, and his wife in 1904. They are both buried in Mt. Muncie Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Enos Hook were the parents of seven children, as follows: Cora, widow of H. Feagan, Kansas City, Missouri; W. C. Hook, judge of the Circuit Court of Leavenworth, Kansas; Elizabeth H., wife of F. Yohe, Leavenworth, Kansas; Anna H., wife of Henry Helmers, Jr., Leavenworth; Lucy V., subject of this sketch; Edward E., in the oil business, Wichita, Kansas; Helen H., wife of Victor Cain, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Miss Lucy Hook was educated in the Leavenworth public school and graduated in the class of 1899. For many years Miss Hook was employed as assistant treasurer and learned all the details and responsibilities of the work before she was honored by election, November 2, 1918, to the office of county treasurer. She is now serving her second term, to which she was elected without opposition. H. V. Reilly is deputy treasurer and during the rush season Miss Hook is assisted by two others.

Miss Hook has endeared herself to her associates and is worthy of the high esteem in which the people of the county hold her. She was the first woman treasurer of Leavenworth County.

Sherman Medill, the well known president of the State Savings Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas, is from a prominent pioneer family. He was born at Springdale, Leavenworth County, December 27, 1865, the son of James and Lydia A. (Redburn) Medill; his father was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1824, and his mother was born in Pennsylvania in 1839. She died in 1873 at the age of thirty-four years.

James Medill came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1857 and settled in High Prairie Township, and later bought land and moved to Alexandria Township in 1864. He was a large land holder and stockman, and, at one time, owned thirteen quarter sections of land near Effingham, Kansas. A few years before his death in 1894 he located in Leavenworth. He and his wife are buried at Mt. Muncie Cemetery.

James Medill specialized in the breeding and raising of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. Besides his large land and stock interests, he engaged extensively in loaning money and for safekeeping in preference to depositing with the banks, which showed the confidence and trust they placed in him. He was a public spirited man also and served his county as representative in the Legislature for four terms, and was railroad assessor for two years.

Sherman Medill was educated in the public schools and Lawrence Business College. After finishing his education, he engaged extensively in farming in Alexandria Township until 1906. He specialized in feeding and shipping stock. In 1899 he represented Leavenworth County in the State Legislature, and has always worked for the improvement and betterment of local conditions. He became connected with the State Savings Bank from the start first as stockholder, then director, vice-president, and since 1912 has been president. Mr. Medill and his associates are capable financiers and have shown constructive ability and foresight, as the remarkable growth of the bank since 1912 will testify, as follows: The deposits August 31, 1912, were \$105,778.26; August 31, 1913, \$182,643.46; August 30, 1914, \$260,691.00; August 31, 1915, \$303,750.25; August 31, 1916, \$496,788.56; August 31, 1917, \$648,432.29; August 31, 1918, \$972,406.85; August 31, 1919, \$1,081,375.07; August 28, 1920, \$1,229,962.93.

The State Savings Bank was organized in 1902 with a capital stock of \$25,000.00 and its first officers were: A. A. Fenn, president; J. C. Stone, vice-president; E. A. Kelly, cashier; and F. D. Bolman and Arthur M. Jackson, directors. Its present officers are: Sherman Medill, president; F. M. Potter, first vice-president; John G. Barnes, second vice-president; O. J. Potter, cashier; W. J. Bransfield, assistant cashier; Laurayne Medill, assistant cashier; Frank Hines, assistant cashier; W. G. Leavel, W. T. Hines, John Schwalker, Jr., Dr. A. R. Adams and F. D. Webster, directors.

June 4, 1890, Mr. Medill was married to Monica Morgan, who was a prominent teacher here before her marriage. She is a native of Leavenworth and daughter of Capt. J. W. and Katherine (Keogh) Morgan. Her mother now lives in the old home where she has lived for sixty years at 815 Cherokee Street. Capt. J. W. Morgan was a captain in the navy, plying first on the Great Lakes, then to the Mississippi, and he also had the distinction of once sailing around the world. He was of Scotch de-

scent, born in Glasgow, and his wife was born in Dublin, Ireland, but of Welch and English extraction. Captain Morgan died in 1913 and is buried at Mt. Calvary Cemetery. He was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. and Mrs. Medill have three sons living and one deceased. They are as follows: First Lieutenant James Sherman Medill, who was born at Springdale, Kansas, September 4, 1893, and who was the youngest lawyer in Kansas when he passed the bar examination in 1915. He attended the public schools of Leavenworth, Ann Arbor, and finished his law course at Kansas City, Missouri. He was a member of the Phi Alpha Delta Fraternity. He practiced law for two years, when war was declared, and he went to the first officer's training camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, where he was admitted, and was the only Leavenworth boy that passed the regular army examinations at the close of the officer's training camp. He was attached to the 43d Infantry, sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, then to Camp Pike, Arkansas, was sent to Louisiana to guard the oil fields and later to New Orleans, to guard the piers and the gulf. He was then sent to Ft. Sill for special training, and was placed at the head of the gun division of the 43rd Infantry, and was also made judge advocate of the regiment, and two weeks prior to his death, March 12, 1919, he was made intelligence officer of his regiment. From New Orleans, he was sent to Ft. Logan, Texas, where he died. He is buried at Mt. Muncie Cemetery. He had a bright future and his early passing is to be regretted. The second son, Harold Medill, was born at Springdale, October 17, 1895. He was educated in the grade and high schools and the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, and has been admitted to the bar in Kansas and Missouri. During the late war he attended the officer's training camp and was made second lieutenant in the Reserves. He was sent to Deming, New Mexico, and from there to Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, and then to Camp Perry, on Lake Erie, for special instruction. He returned to Camp Funston and was sent twice to the coast with troops, and the third time overseas with the 816 Pioneer Infantry. He was in France for ten months, when he returned to Camp Funston, where he was mustered out. He is a member of the Phi Alpha Delta Fraternity.

The third son, George Tabor, was born at Springdale, May 15, 1897. He received his education in the Leavenworth schools and Kansas University, where he studied medicine. He is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega and Phi Beta Pi fraternities. He entered the United States service at Camp Funston and was made a corporal. He was ready for the offi-

cer's training camp when the war closed. He is now with the Stanton Construction Company, of Leavenworth.

Thomas Laurayne is the fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Medill and was born at Springdale, Kansas, July 18, 1900. He received his education in the Leavenworth grade and high schools, and was in the S. A. T. C. at Kansas University, and was made first sergeant. Prior to going to the university, he was captain of the Leavenworth High School Cadets. He is now assistant cashier of the State Savings Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mrs. Medill is quite active in club work and well known in social circles, having a host of friends. She is now president of the First Congressional District of Woman's Federated Clubs, vice-president of the State of Kansas Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion, and vice-president of the Kansas Order of the Gold Star, an organization of mothers who lost sons during the World War, a member of the Kansas State Board of Woman's Federated Clubs, president of the Byron H. Mehl Post, Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion of Leavenworth, Kansas, is past regent of the Daughters of Isabella, past president of the Civic League, also Art League and Catholic Literary Society. Mrs. Medill is also a member of the Republican County Central Committee, and has the distinction of being the first woman from Leavenworth who attended a state Republican meeting.

The Medill family is among the most substantial and enterprising families of Leavenworth.

A. G. Dunnuck, president of the Dunnuck Manufacturing Company, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is an enterprising business man who is meeting with well merited success and conducts a thriving manufacturing plant.

The Dunnuck Manufacturing Company was established in 1916 in Concordia, Kansas, and on September 1, 1917, it was moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where it is located at the corner of Shawnee and Main streets. This firm manufactures the inventions of its founder and president, Mr. Dunnuck. The different articles are a combination two, three and four horse wagon evener, a four and five horse plow evener, tractor hitches, second binder hitches, radiator screens for tractor and road surfacing machines.

A. G. Dunnuck was born in Fairbury, Nebraska, November 16, 1866,
(18)

a son of George F. and Eunice (Timmons) Dunnuck, both natives of Indiana. Eunice (Timmons) Dunnuck by a former marriage to John H. Crowell has one son, John Henry Crowell, who now lives in Indiana. Mrs. Dunnock died in 1880, when thirty-eight years of age.

George F. Dunnuck was a veteran of the Civil War, serving throughout the last year of the war. He came to Kansas in 1866, stopping a short time in Washington County, Kansas, then he went on to Fairbury, Nebraska, locating on the ground that is now the townsite of Fairbury. In 1867, he returned to Kansas on account of the Indian scare. He located near Fort Snedajohn, where he would receive its protection. He homesteaded land and built a log cabin; he hewing the shingles from the cottonwood trees growing along the Little Blue River. The blocks were boiled in water to remove the sap and make them pliable for cutting into shingles. This homestead was their home until 1901, when it was sold and a farm was purchased near the county seat in Washington County. He died in January, 1917, at Morrowville, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dunnuck were the parents of eleven children, as follows: W. J., Washington, Kansas; S. K., deceased; George M., deceased; Franklin J., deceased; A. G., the subject of this review; Mrs. Margaret Smethers, deceased; Minnie L. Kemper, Washington, Kansas; E. A., Atchison, Kansas; Mrs. Eunice V. Hide, Flagler, Colorado; Harvey H., deceased; Nora M., deceased.

A. G. Dunnuck was reared on his father's homestead in Washington County, Kansas, and attended school in the log cabin of his day. The means of transportation and labor was the sturdy oxen and Mr. Dunnuck mastered the art of driving ox teams. He handled four yoke of oxen hitched to a twenty-four inch breaking plow and turned the virgin soil. When he was twenty years of age he followed farming for himself, two years later engaged in the livery business at Oketo, Kansas. He then returned to Washington County and bought grain at a side track known as Spencer's Switch on his father's farm. Later, Mr. Dunnuck was employed by the Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company of Beatrice, Nebraska. He remained there for eight years, commencing as a common laborer, promoted to foremanship and the last two years as traveling salesman. He left their employ in 1908 and took up a claim in western Kansas. While here he perfected some of his patents and began their manufacture in a blacksmith shop. He organized the Dunnuck Manu-

facturing Company and its business has increased year by year. So far they have been unable to supply the demand for their goods.

A. G. Dunnuck was first married December 4, 1890, to Lillian Smethers, a daughter of Jonas and Mary Smethers. Mrs. Dunnuck died in Beatrice, Nebraska, December 10, 1905. To this union two daughters were born: Gladys L., wife of Joseph Dawes, of Thomas County, Kansas, and Bertha N., wife of A. M. Lukens, Melbourne, Florida.

Mr. Dunnuck and Mrs. Alice McReynolds were united in marriage and they had two children born to them: Fern, at home, and Spencer A., who died at the age of eighteen months, and is buried at Stockton, Kansas. Mr. Dunnuck has a granddaughter, Bessie Lillian Dawes. Mrs. Alice (McReynolds) Dunnuck is the daughter of Spencer and Lydia Davis, natives of Iowa, whose home is near Moulton.

In the many years of a busy life Mr. Dunnuck has also been engaged in the grocery and implement business. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Concordia, Kansas.

O. J. Potter, cashier of the State Savings Bank of Leavenworth, Leavenworth, Kansas, is a native Kansan. He was born January 13, 1875, at Potter, Kansas, on his father's farm in Walnut Township, Atchison County, Kansas. He is a son of Moses and Mary (Womach) Potter, the former a native of Kentucky, who, with his brother, Joseph Potter, settled joined and the brothers were intimately associated in their work during in Walnut Township, Atchison County, Kansas, in 1856. Their farms their long and useful lives. During the Mexican War, they enlisted from Fort Leavenworth and crossed the plains to Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the old trail. The town of Potter, Kansas, was named in honor of these brothers. Moses Potter died in 1902 and was buried on the Womach farm. Joseph Potter, was born in 1819 and died in 1912, aged ninety-three years and six months.

Mrs. Mary (Womach) Potter was the daughter of Abraham Womach, who was one of the earliest settlers of Atchison County. He came from Buchanan County, Missouri. Mrs. Mary Potter died in 1913 and was buried by the side of the remains of her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Potter were the parents of the following children: Thomas, deceased; Tinsley, of Atchison County, Kansas, formerly lived at Leavenworth, now deceased—see history; Marcillious, deceased;

Belle, wife of Milton Hebbard, Alaska; Newmarious, deceased; Frances Marion, deceased; Martha, deceased; Bela, of Easton, Kansas; Melissa, wife of William B. Mitchell, of California; Vienna, married James M. Logue, cashier of the Lansing Bank, Lansing, Kansas; Mollie, wife of James Robertson, Springfield, Missouri; O. J., the subject of this sketch; Flora, wife of Simeon Horn, College Grove, Oregon.

O. J. Potter was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth County, Kansas. He then attended the Campbell University at Holton, Kansas, and the Stanberry, Missouri, College. This school building burning he went to the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri. Finishing his course at this institution, he taught school in Leavenworth County for eight years. When J. M. Gilman was superintendent of public instruction, Mr. Potter was on the board of examiners for teachers and held this position when he gave up the teaching profession. For two years Mr. O. J. Potter was in the lumber business with O. P. Lambert, when he accepted the position of cashier of the Easton State Bank, which position he held for fifteen years, and resigned to accept the position as cashier of the State Savings Bank.

O. J. Potter was married August 24, 1898, to Norah Hawes, of Stanberry, Missouri. She died October 21, 1918, leaving one daughter, Letha. He was married the second time, March 3, 1921, to Grace Jane Fisher, who is at the present time clerk of the District Court of this county.

Mr. Potter is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Scottish Rite, Shriners and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The Easton State Bank, Easton, Kansas, was organized in August, 1902, with \$5,000 capital. It had the following officers: William T. Hines, president; R. Mayer, vice-president; F. M. Seward, cashier; John Nieman, Dr. W. A. Adams, Thomas J. Hennessey, Samuel Watson, Henry Holtmeyer and Samuel Hulett, directors. O. J. Potter became cashier of this bank January 1, 1906 and was in that position until October 1, 1920, when he accepted his present position as cashier of the State Savings Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas.

The present officers of the Easton State Bank are as follows: R. Mayer, president; W. T. Hines, vice-president; R. W. Stafford, cashier; directors, C. W. Corson, T. J. Hennessey, Samuel Watson, Henry Holtmeyer, Dr. A. R. Adams and O. J. Potter.

The Easton State Bank started with a \$5,000 capital, which has been increased to \$30,000. Its deposits at the time of Mr. Potter's resignation were \$250,000.

Thomas J. Brown, the manager of the Hippodrome of Leavenworth, Kansas, is a well known business man and very successful in his present line of work. The Hippodrome Theater, with Thomas J. Brown and Frank J. Warren as owners, has a reputation of giving clean, high class pictures. This theater is located at 526-528 Delaware Street.

Thomas J. Brown was born October 30, 1870, in Platte County, Missouri, son of Felix C. and Jincy A. (Bleakley) Brown. They are both natives of Platte County, Missouri, and make their home in Leavenworth, Kansas, where Mr. Felix C. Brown, since 1883, has conducted a hospital for the insane and elderly people.

Mr. Felix C. Brown is the son of Gideon A. Brown, who came from North Carolina and Tennessee to Platte County, Missouri, about 1840. He settled on a farm, where he tilled the soil until his death in 1856. Mrs. Felix C. Brown is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Bleakley, who were pioneers of Platte County, Missouri. They came from Tennessee in 1840. They are both deceased. Felix C. Brown was in the Confederate Army under "Fighting Joe Shelby" during the entire Civil War. He, with his son, L. F. Brown, conduct the business of the Elmwood Hospital, which Mr. Brown opened in the early eighties. Despite his seventy-seven years he is still active in the management of its affairs. This institution has been instrumental in relieving many a hopeless insane and caring for many other helpless people.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix C. Brown are the parents of eight children, all residing at Leavenworth, Kansas, as follows: Thomas J., the subject of this sketch; L. F., with his father at Elmwood Hospital; Gideon A., superintendent at the Leavenworth County Hospital; J. C., engaged in the mercantile business at Twelfth and Spruce streets; James E.; E. Kirby, in business at 619 Cherokee street; Cora, wife of Arthur Laird; Maude, wife of C. H. Masterson, of the Leavenworth Motor Company.

Thomas J. Brown was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth and also attended the Central Business College, now known as the Leavenworth Commercial Training School. He then attended Professor Skelton's School of Telegraphy at Salina, Kansas. The next four years were

spent in the employ of the Burlington Railroad as telegraph operator and station agent. He was then in the dairy business with his brother, L. F. Brown, in Leavenworth, for two years. In 1898 he was appointed deputy sheriff under Peter Everhardy, serving under him for five years, then for four years he served under Sheriff Stance Meyers. He was then elected to the office of sheriff in 1907 and was re-elected in 1909, and at the expiration of this term he acted as deputy sheriff under Thomas Larkin.

In February, 1915, Mr. Brown bought an interest in the Hippodrome from Frank J. Warren, who continued as his partner. They have two shows every afternoon and evening of the week with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays, when the show is continuous.

Thomas J. Brown was married to Anna K. Taschetta, April 17, 1899. She is the daughter of Peter Taschetta and wife, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Brown was born in Leavenworth, Kansas. Two children have been born to this union, Felix P., a graduate of the Leavenworth High School, and Thomas J., Jr., a junior in the Leavenworth High School.

Mr. Brown, through his many years of residence and public life, has many friends and loyal supporters.

Mrs. Grace J. Fisher Potter, the capable clerk of the District Court of Leavenworth County, Kansas, is a native of this county and a daughter of George A. and Anna B. (Klaus) Fisher, pioneers of Leavenworth County. Mr. George A. Fisher and his wife, Anna (Klaus) Fisher, were born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and were married in 1862 and immediately after their marriage left the paternal roof and went to Dakota, but as they were not pleased with the outlook of a home in this state they came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and established their home. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1912. Mr. Fisher died January 2, 1914, and was buried in Mt. Muncie Cemetery. Mrs. Anna Fisher lives at 1018 South Third street, Leavenworth.

George Fisher was a mechanical engineer and established the Fisher Machine Works. In this business Mr. Fisher earned a reputation of honesty and great business ability. This business was founded on the needs of a country newly opened to business and the need for ice machines and refrigerators was met by the Fisher Machine Works. For thirty years Mr. Fisher labored to build up a business and it stands high in industrial ranks in Kansas today. His sons, George H., Arthur J. and Richard W.,

are now the owners of the machine works and conducting the business with the same business acumen as their father.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher were the parents of fourteen children, three of whom died in infancy: Walter A., died at the age of twenty-three years; Dora, died in 1907, and Harry G., died in 1914. The following children are living: Mrs. Emma E. Gist; Mrs. Minnie C. Biddle; George H.; Arthur J.; Ernest F.; Mrs. Grace J. Potter, of this sketch; Clara F., a nurse who served with the Red Cross one year in France and is now at the Research Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri, and Richard W.

Mrs. Grace J. Potter was reared in Leavenworth and attended the public schools. She was employed by the "Kansas City Star" for a year and a half and after severing her connections with this newspaper she was employed by the Bell Telephone Company. In the fall of 1914, Mrs. Potter was elected clerk of the District Court of Leavenworth County and has filled the position so capably that she was re-elected in 1916 and 1920 without opposition. She has won many friends during her term of office and is always courteous and efficient. She was married March 3, 1921, to Mr. O. J. Potter. Mrs. Potter is secretary and treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary to the American Legion and is a member of the Business Women's Club. She is also an active member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Henry C. Arring, of the Arring Cigar Company, is a native of Leavenworth, Kansas, born March 11, 1887. He is the son of August and Mary (Hokaup) Arring, of Leavenworth, the former a native of Germany and the latter a daughter of Henry Hokaup, an early pioneer tailor, who located in Leavenworth when the Indians were here. Among Mary Hokaup's childhood remembrances were the Indians, with whom she played. When Henry Hokaup first came to Leavenworth, there was little or no tailoring to do, and so he cut wood for fifty cents per day for a livelihood. Henry Hokaup is buried at Mt. Muncie cemetery.

The Arring children are: Henry C., the subject of this sketch; Carl, who is with his father in a bakery at 606 South Fifth street; Henrietta, the wife of Edward L. Mason, of Armourdale, Kansas; Alma, the wife of Anthony Jellinek, of Leavenworth; Mary Belle, a clerk in her father's store.

Henry C. Arring was educated in the Leavenworth, Kansas, schools

and also attended the Leavenworth Business College, and then entered the business that he is engaged in at present. The Arring Cigar Company is located at 325 Delaware street and was established by Henry C. Arring on South Fifth street, February, 1917, and later moved to 208 South Fourth street, where he sold out his business. He again established it at its present location. The building is 20x100 feet, and, in addition to handling cigars, tobacco and candy, Mr. Arring operates a billiard parlor with five tables. This is one of the most popular places in the city. He has all modern, up-to-date fixtures, and his place of business is kept clean and inviting.

Henry C. Arring was married in 1910 to Albertha Schuller, who is deceased. They had one son, Henry. Mr. Arring again married in 1920 to Mrs. Mabel E. Thomas, of Leavenworth, a daughter of Harry and Margaret Schmidt. Mrs. Arring has a daughter by her first marriage, Dorothy.

Mr. and Mrs. Arring reside at 510 Chestnut street. Mr. Arring is a young and prosperous business man. He is building an excellent business in his new location.

Cassius M. Barnes, governor of Oklahoma from 1897 to 1901, now manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company of Leavenworth, Kansas, which position he has very capably filled for the past three years, was born in Livingston County, New York, August 25, 1845. He is the son of Henry H. and Samantha (Boyd) Barnes, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Massachusetts. Henry H. Barnes was a farmer and merchant. He and his wife were living in Calhoun County, Michigan, at the time of their death.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barnes were the parents of the following children: D. H., now deceased, who served in the Quartermaster Corps during the Civil War; Major Lucien J., who was Assistant Adjutant General in the Union Army during the Civil War, and who is also deceased; Cassius M., the subject of this review; Julius A., who lives in Duluth, Minnesota, and Miss Mary L. Barnes, of O'Fallon, Illinois.

Cassius M. Barnes was educated in the public schools and Wesleyan Seminary at Albion, Michigan. In 1861 he enlisted at Battle Creek, Michigan, in the Battle Creek Engineers, an independent company, which served under John C. Fremont in Missouri for 105 days, and was mus-



C. M. BARNES

tered out by reason of the organization of the United States Signal Corps, and, during the remainder of the war, he served as military telegrapher, and clerk in the Quartermaster department.

About the year 1857 the Western Union Telegraph Company was extended from St. Louis via Jefferson City, Lexington and Independence, Missouri over a country road to Leavenworth, Kansas, and Mr. Barnes came with Mr. Clowry, who was superintendent of the western division, to Leavenworth and opened up the first telegraph office at that place, near the Planters Hotel. Owing to ill health, Mr. Barnes returned to Michigan and later went to Galena, Illinois, and then to St. Louis and was engaged in telegraph service and accompanied General Lyon on his trip to Southwestern Missouri as telegrapher and private secretary, and was at the Battle of Wilson Creek, where General Lyon was killed. Mr. Barnes afterward went to St. Louis on military telegraphic service and was attached to General Grant's Headquarters, also General Sherman's Headquarters in Tennessee, returning to St. Louis at General Holleck's Headquarters. From there he went to Little Rock, Arkansas, to settle up the Quartermaster business with various military organizations that had gone south under General Reynolds.

Cassius M. Barnes was married in 1868 at Little Rock, Arkansas, to Mary E. Bartlett, a daughter of Judge Liberty Bartlett. Mrs. Barnes died in 1908 at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and Mr. Barnes, in 1910, married Rebecca Forney, a native of Tennessee. By his first marriage, Mr. Barnes had the following children: Cassius Bartlett, a retired commander in the United States Navy, and a broker in New York at present; Henry Cooper, a Colonel in the United States Coast Artillery at Washington, D. C.; Eliza Louise, wife of Carl R. Havighorst, of Spokane, Washington.

Cassius Barnes served eight years as chief deputy United States marshal at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, and intelligently discharged the duties of that office. He went to Oklahoma in April, 1889, and was receiver of the United States land office at Guthrie, having been appointed by President Harrison. While performing the duties of this position, he took a leading part in the organization of the territory, then known as Indian Territory. He served in the Third and Fourth Legislative Assembly as representative from the Guthrie District, and was speaker of the House of Representatives in the Third Legislative Assembly. Because of the work he had done, he was honored by President McKinley who appointed him governor of the Territory, in 1897, and served in that capacity for four years. After

retiring as governor, he organized the Logan County Bank at Guthrie, and was its president for several years. He was also mayor of Guthrie three terms. Mr. Barnes spent two winters in Washington in an endeavor to get the Statehood Bill passed, and this bill was passed in 1906. He also spent one winter in Albuquerque, New Mexico, returning to Oklahoma. He moved to Emporia, Kansas, in 1914, and to Leavenworth in 1917, where he has purchased a home and intends to live the remainder of his life. He resides at 212 Second Avenue.

Although Mr. Barnes is seventy-five years of age, he is very active. He has lived a long and useful life and still exercises the vim that he possessed in the early days. Mr. Barnes has a keen memory and recalls many incidents of pioneer days of Leavenworth. The wonderful change of this city is appreciated by him more than by those who have not seen both pioneer and modern Leavenworth. He has an extensive acquaintance and many friends, not only in Leavenworth but throughout the state and country.

Mr. Barnes' grandson, Capt. Harry Cooper Barnes, served very notably in the World War and was wounded at Argonne Forest. He received the Distinguished Service medal for bravery. He is now in the United States Army. Captain Barnes' father also served about two years in France. He is now a colonel in the Coast Artillery, and also received a medal for distinguished service. The Barnes family have won many honors, both in military and private life.

F. M. Potter, vice-president of the State Savings Bank of Leavenworth, has been an official of this bank since October, 1913. He is a native Kansan and has been identified with the line of stock buying for many years.

F. M. Potter succeeded T. M. Mains as cashier of the State Savings Bank and retained this position until he was promoted to the vice-presidency. Mr. O. J. Potter succeeded him as cashier October 1, 1920. The bank has been a growing institution under the able hand of Mr. Potter. The deposits in October, 1913, were \$105,777.26 and in August, 1920, they had increased to \$1,229,962.93.

F. M. Potter was born September 14, 1883, on the home farm in Walnut Township, Atchison County, Kansas. He is the only child and son of Tinsley and Fannie (Faulconer) Potter. Tinsley Potter was born

in 1851 in Buchanan County, Missouri, and in 1856 came to Kansas with his parents. They settled in Walnut Township, Atchison County. His wife Fannie (Faulconer) Potter was born in Missouri the daughter of John M. and Lorinda Faulconer. They came to Atchison County, Kansas, when their daughter was three years old. They were among the early settlers and farmers of that locality. Tinsley Potter died April 15, 1921. The following is from a local newspaper at the time of his death: "The late Tinsley Potter, of Potter, was one of the most widely known cattlemen of this section. He began buying cattle in the early days when this county was an unfenced range and continued in the business until recently. It is doubtful if any man in Atchison County has handled more cattle than Tinsley Potter. He was in the saddle most of his life and in point of service he might be termed Atchison County's oldest 'cowboy.' He preferred horseback riding to any other method of travel, even after the automobile came in use, and made most of his buying trips on horseback. Of course, in rounding up and driving in the herd, the horse was essential, and Mr. Potter was as expert in horsemanship and herding as any cowboy on the job. In his big cattle deals he has ridden over much of the territory in northeastern Kansas, and on many of his trips would be away from home for several days at a time, often exposing himself to the severe weather. As a cattleman Mr. Potter was very successful. Several years ago he retired, and moved to the city, but his long years as a cattle buyer had so inured him in the love of the great outdoors, that it was no time until it was back to the farm and in the saddle for him. Tinsley Potter was descended from a long line of pioneers who helped to conquer the wilderness and build an empire on the western continent, and he was imbued with the same sturdy qualities that characterized his ancestors. He did much for the development of the community in which he lived for sixty-five years. He was a good, substantial citizen and will be missed by a wide circle of friends."

F. M. Potter was educated in the public schools and the Campbell College at Holton, Kansas. After leaving school he taught two years in the rural schools. He then associated himself with his father, Tinsley Potter, in the stock buying business until he accepted the position as cashier of the State Savings Bank in 1920.

In 1912 F. M. Potter and Miss Alice Ingles were united in marriage. She is a daughter of J. K. and Lina (Dooley) Ingles, the former deceased and the latter living at Atchison, Kansas. J. K. Ingles was an early

settler and farmer of Brown County, Kansas, and spent his latter days in Atchison County. His death occurred in December, 1919, at the advanced age of seventy years. Mrs. Alice (Ingles) Potter was born in Atchison County, Kansas.

F. M. Potter was only nine years old when he first helped to drive cattle into the Broadway Stock Yards at Leavenworth. His father, Tinsley Potter, was an extensive stockbuyer and his trips on "Old Roaney," his favorite riding horse, would take him as far west as Concordia, Kansas. This horse was as well known as its rider to the farmers of the prairie. Tinsley Potter and his son, F. M., have the reputation of having driven more cattle in the Broadway Stock Yards of Leavenworth than any other firm of buyers in this part of the country. They would drive large herds in each week for months at a time. These buying trips were extended over many months, requiring many days and weeks in the saddle constantly.

Before bank checks were used, Tinsley Potter would carry his money in the saddle bags in large rolls, often going long distances with a large sum of money, with never a fear of being robbed.

Herbert L. Justus, well known and successful photographer located on the fourth floor of the Wulfekuhler Bank Building, is a native Kansan. He was born August 6, 1882, at Minneapolis, Kansas, the son of George H. and Jennie S. (Sutton) Justus. The former died at Minneapolis, Kansas, in 1913, and the latter now lives at Charlevoix, Michigan.

George H. Justus was born in Erie, New York, and came to Kansas in the fifties. He was a boot and shoemaker and followed his trade at Junction City, Kansas. While there he made a pair of boots for the famous Col. W. J. Cody and other well known plainsmen. Mr. and Mrs. George Justus had two children, as follows: Ethel, wife of O. D. Lott, Minneapolis, Kansas; and Herbert L., the subject of this review.

Herbert L. Justus was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis and attended the high school for two years. He began the study of photography in 1897 and continued his work until he enlisted from Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1901. He was placed in Company D, Twenty-eighth Regular Infantry, and for two years and two months was stationed in the Philippines. When he was discharged at Fort Scott he held the rank of quartermaster sergeant.

After his discharge from the army, Mr. Justus again took up his work in photography. He was then employed in a studio in San Francisco, California, for one year. He was at Minneapolis, Kansas, for a short time and spent six years at Emporia, Kansas. At the latter place he did photographic work for William Allen White and Walt Mason. In 1915 Herbert Justus purchased the P. H. Bauers Studio at Leavenworth, Kansas. This studio consists of five rooms, equipped with the finest and most modern appliances of any studio in the state. The scope of the business reaches far beyond the confines of the county.

December 9, 1907, Herbert L. Justus and Verna Hartzell DeVinny were united in marriage. She is a daughter of William and Annette Holcomb, of Lincoln, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Justus have one daughter, Eva Jeannette.

Mr. Justus is a Knights Templar Mason and a Shriner, also a member of the Rotary Club, in which he takes an active part.

Charles D. Townsend, manager of the Lyceum Moving Picture Show for the C. F. Mensing Amusement Company, was born in Georgetown, Virginia, December 15, 1883.

He is the son of T. T. and Margaret Townsend, the former being dead. Mrs. Townsend later married A. L. Foster and lives at Scott, Ohio.

Charles D. Townsend was educated in the public schools of Ohio. He left home at the age of thirteen years and made his way until seventeen years of age, when he entered the United States Army, January 31, 1900. He was sent to the Philippine Islands with Company M, Thirtieth Infantry, and later he was with Company M, Eighteenth Infantry, and Company I, Engineers. Mr. Townsend was in the Philippine service three years and ten months, during which time he went around the world. He was serving his fourth enlistment when discharged, December 4, 1909. He wanted to enlist in the late World War, but, on account of his excess weight, he was prevented from doing so.

Shortly after leaving the army Mr. Townsend located at Leavenworth, and was employed as operator of a moving picture show by Ed Lampson, the first successful show in the town. The Lyceum, of which he has been manager since 1914, is one of the most popular show houses of the city, and has a seating capacity of 796. He has a thorough knowledge of the picture show business, which, together with his energetic disposition, has made him very successful.

Mr. Townsend was married June 17, 1913, to Mabel Fewing, a daughter of Mrs. Emma Fewing, of Leavenworth, Kansas. Mrs. Fewing was born in Atchison, Kansas.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Townsend: Charles D., Jr., born on his father's birthday, December 15, 1914, and Margaret Emma. The family reside at 314 Main street.

John G. Barnes, an efficient and enterprising contractor of Fourth and Walnut streets, Leavenworth, Kansas, was born at Mt. Union, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1870, a son of Joseph and Anna (Graham) Barnes, who came to Leavenworth in 1870, Mr. Barnes dying in 1872. Mrs. Barnes now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Bott, in Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were the parents of five children: Robert Barnes, a stove molder who died at Hannibal, Missouri, in 1920; Joseph and William, farmers of Lawton, Oklahoma; Jennie, wife of Frank Bott, of Lawton, Oklahoma; and John Gayton Barnes, the subject of this sketch.

John G. Barnes was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, Kansas, and learned his trade as a contractor and builder in Kansas City, Missouri, with John L. Smith, and for a number of years followed his trade in Louisiana. He was superintendent of the Leavenworth Oil Works from 1892 to 1896, and at the age of twenty-eight years began contracting. He has constructed the Signal Corps Barracks at Fort Leavenworth; Hospital Power Plant, Quartermaster Store, Quartermaster Shops, Engineer Shops, Engineers' Barracks and kitchens, forty-six of the Signal Corps Cantonment buildings, which, by the way, were built in forty-five days in 1917. He put in seventy-four officers' apartments in the Barracks buildings in 1919, and built the thirteen buildings at the Disciplinary Barracks, which were constructed to be used as detention barracks for conscientious objectors. He has done work at Fort Russell and built numerous buildings around the city of Leavenworth, among them being the plant for the Schalker Packing Company, Evans' Garage, L. Wulfekuhler residence, O. P. Lambert residence, The Leavenworth Motor Company building (in 1918) which he owns. This building is 96x120 feet, three stories, and of concrete construction and is considered one of the best in the state. Mr. Barnes has also worked on or remodeled many of the buildings in Fort Leavenworth, and has done much construction work at the National Military Home south of Leavenworth. Mr. Barnes is considered one of the best contractors in the state.

He was married in 1906 to Jessie Forbes, and maintained his residence on the old homestead, south of the city. Mrs. Barnes died October 1, 1910. One son, John Gayton Barnes, Jr., was born to them, April 1, 1910.

Mr. Barnes was again married October 14, 1916, to Hazel Shoemaker, of Leavenworth, a daughter of William and Annie D. Shoemaker, the former with the Samuel Dodsworth Book Company during his lifetime. He and his wife are now deceased. Hazel Elizabeth, born February 8, 1918, and Charlotte Jane, born January 10, 1920, are daughters, and the family resides at Fourth and Walnut streets, Leavenworth, Kansas, and are among the city's most substantial citizens.

Mr. Barnes is a director and an active member of the Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce, a member of the A. F. & A. M. Blue Lodge, a member of Abdallah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and a member of the building committee of the Abdallah Shrine. He is a director and vice-president of the State Savings Bank, and is now in charge of the remodeling of their new home at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Delaware street. He was one of the organizers of the Leavenworth Motor Company, and is its president.

Mr. Barnes has done a vast amount of constructing and building, and is one of the most prominent men in his line of work in the state.

Charles Edward Curtin, a native of Leavenworth, Kansas, is a well known and successful mechanic, and is the vice-president of the Leavenworth Motor Company. He was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, May 27, 1886, and is the son of Charles and Catherine (Cronin) Curtin, both of whom live at 720 Kiowa street, Leavenworth. Charles Curtin was born in County Cork, in 1860, and his wife was born in Baltimore, Maryland. They were married at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1882, and the following children were born to them: Josephine, the wife of D. E. Connole, of Kansas City, Missouri; May, wife of Dr. J. W. Risdon, of Leavenworth; Charles Edward, the subject of this sketch, and William Thomas, of 716 Kiowa street, Leavenworth. Mr. Curtin is an engineer on the Union Pacific railroad.

Charles Edward Curtin was educated at the Cathedral School of Leavenworth, and was graduated in 1903. He then took a course in the Leavenworth Business College under Professor Leach, after which he was with the Fisher Machine Works for four years, completing his apprentice-

ship as mechanic in 1907. He was with the Great Western Manufacturing Company for two years, and with the Hesse Motor Car Company of Leavenworth for ten years. He has been associated with the Leavenworth Motor Company since its organization in June, 1918, and due to his consideration and courtesy and ability as mechanic, has materially assisted in increasing the trade from year to year.

Mr. Curtin was married in 1910 to Mary Michalak, a daughter of Frank and Barbara (Swanak) Michalak, the latter being dead and the former living in Leavenworth. Mr. Curtin is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is one of Leavenworth's most substantial citizens.

Ira N. Chapman is the prominent and efficient county agricultural agent of Leavenworth County. He was born in Rockford, Illinois, August 10, 1877, the son of S. H. and Abigail (Higgins) Chapman. His father was a veteran of the Civil War, belonging to the Second New York Volunteer Cavalry. After the war, he engaged in farming and died in 1906 at Milford, Kansas. Abigail Chapman is a native of Pennsylvania and is now living at Milford.

Ira N. Chapman received his preliminary education in the common schools of Kansas. He then attended the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas, for two and one-half years. He finished his education at the State Agricultural College, graduating in 1916, having entered this school in 1914. In the summer of 1916 he was with the farm management department as assistant farm management demonstrator, and in September, 1916, he came to Leavenworth as county agent.

Mr. Chapman was married June, 1906 to Florence Edelblute of Keats, Kansas, a daughter of Henry and Sarah (Knapp) Edelblute, the latter deceased. Her father lives at Manhattan, Kansas. They were among the first settlers of Wild Cat Valley, Riley County, Kansas.

During Mr. Chapman's few years as county agent, a number of accomplishments have been made. He organized seventeen canning clubs in the county in 1917 and was instrumental in organizing ten clubs, besides, in the city. At the close of 1917 two assistants were employed, but one has been discontinued since the war closed.

The live stock work has been a leading feature, five Pure Bred Holstein Calf Clubs and three Pure Bred Shorthorn Calf and Cow Clubs having been formed. Mr. Chapman has also been the means of starting pure

bred sales in the county, which are doing a great deal toward the advancement of pure breeding. Mr. Chapman was instrumental in assisting in the organization of the Missouri and Kansas Dairy Producers' Association in 1917 at Lansing, Kansas, with a membership of forty-three. This county now has seven locals and the organization has spread in eastern Kansas and western Missouri until the present membership is 1,200, with a capitalization of \$200,000.00. The company operates a plant in Kansas City, Missouri, which was purchased from Morrison and Company for \$146,000.00.

In addition to these outstanding features, there has been a continuous line of work in progress in livestock improvement, soil testing, disease control, orchard management and other problems of rural life.

Mr. Chapman is well qualified for the responsible position he holds, being thoroughly educated along farm lines, and also having the initiative to organize and instruct. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Peter Everhardy, commissioner of finance of Leavenworth, Kansas, is one of the best known men of that city, and is respected by all. He is a native of Ohio, born in Hamilton County, October 27, 1847, the son of Matt and Margaret (Kommer) Everhardy. The former was a pioneer of Cincinnati, locating there in 1837 when the city was in its infancy, and lived there until his death in 1866. His wife died in 1854.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt Everhardy were the parents of the following children: Matt, who died in California in 1905; Mrs. Josephine Paff, deceased; Mrs. Agnes Haag, of Leavenworth; Peter, the subject of this sketch; and Jacob, who died in California a few years ago. The latter left Ft. Leavenworth, accompanied by Matt Ryan, in 1865 for Ft. Larimie, Wyoming, and, on arriving there, the war had closed and prices had fallen to less than one-half, losing them about \$30,000.00. They sold their wagons for twenty-five dollars, which cost them \$275. Jacob Everhardy eventually located in California, where he engaged in horticultural work until his death.

Peter Everhardy was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Leavenworth September 2, 1866, and learned the butcher trade with his brother, Jacob. He sold out in 1917, after fifty years of successful business. Peter Everhardy is a public spirited man.

He has served the city of Leavenworth three terms as councilman for the Fourth ward, and two terms as sheriff of the county, from 1898 to 1903. After serving as sheriff, he was elected mayor for two terms. In April, 1919, he was elected to his present position, commissioner of finance and revenue. Mr. Everhardy, by his rugged honesty and straightforward conduct, has taken a place at the front rank of Kansas pioneers, who the people delight to honor. He is a capable and conscientious public officer, and his administration of the affairs has always met with approval. He served as jury commissioner during the Populist administration of Governor Llewellyn, Morris Franks, of Fairmount, serving with him.

Mr. Everhardy was married February 20, 1873, to Elizabeth Naegel, a native of Cincinnati. She came to Leavenworth in 1868 with Joe Whittaker's family. Mrs. Everhardy died November 28, 1908, and is buried at Mt. Calvary Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Everhardy are the parents of five children: Mary and Clara, both at home; Blanche, a stenographer for the Santa Fe Railroad at Leavenworth; Dr. J. L., of Leavenworth, who married Louise Hesse, a daughter of W. G. Hesse, a pioneer of Leavenworth; and Louise H., who is art teacher at State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas. Mr. Everhardy and daughters live at 510 Seneca street.

Dr. J. L. Everhardy, a well known and successful physician of Leavenworth, Kansas, is a native of this state. He was educated in the Leavenworth schools and at St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas, receiving his A. B. degree in 1893 and A. M. degree in 1895. He was graduated from the University Medical College, Kansas City, Missouri, in 1897, and also studied under the late Dr. J. W. Brock, who died November 26, 1900.

Dr. Everhardy has been practicing at Leavenworth since 1897. He is a capable physician, has a large practice, and stands high in the community.

During the World War Dr. Everhardy was medical examiner for the Local Draft Board, having been appointed by Governor Capper. He was secretary of the Medical Advisory Board No. 2 of Kansas, and also A. A. S., United States Public Health Service in 1917 and 1918. He also worked under the Department of Justice and in the American Red Cross. He is a member of the Medical Section, Kansas Council of Defense.

For the past twelve years Dr. Everhardy has been secretary of the Leavenworth County Medical Society, and secretary for the Northeast Kansas Medical Society for six years and is now serving his third term as vice-president of the Kansas State Medical Society. He was secretary of the Kansas Tuberculosis Association for eight years, and has filled the offices of city health officer, police surgeon and county health officer, and is now secretary of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons. He has held the last office since 1905. In 1916 and 1917 Dr. Everhardy served as president of the Kansas Public Health Officers' Association; also served during the World War on the Council of National Defense. He was county organizer of the Volunteer Medical Service corps of the United States.

Dr. Everhardy is untiring in his professional duties and, because of his extensive practice and the large number of offices he has filled, he has a large acquaintance in Leavenworth and the state.

Dr. Thomas John Boone, a popular young dentist of Leavenworth, with offices in the Axa building, was born in Lansing, Kansas, May 2, 1893. He is the son of T. J. and Theresa (Ruckel) Boone, who reside in Lansing.

T. J. Boone was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, November 28, 1866, and came to America in 1882. His wife was born in Junction City, Kansas, July 26, 1872. They are the parents of the following children: Dr. Thomas J., the subject of this sketch; Grace, who lives with her parents and teaches in the Lansing schools; Winfield, a cadet at West Point, New York, and Cornelius, at home. Mr. Boone is now employed as guard at the State Penitentiary at Lansing.

Dr. Thomas J. Boone was educated in the public schools of Kansas, and was graduated from the Lansing High School in 1912, and from the Kansas City Dental College in 1918, after which he taught for three years in Kansas City, Missouri. He began the practice of dentistry in September, 1919, upon his return from the United States service.

Dr. Boone enlisted in September, 1917, for service in the World War, and was sent to Camp Funston with the 353rd Infantry. He was there until in December, 1917, when he was transferred to the Reserve Corps, and, in June, 1918, was stationed at Kansas City, Missouri, and, from there, to Camp Greenleaf, Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia, until June 22, 1919, when he was discharged at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dr. Boone is a charter member of the Byron H. Mehl Post of the

American Legion; a member of the Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a very progressive young man, both in his profession, and in affairs of Leavenworth, and, because of his ability has a bright future.

Carl and Ernest Hunnius, jewelers, located at 104 North Fifth street, Leavenworth, Kansas, are capable and successful business men. The firm established by Carl Hunnius twenty-seven years ago has won a reputation of fair and honest dealing and has grown as the years have gone by. Carl Hunnius was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, October 25, 1872, the son of Ado and Bertha (Baechle) Hunnius.

Ado Hunnius was born at Leipsic, Germany, in 1842, and came to this country in 1858. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Fifty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry and served during the war. He received a wound in the limb but was otherwise unhurt during his years of service. After the war he came to Fort Leavenworth, where he was located until 1876, riding a mile to and from his business from his home on Osage street. Later he went into business in Leavenworth, conducting a toy store and news stand. Later he conducted a book and stationery store and the state agency for school books. He retired from active business in 1909. He is one of the interesting pioneers, being very well posted on early day history. Despite his seventy-nine years, he is still interested in the present as well as the past.

Mrs. Bertha (Baechle) Hunnius is a native of Switzerland, born in 1848. She is the daughter of Meinrud and Marie Baechle, who came to this country when she was a year old. They settled at St. Joseph, Missouri, where they lost all their worldly possessions during the Civil War. They moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where they established a hotel and boarding house, and are both now deceased.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hunnius, as follows: Carl, subject of this review; Herman, with the Abernathy Furniture Company; Ernest, of this review; and Elizabeth, wife of A. S. Hatton, in the grocery and confectionery business, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Carl Hunnius was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth. He graduated from the Horological Institute of Peoria, Illinois, in 1893. Prior to this, when Carl Hunnius was sixteen years of age, he worked two years as an apprentice for J. A. Schmidt and two years for W. A.

Kirkham. The first six months he worked without pay, the next six months for \$1.50 a week and at the end of four years was getting \$5.00 a week. When he was twenty-one years of age he started his business at 104 North Fifth street and three years later moved to 104 South Fifth street, where he is now located. The first year he was in business his place was robbed of everything which he possessed. Today he has an excellent line of goods and a first class trade.

Carl Hunnius is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Modern Woodmen of America and the Security Benefit Association. For two years Mr. Hunnius was captain of the drill team for this lodge, resigning in 1919. He is now and for the past fourteen years captain of the Modern Woodmen of America drill team.

Ernest Hunnius was born June 9, 1877, and received his education in the Leavenworth public schools and the Bradley Horological Institute, graduating in 1900. He has since been employed by his brother, Carl Hunnius.

June 14, 1905, Ernest Hunnius and Sarah Weisman were united in marriage. She died August 20, 1910, leaving two sons: Oscar, born September 27, 1907, and Tracy, born January 8, 1909. They are students in the Leavenworth public schools.

Carl and Ernest Hunnius are good substantial business men, who have aided in the building of the city of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dr. A. R. Adams, acting surgeon for the Santa Fe railroad, with offices in the Axa building in Leavenworth, Kansas, is one of the skilled and widely known physicians and surgeons of this part of Kansas. He is a native of Kansas, born in Jewell County, July 17, 1879, the son of J. W. and Mary (Lane) Adams. The former was a native of Kentucky, born in 1849, reared in Illinois, and now lives in Leavenworth. His wife was born in Illinois in 1852 and died in July, 1912. She is buried at Lebanon, Kansas. They came to Kansas in 1872 and entered land in Jewell County. He engaged in the mercantile business at Salem, Kansas, and later at Lebanon, Kansas. He was postmaster of Lebanon for nearly eight years, during President Wilson's administration. The Adams children are: E. W., barber of Topeka, Kansas; Fred W., merchant of Formosa, Kansas; Dr. W. A., of Denver, Colorado; Dr. A. R., the subject of this sketch; Love, the wife of Leonard Asper, of Manley, Iowa; Carmen, the wife of

William Tilsey, of Manley, Iowa; and Bertha, the wife of John Beagle, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. Adams was educated in the Lebanon, Kansas, High School, and spent two years at Washburne College in Topeka. He was graduated from the Kansas City Medical College in 1904 and immediately began the practice of medicine at Easton, Kansas. While at Easton he was associated with his brother, Dr. W. A. Adams, and they conducted, for a number of years, a private hospital. Dr. W. A. Adams is now a successful practitioner of Denver, Colorado, having located there in 1918. Dr. A. R. Adams succeeded Dr. C. D. Lloyd, of Leavenworth, in 1920. He is a member of the Leavenworth County, Northeast Kansas, State and American Medical Associations, and is also a registered pharmacist. He is vice-president of the Leavenworth County Medical Association.

Dr. Adams rendered assistance during the World War, having enlisted in the United States Army in the Medical Reserve Corps, and was commissioned first lieutenant, serving at Ft. Riley, Medical Officers' Training Corps, in January, 1918, and followed his work at Base Hospital, Ft. Riley. He afterwards was transferred to Columbia, Missouri, where he was made unit surgeon, serving seven months, until the close of the war. He was commissioned captain of the Medical Reserve Corps, which position he now holds. He is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons.

Dr. Adams was married April 15, 1907, to Lucy Haws, of Stanberry, Missouri, a daughter of Albert and Emma (DeSavior) Haws, the former a native of New York, born in Philipstown July 1, 1840, and died January 25, 1921. The mother was born in Carrollton, Missouri, December 4, 1855. Mr. Haws served throughout the Civil War, and was with Company C, Illinois Infantry. Mrs. Haws resides at Stanberry, Missouri. Dr. and Mrs. Adams have three children: Leona Edith, a freshman in the high school; Alonzo Robert; and Walter Alfred. The family reside at 310 Fifth avenue, the family residence of Dr. Lloyd.

Dr. Adams is a member of the Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner, a charter member of the Mehl Post of the American Legion, Order of the Eastern Star, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen and is medical examiner for the latter order. He is also a member of the Degree of Honor and Yeomen. Dr. Adams is a director of the Easton State Bank, the State Savings Bank,

Leavenworth, and of the Lansing State Bank. Dr. Adam's life is a busy one, for, in addition to his professional career, he takes a keen interest in local affairs of a public nature.

Martin J. Eggert, commissioner of the Leavenworth Water Works and Street Lighting, also sales manager for Joseph V. Stoltz Wholesale Grocer Company, is a well known citizen of Leavenworth and a son of M. J. and Mary Eggert, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. They came to America in 1866 and settled at Quincy, Illinois, where they were married, and came to Leavenworth in 1868. M. J. Eggert was a cabinet-maker and worked for different firms in Leavenworth. He died in 1913, and is buried at Kansas City, Missouri. His wife died two years later at Columbus, Ohio. The Eggert children are Martin J.; Severin J., now deceased; Markus, who died at Columbus, Ohio; and Beata, wife of J. M. Schumacher, of Columbus, Ohio.

Martin J. Eggert was educated in the Leavenworth parochial schools, and was graduated therefrom at the age of eighteen years. He was then engaged in the retail grocery business for about ten years. He began with the firm of Joseph V. Stoltz in 1899 and for the past fifteen years has been sales manager, which position he has filled creditably and successfully.

Mr. Eggert was elected commissioner of Water Works and Lighting in April, 1917, and re-elected in April, 1919, the latter time without opposition, and was again re-elected in April, 1921. He has served the city capably, being instrumental in reducing the price of street lights and also water, the total saving for the first term being over \$5,000. He also reduced the levy for his budget two-tenths of a mill during his first term.

On August 22, 1898, Mr. Eggert was married to Eleanor F. Morton, daughter of John and Catherine Morton, of Blaine, Kansas. Her parents are both now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Eggert have eight children, as follows: Mary Catherine, Josephine, Louise, Pauline, Florence, Martin J., Jr., Edward F. and Florian F. The family reside at 818 Ottawa street, Leavenworth, and are among the city's most substantial citizens.

Mr. Eggert is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Court of Honor and C. M. B. A.

Ira J. Bright, one of the leading educators of Kansas and superintendent of the schools of Leavenworth, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Greenfield, the son of T. M. and Elizabeth (Anthony) Bright. The former was a Virginian, and came to Iowa in 1878. He died in 1915, and his widow lives at Massilon, Iowa. They were the parents of the following children: C. J., an attorney of The Dallas, Oregon; C. S., a farmer of Alexandria; A. T., agent for the Milwaukee railway at Massilon, Iowa; W. T., agent for the Milwaukee railway at Elwood, Iowa; Clara, wife of C. L. Savage, of Little Falls, Minnesota; Mollie, who died at the age of twenty-one years; and Ira J., the subject of this sketch.

Ira J. Bright received his education in the public schools of Massilon, Iowa, and high school at Oxford Junction, Iowa. He attended the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, and Emporia State Normal. He was graduated from the latter with the B. S. degree in 1915. He spent one year at the Kansas State University and one year at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, receiving the Masters degree, and teachers' college diploma as superintendent of schools.

He taught for three years in the Iowa public schools, and then came to Abbeyville, Kansas, where he taught three years, and for seven years was superintendent of schools at Lansing, Kansas. He then came to Leavenworth, Kansas, and was head of the department of normal training. He was also efficiency expert, organizing the first department of research work in the Kansas public schools. He spent three years in Topeka as director of research and efficiency. He returned to Leavenworth as principal of the high school in 1918, and the following year was elected superintendent.

Mr. Bright is a member of the National Association of Directors of Educational Research, comprising those who are engaged in doing special work. Bulletins are issued monthly showing what the different schools connected with this work are doing.

The Leavenworth High School has an enrollment of 561 pupils, and 2,000 pupils attend the ten grade schools. Dr. Allen Albert, during his survey of the industrial and social conditions of cities, came to Leavenworth at the call of the Chamber of Commerce. He reported the Leavenworth schools as among the best in the mid-west. His article was printed in *Colliers*, October, 1920. The Leavenworth High School was one of the first schools to become a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.



IRA J. BRIGHT

The members of the Board of Education are: Dr. S. B. Langworthy, William S. Albright, Fred S. Bolman, M. Toppler, Lee Todd, W. W. Hooper. Mary M. Pferferkorn is director of tests and measurements.

The high standard which the Leavenworth schools have attained is due largely to the expert knowledge of Superintendent Bright.

Mr. Bright was married August 26, 1908, to Mary Elizabeth Lawson, of Hutchinson, Kansas, a daughter of J. H. Lawson, a pioneer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Bright reside at 326 Pine street, Leavenworth.

Franklin Wuerth, of the firm of Wuerth & Son, jewelers, is the senior member of one of Leavenworth's best jewelry firms. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 6, 1865, the son of J. H. and Catherine (Rockert) Wuerth, both natives of Germany, but who came to the United States when small. They were married at Cleveland, Ohio.

J. H. Wuerth came to Leavenworth in 1859 to visit his brother, Gottlieb Wuerth, who was a clerk for John F. Richards, a pioneer hardware man of Leavenworth. In 1869 he left Cleveland and settled on a farm three miles west of Millwood, and for five years lived there, suffering many misfortunes, in the way of drouths, grasshoppers, losing hogs with cholera, and, in the panic of 1873, he lost practically all he had. He then moved to Leavenworth and was in the wholesale flour, feed and commission business for several years, and also operated a transfer line. In 1886 he and his son, Franklin, the subject of this sketch, started in the retail jewelry business, which he conducted until his death, about the year 1896, at the age of sixty-five years. He is buried at Mt. Muncie cemetery. His wife died three months previous to his passing. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wuerth were the parents of the following children: Charles, who is engaged in the cigar business in Kansas City, Missouri; H. E., who has been a jeweler in Kansas City since 1886; John, deceased, who was in business in Leavenworth until the time of his death at the age of fifty-four; Bertha, the wife of J. K. Roller, a retired real estate dealer of San Diego, California; William J., who operates a fruit ranch at Fresno, California; and Franklin.

Franklin Wuerth was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth and also attended the old Morris school and the Oak school. He was his father's partner, and since his father's death, he bought out the other heirs, and the firm remains the same—"Wuerth & Son," the son now

being Floyd E. Wuerth. This firm is one of the oldest and most reliable in the city. Mr. Wuerth carries only high class goods, the same lines that are carried by jewelers in the largest cities, and he represents lines made by the oldest and best manufacturers in the country, continuing to do business with firms with whom he started thirty-six years ago.

Franklin Wuerth's brother, H. E. Wuerth, of Kansas City, was foreman for R. N. Hershfield, of Leavenworth, when Hershfield was perhaps the largest jeweler in the United States, having thirty-five men employed. When Hershfield went to Kansas, H. E. Wuerth went with him, later going into business for himself. Franklin Wuerth learned diamond setting from his brother, and watch making from J. A. Schmidt, and he also worked with a Swiss watchmaker and a Frenchman by the name of Herman Huber, both expert watchmakers. While in the latter's shop, Mr. Wuerth made a complete watch before he was eighteen years old. He started in business with his father when twenty years of age and sold his first watch to Rev. R. B. Broener, formerly of Sacred Heart Parish, and who was introduced to him by Rev. Bishop Fink. The watch is still running and in good shape.

On July 13, 1892, Franklin Wuerth was married to Miss Lenora O'Brien, a daughter of P. and Mary O'Brien, early settlers of Leavenworth. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien had the following children: Mrs. William P. Gilbert; Joseph, of Leavenworth; Mrs. J. W. Melvin, of Leavenworth; Mrs. Thomas Jones, of Kansas City, Kansas, and Mrs. Franklin Wuerth.

Mr. and Mrs. Wuerth have a son, Floyd, twenty-six years of age, who is an assistant in the store. He is a graduate of the Catholic High School. He served during the World War for sixteen months and was first sergeant, having enlisted in 1917. He attended the officers' training school at Camp Hancock, going first to Camp Funston, then to Camp Pike, Arkansas. He was in a machine gun company, and made a fine record.

Franklin Wuerth is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Shrine at Leavenworth. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and the Country Club. Mr. Wuerth is a progressive citizen in every sense of the word. He and his family reside at 413 Chestnut street.

Francis J. McAuliffe, secretary and treasurer of the Mehl and Schott Drug Company, is one of Leavenworth's wide awake and progressive citizens. He was born in Leavenworth County, Kansas, April 5, 1883, the son of James and Anna (Sullivan) McAuliffe, both natives of Ireland, the former from Beaufort, Ireland, and Mrs. McAuliffe from County Kerry. The father came to America when a young man and attended school in St. Joseph, Missouri. She came to Leavenworth when eleven years of age and lived with her aunt, Mrs. Mack Brennan, now deceased. James and Anna McAuliffe now live at 600 Kiowa street, Leavenworth. They have the following children: May, of Denver, Colorado, who is employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company; James, of Santa Rosa, California; Francis J., the subject of this sketch; William, of South St. Joseph, Missouri; Genevieve, a Sister of Charity, now of Denver, Colorado; and George, of Glenn's Ferry, Idaho.

Francis J. McAuliffe received his education in the Leavenworth, Kansas, public schools, and also learned pharmacy here. He is the efficient secretary and treasurer of the firm of Mehl & Schott. He began working in 1910, and upon the death of W. S. Schott, was taken into the firm as secretary, and since the death of H. W. Mehl in 1919 he was also made treasurer. Mehl and Schott were pioneer druggists, having been in business here thirty-five years.

Mr. McAuliffe also takes an interest in local affairs and holds the office of commissioner of parks and public property, having been elected to this position in 1918.

Mr. McAuliffe is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Sidney O. Colvin, the dependable and energetic agent of the Crew Levick Oil and Gasoline Company, is a native Missourian, born in Hannibal, September 1, 1885. He is the son of A. T. and Sarah J. (Main) Colvin, the latter of a pioneer family of Pike County, Illinois, born February 29, 1852. A. T. Colvin was a son of William A. and Elizabeth (Ready) Colvin, born in LaSalle County, Illinois, February 23, 1850. Elizabeth Colvin died about 1854 and William A. Colvin died in 1882 in Pike County, Illinois. He was a native of Ohio.

A. T. Colvin came to Kansas from Hannibal, Missouri, in February, 1887, and engaged in the oil business on his own account for a number of years. He was also engaged in the grocery business for two years. He

began with the Uncle Sam Oil Company in 1905 and was their agent for fourteen years, and, when the Crew Levick Company bought the Uncle Sam's interest in 1918, he was appointed assistant manager for this company, a position he now holds.

A. T. Colvin was married October 14, 1888, and Mr. and Mrs. Colvin are the parents of the following children: Minerva, wife of Joseph Malee; Beulah A., wife of Edward Kulmus of Columbia, Missouri; Sidney C., the subject of this sketch; Tony, of Hutchinson, Kansas, who is agent for the Crew Levick Company, at that place; Gladys, widow of Wilford Logan, who clerks in the main office of the Crew Levick Company at Topeka, Kansas.

Sidney O. Colvin was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, and was window trimmer for William Small and Company of Leavenworth, for fifteen years prior to accepting a position with the Crew Levick Company as agent in 1918. The company's place of business is at Sixth and Delaware streets, and the warehouse or tank station is at Twelfth and Osage streets, where five men are employed. Another filling station is located at 315 Shawnee street.

Sidney Colvin was married July 18, 1906, to Pearl Colby of Leavenworth, Kansas, a student of the Leavenworth High School. She is the daughter of Charles and Harriet (Reynolds) Colby, early settlers of Leavenworth, and both are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Colvin have two sons: Richard, born December 31, 1908, and Robert, born January 31, 1912.

Mr. Colvin is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America No. 365, and Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 2, and takes a great interest in both lodges. He has a wide acquaintance in Leavenworth, and by his courteous manner and obliging methods has made many friends.

E. D. Lysle, president of the Lysle Milling Company, has been identified with the industrial development of Leavenworth all his life and stands at the head of and is the principal owner of this great manufacturing concern which is one of the leading milling institutions of the country. E. D. Lysle is a son of James C. and Letitia S. (Dickey) Lysle, both of whom are now deceased.

James C. Lysle was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Chester County, December 2, 1828. He spent his early life in his native state and served

an apprenticeship in a paper mill where he learned the paper making trade. He came to Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1867. In 1868, in partnership with Mr. Dilworth, he started a hub and spoke factory which was a thriving business during the days of overland transportation by wagon. As the railroads were built in the West there was a decrease in the demand for wagons for transportation purposes and the Lysle-Dilworth plant was converted into a furniture factory. Later the firm began the manufacture of flour and Mr. Lysle continued in the milling business here during the remainder of his active career. He retired from active business pursuits in 1909 and died in Leavenworth in 1911. He was a capable business man and was notably one of the successful men of Leavenworth and Kansas. James C. Lysle married Miss Letitia S. Dickey who was born in Pennsylvania in 1837 and died in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1918. She and her husband are buried in Mount Muncie Cemetery at Leavenworth.

To James C. and Letitia S. (Dickey) Lysle were born the following children: May, married C. W. Chase, Leavenworth, Kansas; Carrie, married W. A. Jeffries, Leavenworth, Kansas; and E. D., the subject of this sketch.

E. D. Lysle was reared in Leavenworth and completed his education in 1890. He then entered the employ of the Kelley & Lysle Milling Company of which his father was the principal owner. He served in various capacities of responsibility with this company until 1898 when he became manager and in 1909, when his father retired, he succeeded to the presidency of the company and still holds that position.

E. D. Lysle was united in marriage November 15, 1894 with Miss Grace Phillips and to this union has been born one son, James C., who is sales manager for the Lysle Milling Company and resides in Leavenworth. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1916 and when the United States entered the World War he was commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army. He was a member of the Twelfth Field Artillery of the famous Second Division and participated in much of the severe fighting in which the American troops were engaged. During the course of his military career he was promoted to the rank of captain. In the operations at Chateau Thierry he was wounded and gassed. At the close of the war he returned to Leavenworth and resumed his position as sales manager of the Lysle Milling Company. He was married February 7, 1921, to Miss Frances Fennelly of Kansas City, Missouri.

E. D. Lysle is one of the progressive business men of Leavenworth and the Lysle family have for many years been prominent in this section of the country.

The Lysle Milling Company, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is one of the leading commercial institutions, not only of Leavenworth County but of the state. From a small beginning it has gone on in its development until the Lysle Milling Company is recognized as one of the leading manufacturers of high-grade flour in the entire country. This business was founded in 1872 by James C. Lysle and James Dilworth who were also at that time engaged in the manufacture of furniture. This partnership arrangement continued until 1880 when John Kelley bought Dillworth's interest, and in 1889 Mr. Lysle bought Mr. Kelley's interest, becoming the sole owner and proprietor. In 1909, the name of the company was changed to The J. C. Lysle Milling Company.

In 1889 the original mill was destroyed by fire and at that time a mill with a capacity of 500 barrels per day was built, which was considered a large mill at that time, the old mill having had a 250 barrel daily capacity. The capacity of the mill has been gradually increased from time to time and at present the mill is capable of manufacturing 1,800 barrels of flour per day, and the mill and elevators have a storage capacity of 350,000 bushels of wheat. In addition to their Leavenworth plant, the Lysle Milling Company erected a large modern flouring mill at North Kansas City in 1920. This is a concrete structure equipped with the most modern milling machinery and has a capacity of 3,000 barrels daily, and is one of the important manufacturing institutions of North Kansas City, Missouri.

The Lysle Milling Company has always been conducted on progressive lines. This mill introduced Kansas hard wheat flour on the European markets and began to export flour in 1890. However, flour from the mills of Minnesota had been exported prior to that time.

The company gives employment to over one hundred people, twenty-five of whom are connected with the offices and sales department. The Lysle Milling Company has long since been recognized as one of the important factors in the making of industrial Leavenworth and stands as a monument to its principal founder, James C. Lysle.

Harry Isaac Coldren, a well-known and successful plumber of Leavenworth, Kansas, was born in this city June 15, 1867. He is the son of Hosea W. and Anna (Lovett) Coldren, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, who was reared in Detroit, Michigan. She died in August, 1911, at the age of seventy-two years. Hosea W. Coldren was born in Delaware County, Ohio, and came to Leavenworth with his brother in 1857 and engaged in contracting and building. He built a number of residences and business houses in Leavenworth, and followed his trade until about ten years prior to his death. He died in January, 1916, aged eighty-four years. During his lifetime he was prominent in local affairs and served as councilman in Leavenworth eight years.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hosea Coldren are as follows: Byron, Hattie, the wife of O. H. Shelley; Charles R., a carpenter; Harry, the subject of this sketch, and John H., a contractor, all of Leavenworth; George, a painter of Wichita, Kansas; Jessie, the wife of Charles Watson of Iowa; Anna, at home, and Bert, a jeweler of Wichita, Kansas. All the children were reared and educated in Leavenworth. Hosea W. Coldren and his wife celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary December 25, 1908. At their funerals their six sons officiated as pall bearers.

Byron Coldren learned the trade of carpenter from his father and began working with him at the age of sixteen years, and, since his father's death, he has conducted the business. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Harry Isaac Coldren was educated in the public schools and began the plumbing business when sixteen years of age, consequently he has a thorough knowledge of every phase of the work. He first was with Lovett & Nash, one of the pioneer business firms in the city. After six years with them he entered the employ of Hombrook of Kansas City, Missouri, and remained with that firm for four years. In 1890 he opened a plumbing shop in the basement at the corner of Fourth and Delaware streets, and in 1910 he moved to 410 South Fifth Street, and has been in business ever since.

The members of the firm are Harry Isaac Coldren and sons. They are: Hosea W., Carl E. and Harry I., Jr. They have done some of the largest jobs in the city, among them the plumbing and heating for the Planters Apartment, formerly the Planters Hotel, the Cathedral, Orpheum Theater, Lyceum Theater, German Catholic School and I. O. O. F. Hall.

On December 25, 1888, Mr. Coldren was married to Sophia Sohl, a native of Brehman, Germany, born in 1867, and they have three sons, all members of the firm with their father: H. W., who married Gertrude M. Vieth; Carl E., who married Helen Schaller, and Harry I., Jr., who married Lena M. Zeugin. They have six grandchildren: Howard, Walter, Gertrude, Russell, Helen and Harry III. Mr. and Mrs. Coldren reside at 525 Michigan avenue. Mr. Coldren is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Shriner, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Fraternal Order of Eagles and Independent Order of Red Men lodges, and is a Democrat.

Dr. S. B. Langworthy, with offices in the Axa Building, is dean of general practitioners in Leavenworth, Kansas. He was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1858, the son of Joseph A. Langworthy. He received his early education in Fredonia, New York, and was graduated from the State Normal School in 1878. After graduation he went to Cherokee County, Kansas, and taught school for one year, and the next year went to Leavenworth County and taught at Fairmont two years, and two years in the city schools of Leavenworth. He then took up the study of medicine and was a student of Dr. J. A. Lane, after which he attended the Kansas City Medical College and was graduated in 1887. He then began the practice of medicine at Leavenworth, but left shortly afterward to form a partnership with Dr. John H. Van Eman in Kansas City, Missouri, where he remained for four years. During this time he was instructor in the Kansas City Medical College until 1893, when he returned to Leavenworth, where he has since practiced with unqualified success.

Dr. S. B. Langworthy was married in September, 1878 to Mary H. Moore, of Brocton, New York, a daughter of Rensselaer and Dorcas Moore. They are the parents of four children: Dr. Joseph H., a sketch of whom appears in this book; Herman M., an attorney of Kansas City of the firm of Warner, Dean, Langworthy, Thompson and Williams, and who is a graduate of the Law Department of Columbia University, New York, with degrees Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts at State University at Lawrence, and is married to Minnie Leach, of Leavenworth; Amy E., at home, who is a teacher in the Leavenworth High School, at the head of the foreign language department; and William James, who is the book-



DR. S. B. LANGWORTHY

keeper for the Galveston Dry Dock and Construction Company at Galveston, Texas. He is married, his wife being Miss Genevieve Leek, of Leavenworth.

Doctor Langworthy takes a keen interest in civic affairs, and is ever ready to lend his aid to the support of all movements of the development and improvements of affairs and conditions in Leavenworth. For the past fourteen years he has been a member of the school board, and has been its president for three years. He also served as president of the board twice previous. He has been chairman of the faculty for the Cushion Hospital Nurses Training School for eight years, and a member of the faculty for more than twenty years. Doctor Langworthy was adjunct professor of gynecology at College of Medicine at Kansas State University for several years. He has served as president of the County Medical Society for several terms.

Doctor Langworthy is a Royal Arch Mason and member of Fraternal Aid. For the past ten years he has been a trustee of the First Methodist Church of Leavenworth.

Doctor and Mrs. Langworthy have seven grandchldren: Herman M., Jr., Dorcas, Robert Burton, William James, Jr., Joseph Howard, Jr., William Biddle and Frances Langworthy.

Dr. Joseph Howard Langworthy, a well known physician of Leavenworth, is a native Missourian, born in DeKalb County, Missouri, June 21, 1879. He is the son of Dr. S. B. Langworthy, a sketch of whom appears in this book.

Dr. Joseph Howard Langworthy received his education in the Leavenworth High School, and was graduated from that institution in 1898, and in the universities of Kansas and Pennsylvania. After finishing his medical education, he was an interne one year in the Methodist Hospital in Philadelphia. He began the practice of medicine in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1908. In 1911 he joined the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army and went on active duty March, 1916 with the rank of lieutenant. In 1918 he was promoted to rank of captain and was made a major in 1918. During the entire time he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

Doctor Langworthy was married October 17, 1917 to Mrs. Dorothy Biddle, a daughter of W. I. and Minnie Fisher Biddle. Mrs. Langworthy

is a graduate of the Leavenworth High School. Doctor and Mrs. Langworthy have two children: Joseph Howard, Jr., born August 12, 1918, and William Biddle, born December 14, 1919.

Doctor Langworthy is a member of the Leavenworth County Medical Society, King Solomon No. 10 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Chapter, and is a charter member of the Byron H. Mehl Post of the American Legion. He was the physician who enlisted Byron H. Mehl when he entered the army as private.

Doctor Langworthy is a very successful physician and his offices are located in the Axa Building.

Malcolm Nathaniel McNaughton, one of the leading members of the bar in Leavenworth, and one of the younger generation of the professional men of this section, is a native of Leavenworth. He was born April 4, 1882, a son of S. J. and Anna A. (Eaton) McNaughton, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. S. J. McNaughton is a native of New York, coming to Kansas in 1872 and settled in southern part of Leavenworth County, and is now engaged in the practice of law at Tonganoxie. He received his education in Williams College in Massachusetts and taught school prior to 1892, when he began the practice of his profession. His wife was a native of Massachusetts, a daughter of Nathaniel H. and Mary Ann Eaton, who came to Kansas and settled in 1872. Mr. Eaton died at Wellsville, Franklin County, Kansas, in 1894, and his wife died at Tonganoxie in 1913.

S. J. McNaughton and wife had four children: Malcolm N., the subject of this sketch; Lucy McNaughton, the advertising manager of the Bunting Hardware Company of Kansas City, Missouri, Alicia and Mabel, both teachers in the Leavenworth High School. All of the children are graduates of the University of Kansas.

Malcolm Nathaniel McNaughton received his preliminary education in the common schools of Leavenworth County, Kansas, and Tonganoxie Academy, graduating from the latter in 1900. He was graduated from the State University in 1904 and from Law School in 1906. In 1908, he came to Leavenworth, where he has practiced since. Mr. McNaughton has taken an active interest in public affairs and gained many warm friends. He was appointed deputy county attorney and served from 1908 until 1913; he was assistant attorney general in 1914, and city attorney of Leaven-

worth from 1917 to 1919. He is a member of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Knights of Pythias.

On September 24, 1910, Mr. McNaughton was married to Mary Frances Dudley, a daughter of J. T. and Ida (Bronson) Dudley. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley live at 304 Vine street in Leavenworth. They are both natives of New York. In 1870 they came to Leavenworth, Kansas. J. T. Dudley conducted a book store here for several years and is now retired.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dudley were born the following children: Arthur W., deceased; Evelyn, a teacher in the Omaha High School, Omaha, Nebraska; Annie, wife of J. W. Hirst, Chicago, Illinois; W. B., New York; Mary F., wife of M. N. McNaughton, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. McNaughton is a graduate of the Leavenworth High School and of the University of Kansas.

E. W. Snyder, the oldest bank president in the State of Kansas in years of service, having been for thirty-three years the president of the Manufacturers National Bank, has had an unusual and successful career. Mr. Snyder was born in Wayne County, New York, November 23, 1850, the son of James W. and Sarah A. (Oniell) Snyder. James Snyder was a colonel in the Federal army with the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery. He entered the service as captain and served during the entire war. He and his wife came to Kansas and settled in Washington County, Kansas, where Mrs. Snyder died. Mr. Snyder died later in Wichita, Kansas.

E. W. Snyder was educated in Wayne County, New York, and, at the age of twenty years, went to Rochester, New York, and from there to Illinois when twenty-six years of age. In 1878, he went to Washington County, Kansas, where he remained for five years and where he was engaged in the banking and grain business. While there, he organized the Snyder Brothers Bank, which later was changed to the Bank of Clifton, Kansas, and then to the First National Bank of Clifton. His brother, Chester W. Snyder, of the Topeka State Bank, is its president.

In 1883, Mr. Snyder came to Leavenworth and entered the grain business in connection with the Missouri Pacific Railroad firm of Snyder and Denton. Mr. Denton is now deceased. The firm built the Kansas Central Elevator at Leavenworth. He was in the grain business for five years, and in 1888, the Manufacturers' National Bank was organized with the following officers: James C. Lysle, now deceased, president; George H.

Hyde, now of Wichita, Kansas, vice-president; William B. Nickels, at present of Kansas City, Missouri, cashier. The directors were: Robert Garrett, J. C. Lysle, John M. Laing, Isaac Rothenburg, George H. Hyde, W. B. Nickels, and H. W. Wulfekuhler. The capital stock was \$100,000.00.

The present officers are: E. W. Snyder, president; Charles E. Snyder, vice-president; C. W. Snyder, vice-president; John C. Walker, cashier; Percival Read, assistant cashier, and Horace W. Runkle, assistant cashier. The directors at present are: A. M. Geiger, Adolph Lange, Jr., E. W. Snyder, Louis Vanderschmidt, Charles E. Snyder, W. A. Tholen, C. W. Snyder and John C. Walker. The present capital stock is \$100,000; surplus, \$100,000; deposits, \$1,430,497.41. The bank owns its building at the corner of Fourth and Delaware streets. It has been remodeled and rebuilt, and is now one of the finest banks in the state. In the banking business, Mr. Snyder has evinced the same keen foresight and clear judgment that has characterized his successful career in other fields of endeavor.

Mr. Snyder, in connection with Senator Vinton Stillings, built the Terminal Bridge across the Missouri River in 1893, costing \$1,200,000.00, which allowed the Burlington, Rock Island and Chicago & Great Western railroads to come into Leavenworth, and made a highway to connect with Platte County, Missouri. Mr. Snyder was president of the company and the moving spirit in its accomplishment.

Mr. Snyder also takes an interest in local affairs and served as president of the city council. He is also president of the Home Riverside Coal Mines Company of Leavenworth and has taken an active interest in the development of coal interests here.

Mr. Snyder made the race at one time for state senate against William A. Harris, Mr. Harris winning by 117 votes. These two men were close personal friends and the election of either was a pleasure to the other. Mr. Harris was afterward made United States Senator.

In 1877, Mr. Snyder was married to Fannie M. Benson, of Gardner, Illinois. Mrs. Snyder died in 1916 and is buried in Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder had the following children: Charles E., now state senator from this district; Ira B., of Leavenworth, a traveling salesman.

In January, 1918, Mr. Snyder was married to Mrs. Bonnie A. Bourke, of Dallas, Texas, and they reside at 409 North Esplanade.

Mr. Snyder is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has a very large acquaintance in banking circles throughout the state, and also many friends in Leavenworth and community.

Senator Charles E. Snyder, of the Third Senatorial District of Kansas, and vice-president of the Manufacturers' National Bank, is a well-known and successful banker, and has been engaged in the banking business for several years. He was born in Gardner, Illinois, August 25, 1878, and, when six weeks old, came with his parents to Clifton, Kansas, where they located, later moving to Leavenworth.

Senator Snyder attended the public schools of Leavenworth, Marmaduke Military Academy at Sweet Springs, Missouri, and Philips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. He entered the Manufacturers' National Bank in 1897 and has filled every position in the bank since then, except president.

Beginning in 1907, Senator Snyder served in the house of representatives for two terms. He was a member of the board of education of the city of Leavenworth in 1916 and 1917, and in 1916 was elected to the state senate, and re-elected in 1920. He has always been conservative in his ideas and has many warm friends. He assisted Governor Allen materially in the construction of the industrial court bill.

Senator Snyder is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Fraternal Aid Union, Court of Honor, Knights & Ladies of Security, Modern Woodmen of America, Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Homesteaders, Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Senator Snyder is a representative business man of Leavenworth, public spirited and progressive, and has made a success in his chosen field of endeavor. His services for his district in the house of representatives and the senate were performed conscientiously and are appreciated by the people whom he represents.

Senator Snyder was married to Beulah Newell of St. Joseph, Missouri, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Newell. She was born and educated in St. Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have three sons: E. W., Jr., James N. and Charles E., Jr. The family reside at 400 South Esplanade, Leavenworth, Kansas, and are among the city's best citizens.

Edward T. Dicks, proprietor of the Dicks Cigar Company at 402 Delaware street, is one of the progressive and enterprising young business men of Leavenworth, Kansas. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, the son of George and Mary (Brennan) Dicks. The former was a native

of St. Louis and died at the age of forty-five years in Leavenworth and is buried at Mt. Calvary Cemetery. His wife was also a native of St. Louis and now lives in Leavenworth.

George Dicks came to Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1883 and the family followed in 1884. He was employed as superintendent of the F. A. Rolf's cracker factory, the pioneer cracker factory of the city, located at Third and Shawnee streets (southwest corner). He was with them as superintendent until his death. Mr. and Mrs. George Dicks were the parents the following children: Edward T., the subject of this sketch; John Leavenworth; George, with the Dicks Cigar Companies, and Catharine, who is proprietress of a florist shop at 217 South Fifth street.

Edward T. Dicks is a wide awake business man of the progressive type and has built up an extensive business. Previous to entering cigar business, he was on the road, traveling for the Leavenworth Company for five years. In February, 1903, Mr. Dicks and Herman started the cigar store at its present location. Mr. Levy retired in 1903. Mr. Dicks carries a full line of cigars and tobacco, and does both a wholesale and retail business.

Edward Dicks was educated in the Cathedral parochial schools of Leavenworth, and spent two years in the Morris public schools. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, United Commercial Travelers and Loyal Order of Moose.

Mr. Dicks was married January 3, 1917, to Gertrude Wallace, a daughter of J. P. and Anna (Goltwaite) Wallace, the latter of whom is deceased, and the former lives in Leavenworth. Mr. and Mrs. Dicks have two daughters, Mary Ann and Gertrude Louise.

John C. Walker, the efficient cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Leavenworth, was born in England. He is the son of Robert and Martha (Jowett) Walker, natives of Darbyshire, England, but who came to the United States and located in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1888. Robert Walker was a florist and opened a florist shop, also conducted a greenhouse in South, and later in North Leavenworth. He died in St. Joseph, Missouri, and was buried there. His wife lives with her son John C. Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walker were the parents of the following children: Sidney R., deceased; Hugh, foreman for Leavenworth Bag Company of Leavenworth; Joseph S., deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Charles H. Davis of Little Rock, Arkansas, and John C., the subject of this sketch.

John C. Walker received his education in the Leavenworth public schools and began work as bookkeeper for the Manufacturers' National Bank in 1900. In 1904 he was made receiving teller, assistant cashier in 1914 and has been the efficient cashier since January 1, 1920, and has capably filled that position to the present time. Mr. Walker has had varied experiences in the banking business and is well qualified for the responsible position which he holds.

John C. Walker was married in June, 1911, to Harriet Kiser of Leavenworth, Kansas, a daughter of S. H. and Mary (Dunham) Kiser.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker reside at 501 Arch street. Mr. Walker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes a commendable part in church and civic affairs.

Charles T. Cox is well-known proprietor of the Cox Printing Company, one of the leading job printing offices in Leavenworth, Kansas. He was born in Leavenworth, January 27, 1860, the son of Benjamin F. and Rebecca (Rouse) Cox. Mrs. Rebecca Cox was a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Rouse. Benjamin F. Cox came to Kansas in 1858 and located in Leavenworth. He died about 1906, and is buried at Mt. Muncie Cemetery. He was a member of the home guards during the Civil War. The Cox children are: Charles T., the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Brady of Leavenworth, Kansas; Rachel, who is married and lived in Kansas City, Missouri; Cusby Ann and Maude, who live at home; and George and Frank, of Leavenworth.

Charles T. Cox received his education in the public schools of Leavenworth and at the age of seventeen years learned the printer's trade with C. J. Smith & Company and was with them for eleven years. He was appointed receiver for the C. J. Smith Company and ran the plant for one and one-half years. He then leased the business and went to work for himself with Henry Yeager as partner, which partnership continued for two years. Then Mr. Cox and Frank Harmon bought the plant and later Mr. Cox sold out to Harmon. Mr. Cox started the present business in 1906 and is located opposite the post office.

This firm does all kinds of job printing, and because of Mr. Cox's ability and progressiveness, he has made a thorough success.

Mr. Cox also takes an interest in the city, and in 1911 was elected city commissioner of parks and public property and re-elected in 1913, 1915 and 1917, serving the city eight years, and he did much to improve

the parks of the city. He established Kemp Park in South Leavenworth. The city has been greatly benefited by the faithful service of Mr. Cox as city commissioner.

In 1881, Mr. Cox was married to Margaret Elberson of Leavenworth, a daughter of George and Christina Elberson, both deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox have one child, Harriet, the wife of Floyd Kurtz, of Leavenworth.

Mr. Cox is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is a Shriner, Woodmen of the World, Knights of the Maccabees and Court of Honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Cox reside at 325 Fifth avenue.

Charles L. Cherrie, the popular and widely known agent for the Santa Fe Railway Company at Lansing, Kansas, was born at Bellepoint, Delaware County, Ohio, January 24, 1856, the son of Isaac and Susanna (Frankenfield) Cherrie, who moved to Union County shortly after the birth of Charles L. Cherrie. Isaac Cherrie died in the Libby Prison in 1864. At the beginning of the Civil War he volunteered, and was captured at Chattanooga, Tennessee. His wife died in Delaware County, Ohio at Ostrander. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, the wife of Thomas Haggard, who lives at Kenton, Ohio, and whose husband was a volunteer in the Civil War; Charles L., the subject of this sketch; Philone, the wife of Wesley Shover, of Marysville, Ohio; Estella, the wife of William Fetter, of Canada.

Charles L. Cherrie received his education at Watkin, Ohio, and prior to coming to Kansas in 1878 he followed farming. In 1880 he began working for the Santa Fe railroad at Gardner, Kansas, then moved to Burlington, Kansas, and came to Lansing November 10, 1887, where he has been employed since. He learned the telegraphic business at Valentine Brothers School at Jonesville, Wisconsin. Mr. Cherrie has had many years' experience in railroad work and has a good record to his credit. He also takes an interest in civic affairs and has held a place on the school board of Lansing for six years.

Mr. Cherrie was married first in Ohio to Frances May Guy, who died in February, 1891. They had three children: Charles, who is a conductor on the Southern Pacific railroad and lives in California; William B., who died at the age of thirty-eight years, in June, 1919, and who was connected

with the auditor's office of the Santa Fe Railroad Company at Topeka, Kansas at the time of his death; and Estella, formerly a trained nurse, and now the wife of Jacob R. Wilson, of St. Joseph, Missouri.

July 8, 1892, Mr. Cherrie was married to Laura A. Weeks, of Grenola, Kansas, and they have three children: Lafie, the wife of Clarence Miller, of Lansing, Kansas; Earl W., who is third trick operator and clerk with the Santa Fe railroad at Iola, Kansas; and Bernice, who is stenographer for the Kansas City Southern Railway Company at Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Cherrie is a member of the following lodges: Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty-eight years; Ancient Order of United Workmen for thirty-two years, and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons No. 49 for eight years.

George A. Stevenson has been the very capable assistant chief of the fire department, Station No. 2, since June 1, 1920, and, prior to that time, was foreman for four years. He was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 9, 1865, and is the son of Andrew and Ann (Stephenson) Stevenson, who came to Leavenworth in 1877, where he engaged in the livery business at Seventh and Olive streets for twenty-five years. He died in 1907 and his wife in 1914, both being buried at Mt. Muncie. They were the parents of nine children, of whom George A., the subject of this sketch, was the oldest.

George A. Stephenson was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, and also attended the Third avenue, East Oak School of Leavenworth. After finishing school he assisted his father in the livery business until he joined the fire department in July, 1895. He performed the duties of driver until the present modern equipment was installed.

Mr. Stevenson was married October 30, 1894, to Emma Nitzsche, who died in 1901. To this union were born two sons, namely: George, who died at the age of fourteen years, and Frank who was born in April, 1898. Frank served in the World War, having enlisted with Company E, 139th Infantry, and was with the Thirty-fifth Division in France for one year. He was in the battles of Meuse and Argonne, and for his services in the war has received a medal.

Mr. Stevenson was married the second time to Mrs. Ida Keitner, July 1, 1905. Mrs. Keitner was formerly Miss Goldthwaite, and by her first marriage she had three children: Edna, Clara and Wilma. By her marriage to Mr. Stevenson, she has one daughter, Lillian.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are substantial, well-respected citizens of Leavenworth and reside at 231 Fourth avenue. Mr. Stevenson is a member of the Masonic lodge.

W. J. Bransfield, the well-known assistant cashier of the State Savings Bank, was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, January 24, 1898. He is the son of William F. and Catherine E. (Rossiter) Bransfield, who resides at 408 North Sixth street, Leavenworth. The latter was a native of Dublin, Ireland, coming with her parents to Leavenworth when three years of age. Both of her parents died in Leavenworth. William Bransfield was born in Leavenworth in 1862, the son of Michael Bransfield, an early pioneer of Leavenworth, and a captain in the Union Army. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William Bransfield: John, at home; W. J., the subject of this sketch; Howard, of Troy, Kansas; and Walter and Charles, both at home.

W. J. Bransfield received his education in parochial schools and St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Kansas, leaving the latter in his freshman year. He began work in the State Savings Bank, September 15, 1917, and has been assistant cashier since September 15, 1917.

He is a member of the Knights of Columbus of Leavenworth. Mr. Bransfield is a young man with a bright and prosperous future, for he is energetic and capable, qualities which insure his success. He has a wide acquaintance and is well qualified for the responsible position which he holds.

John C. Seitz, of the Leavenworth Dairy and Creamery Company, one of the important and successful industries of that city, was born in Albany, Minnesota, August 23, 1877. He is the son of Andrew and Anna Seitz, the former having died at the age of fifty-nine years in 1899, and is buried at Leavenworth, and the latter is now living in Leavenworth. Mr. Seitz came to Kansas from Minnesota in 1882 and was engaged in farming until his death.

John C. Seitz was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, and was employed by the present firm eighteen years prior to becoming a member. This is the pioneer creamery of Leavenworth. They manufacture butter and ice cream on an extensive scale, and deal in all kinds

of dairy products. It is located at 507 Shawnee street. Mr. Seitz is a practical creamery man, and, with his wide experience in the business.

Mr. Seitz takes an active interest in local affairs. In 1917, he was elected commissioner of finance and revenue, and filled that position for two years, after which he succeeded Mayor Davis and filled the unexpired term as mayor.

John C. Seitz was married to Florence M. Erschelle of Leavenworth, and they have five children: John, Richard, Edward, Frances and Helen. The family reside at 216 North Broadway and stand high in the community.

C. M. Fenning, the enterprising proprietor of the Big 4 Laundry, one of the most important industrial institutions of Leavenworth. He was born on the site of the present Federal prison, May 4, 1863, and is the son of John and Catherine Fenning. John Fenning died in 1890 and his wife died in 1916. He was a native of Ireland and came to America in 1855 and settled in Leavenworth, where he engaged in contracting and building. During the Civil War he served with the Kansas troops.

C. M. Fenning was educated in the parochial schools of Leavenworth, and, since he was seventeen years of age, has been identified with the city in a business way. For seven years he was mail carrier and for a number of years was with the Western Baseball League, and served as umpire. He served the city four years as councilman. Mr. Fenning became familiar with the laundry business when he was formerly agent for Woolf Brothers, of Kansas City, Missouri, and started the Big 4 Laundry in January, 1903, at their present location, 410-412-414 Choctaw street, with office at 313 Fifth street. This is one of the prominent industries of Leavenworth. The laundry building is 72x100 feet in dimension and is equipped with the latest improved machinery. They make a specialty of family work as well as doing the finest fabrics. Their work is not confined alone to the city of Leavenworth, as they have agencies in many nearby towns. They now employ twenty-seven people.

Mr. Fenning was married January 29, 1903 to Miss Frances E. Murphy of Leavenworth, and they reside at 605 Osage street.

Mr. Fenning is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He has always been a booster for his city and was president of the Advertising Club of Leavenworth for four years, and in various ways gave the city the benefit of his initiative ability.

John Lozensky and son Marian Lozensky, are proprietors of two of the popular stores in Leavenworth; the Central shoe stores are located at 512 Delaware and Fifth and Walnut streets.

John Lozensky came to Leavenworth in 1894 from St. Joseph, Missouri, where he had followed the shoe business for several years. Both he and his son were born in Warsaw, Poland. John Lozensky opened up his first shop in Leavenworth in 1894 at Fifth and Walnut streets. Harry Lozensky, a son, operates the store at 512 Delaware street.

The two stores handle both dress and every day shoes and they also do all kinds of repair work. They were the first in the city to put in electrical repairing machinery. The stores do a good business because of their fair dealing and reasonable prices, and the proprietors are reliable and substantial business men.

John Lozensky was married in Warsaw, and he has seven children as follows: Marian, a member of the firm; John, a grocer on Fourth street, Leavenworth; Harry, also a member of the firm, married Minnie Rodenburg; Joseph, a fresco painter employed Mahlquist Decorating Company; Frank, a partner of John in the grocery business; Florence, wife of Lieut. Charles Tyler, of Camp Dix, N. J., and Elizabeth, who lives at home.

The Lozenskys are members of the Polish lodges of the city and connected with the Polish church St. Casimer. They are all among the best citizens of Leavenworth and all are engaged in business in the city.

Earl Douglas, the progressive and enterprising proprietor of the Douglas Garage at Leavenworth, Kansas. He was born at Guthrie Park, Colorado, March 18, 1883, the son of Charles and Mary Douglas.

Charles Douglas was born at Rockport, Missouri, and in the early days, was a pilot on the Missouri River. About 1879 he crossed the plains with an ox team and located in Colorado, where he owns a large tract of land and raises alfalfa and potatoes. He was well acquainted with Col. William H. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill". Charles Douglas had three brothers in the Federal army during the Civil War: John, Daniel and Levi. Another brother, Albert, lives at Rockport, Missouri. He is a retired farmer.

Earl Douglas received his education in the public schools of Colorado and came to Leavenworth in 1896 and began work for W. G. Hesse and

Son, and was with them for twenty-four years, leaving their employ in March, 1920. He then established the Douglas Garage at 320 and 323 Cherokee street. They have a building of 48 x 120 feet in dimension and furnish storage as well as doing all kinds of repair work on autos. Mr. Douglas has three employees. He has a good business which is constantly growing. By his courteous and accommodating manner and sound business principles, he has been very successful.

On June 15, 1907, Mr. Douglas was married to Clara Dusay, of Leavenworth, a daughter of John and Marie Dusay. They are of French descent, but have lived in Leavenworth many years. Mrs. Dusay lives with her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have three children: Harold, John Kenneth, Eilene.

Mr. Douglas is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Court of Honor.

Geraughty and Textor, the leading dealers in monuments in Leavenworth, are located at 316-318 Cherokee Street.

The business was established in 1866 by Patrick Geraughty and about 1870, Thomas Quinlan was taken into partnership and, upon his death, in 1879, the firm became Geraughty and Textor, William Textor, Sr., becoming a member of the firm. The present members of the firm are William L., Julius H., and Edward E. Textor.

William Textor was a native of Cologne, Germany, but came to America in 1848, when twenty years of age. He first stopped at Sandusky Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, and, while there, learned stone cutting and from this drifted into carving monuments. He was an artist of exceptionally fine ability. From Ohio, he went to St. Louis and was foreman of the Wilson Monument Company, a firm employing 150 men. William Textor came from St. Louis to Leavenworth in 1879. He died September 28, 1902 and is buried at Mt. Muncie. His wife was Pauline Kratsch, also a native of Germany. She passed away in 1901.

The Geraughty & Textor Monument Company occupies a frontage of fifty feet by one hundred twenty feet deep at 316-318 Cherokee street. The first plant was located at 419 Seneca street, and was later moved to 324 Cherokee street, and in 1883 moved to the present location.

The firm handles nothing but the best grade of stone, marble and granite, and the business extends for a radius of one hundred miles. Most

of the best work of the community has been erected by them. They have a force of thirty salesmen in the field. Most of the granite used for the monuments is bought direct from quarries in carload shipments. This plant is the most modern of any in the West and all the latest appliances are used to make the best work. This is also the oldest firm in this line of business west of St. Louis, Missouri. The output of the plant has been more than doubled in the last twenty years. While the firm is one of the most progressive in the city, it is also conservative.

The three brothers, William L., Julius H. and Edward E. Textor were all born in St. Louis and educated in the public schools of Leavenworth. William L. Textor is the designer and sculptor and is also superintendent of the plant and has been with the firm since 1890, serving apprenticeship of four years under his father. Edward Textor, the youngest of the three, is assistant to William Textor and also served an apprenticeship with the firm and has been with them for thirteen years. Prior to that he served six years in the U. S. Army, in the Philippines, with the rank of first sergeant with Company D, Fifteenth Infantry. He married Myrtle Lahiff of Leavenworth.

The office and sales department is managed by Julius H. Textor. Prior to accepting this position in 1900, he was accountant for the Kansas City Southern Railway Company and was stationed at Kansas City, Missouri. Julius Textor is identified with the National and State Monument Dealers Association and for the past three years has been secretary-treasurer of the Retail Kansas Monument Dealers Association. He married Marie A. Burke, of Leavenworth, and they have one son, William M. J. Textor, aged ten years.

The Textor men are all hustlers and have a thorough knowledge of the monument business in its numerous phases, which has resulted in their success and extensive business.

William H. Courtney, of the Courtney Motor Company, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is one of the most widely known men of the county. He was born in Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas, February 4, 1859, the son of R. E. and Narcissus (Agee) Courtney. The former was a native of Harrison County, Kentucky. He died in Leavenworth about 1915 at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife lives in Leavenworth and is now eighty-nine years of age. R. E. Courtney came to Buchanan

County, Missouri, from Kentucky, when thirteen years of age and lived there until in 1855, when he settled in Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County, where he entered land, improved a farm, and lived there until 1908. The farm is now owned by his widow and son, Albert. Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Courtney were the parents of the following children: James F., Oklahoma City; Rufus, who lives on a farm in Alexandria Township; Mrs. Frances Moody, of Hiawatha, Kansas; William H., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Anna McGee of Oklahoma City; J. E., of Lansing, Kansas; Thomas M., a farmer in Alexandria Township; and Albert, who lives on the home place.

William H. Courtney was educated in the common schools of the county and farmed until he was twenty-six years of age. He then conducted a store at Springdale for eleven years. In 1897 he was elected county treasurer and reelected in 1899, making five years of service. He was elected county assessor and served two years, after which he conducted a bank at Lansing, Kansas, for a few years. In the fall of 1913, he was elected sheriff of Leavenworth County and served four years. In April, 1921, Mr. Courtney was appointed chief of police of Leavenworth. Mr. Courtney has to his credit a splendid record of faithful and efficient service, which has been characterized by unswerving devotion to duty. He is one of the progressive citizens of Leavenworth County and has made a wide acquaintance, and, by his courteous manner and obliging methods, has made many friends. In 1920 Mr. Courtney established the Courtney Motor Company, which is situated at 506 Delaware street, the room being 25 x 125 feet. He handles the Chevrolet cars and Samson tractors and trucks, and his business has opened very satisfactorily.

November 6, 1885, Mr. Courtney was married to Katie Ruble, of High Prairie Township, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ruble, who were early settlers of that township. Mrs. Courtney died July 26, 1895 and is buried at Bethel Cemetery. The Courtney children are: Earl, who was born November 1, 1886; May; and Minnie Courtney. Earl Courtney was married May 23, 1911 to Anna Josephine Duffy of Leavenworth, and they have the following children: Evalyn Narcissus; Dorothy Irene, Marjory Marie and William Earl.

Mr. Courtney is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

W. J. Linaweaver, of Lansing, Kansas, is road overseer of Delaware Township, which position he has capably filled for the past six years, and is also a prominent farmer and dairyman. He was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, July 3, 1864, and is the son of John and Lavina (Richards) Linaweaver, both natives of Virginia and who are now deceased.

W. J. Linaweaver was educated at Woodstock, Virginia. He first came to Leavenworth in the spring of 1883 and worked for fifty cents a day, with board, room and washing, for James Bauserman, who was an early settler of Leavenworth County, locating there in 1860. He died in 1884.

In 1886 Mr. Linaweaver returned to Virginia, and, on October 17, 1888, was married there to Elizabeth Burner, a daughter of Israel and Martha (Cullers) Burner, both natives of Virginia. The former died in 1884, and Mrs. Burner is still living in Page County, Virginia, and is now seventy years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Linaweaver lived in Virginia for eight years, at the end of which time they lost their home by fire and also a daughter was burned to death. They then returned to Lansing, Kansas, and built a house and barn there, which they later sold, when they bought the Diger farm about two and one-half miles southwest of Lansing, which they still own and their son, Claude Linaweaver, operates a dairy on this farm. Until 1916 W. J. Linaweaver was engaged in the dairy business there, and made many improvements on the place. He built two large barns and a silo and dug two wells, besides cutting the brush and other minor improvements and made it a productive farm. He milked forty cows and also raised mules. The Linaweaver farm now has about fifteen acres of alfalfa. Mr. Linaweaver was the first farmer to raise alfalfa in that neighborhood.

Mr. and Mrs. Linaweaver reside in South Lansing. They are the parents of the following children: Claude B., who married Margaret Smootz, of Shenandoah County, Virginia; Pauline, the wife of Charles W. Zule, a farmer of McLouth, Kansas; and Geneva Ruth, who lives at home, and who was graduated from high school in 1920. They had a daughter, Maude, who was burned to death at the age of eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Linaweaver have four grandchildren: Walter C., Glen L. and Carl William Linaweaver, and Eugene W. Zule.

Mr. Linaweaver is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is one of the men who takes an active part in his lodge, also in the community, and is always ready to assist any movement for the development of the county.



MRS. W. J. LINAWEAVER



W. J. LINAWEAVER



George J. McIntire, now deceased, was a prominent farmer and stockman of Leavenworth County. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1829 and died March 16, 1885. He was educated in Pennsylvania and lived there until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he went to California via Cape Horn and remained on the Pacific coast for eight years, returning across the plains. He came to Leavenworth in 1859 and engaged in carpenter work. In 1862 he and his wife located on a farm, two and one-half miles south of Lansing, Kansas, which he purchased from Mr. Stafford. This farm contains 160 acres, and Mr. McIntire improved the place extensively and lived there until his death. He followed general farming and stock raising and was very successful. He also took an active part in the affairs of the county, and was commissioner of Leavenworth County for two years and for twenty-five years was a director of the school board of his district.

George McIntire was married February 11, 1862, to Caroline Palmer, a daughter of Harvey and Eliza (Kingsley) Palmer, who were among the early settlers of Delaware Township, Leavenworth County. They came from New York in 1859 and settled on the O. D. Gould farm. Harvey Palmer died in 1883 and his wife died in 1861 and both are buried at Mt. Muncie Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Jennie Combs, of Kansas City, Kansas; Mrs. Mary M. Stevens, of Trinidad, Colorado; Mrs. George J. McIntire and Joseph D. Palmer of Fruitvale, California; Kenyon Palmer, died in 1908; George Palmer died in 1918; Charles N., who died in California about 1905; and Gardner, who died about 1880 while on his way to Colorado.

Caroline Palmer McIntire was born in Warren County, New York, November, 1840, and was seventeen years of age when she came to Kansas with her parents. She is now living on the home farm which was purchased by her husband in 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. George McIntire were the parents of the following children: Harry, who died at the age of forty-eight years and was unmarried; Edward, who was born in 1865 and lives on the home farm; Willard, of Kansas City, Kansas; Harvey, who died in 1893, married Laura Kiefer of Nebraska; Charlie, who died at the age of seventeen years; Frank, who lives on the home place, and was born in 1874. He married Edith Jordan and they have two sons: Robert and Eugene; Samuel, a farmer, who married Dena Shaw and who lives south of Leavenworth, near the city limits; and Nathan, who died in 1908 at the age of twenty-

three years. Besides Robert and Eugene McIntire, Mrs. McIntire has a granddaughter, Mrs. Helen Miller, living in Nebraska.

The McIntire brothers, Edward and Frank, farm the home place and their mother lives with them. The farm is well watered and otherwise improved and they do general farming, stock raising, feeding and are successful farmers and excellent people.

Charles R. Jamieson, a well known farmer and stockman of near Leavenworth, Kansas, on Rural Route No. 2, was born in Leavenworth, April 12, 1865, the son of Peter and Susan (Stone) Jamieson. The latter was a native of Canada and came to Leavenworth before her marriage to make her home with her sister, her parents being dead. She died in November, 1898 and is buried at Mt. Muncie Cemetery. Peter Jamieson now lives at 815 Pottawatomie street, Leavenworth, and is eighty-three years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jamieson were the parents of the following children: Charles R., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. M. J. Aaron, of Lansing, Kansas; Frank, who is deceased; Ida, who lives at home; and Fred, who is deceased.

Charles R. Jamieson was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, and was engaged in the grocery business there with his father until he was twenty years of age, when he located on a farm. Mr. Jamieson owns fifty-five acres of well improved land in Delaware Township, which he bought in 1906. He has a good residence, which he built in 1911, and he built a new barn in 1920, his first barn being destroyed by lightning, August 11, 1920. He also has a modern poultry house and raises barred Plymouth Rock chickens. He also does general farming and has a two acre orchard.

On October 9, 1900, Mr. Jamieson was married to Catherine Shea, a native of Kansas City, but who was living in Delaware Township, Leavenworth County, at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of John and Anna (McLaughlin) Shea, who settled in Leavenworth County, Kansas in 1880, coming from Kansas City, Missouri. They purchased 160 acres which they improved. John Shea died in 1899 at the age of fifty-seven years, and is buried at Mt. Calvary Cemetery. He was a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and settled first at Warrensburg, Missouri, where he lived a few years before going to Kansas City. Anna McLaughlin was a native of County Wexford, Ireland, and is now living with her daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shea were the parents of the following children: Mary Garrett, who is deceased; Mrs. Jamieson, the wife of Charles R. Jamieson; Elizabeth, the wife of John Griffin, of Kansas City, Missouri; John, who is deceased; and Ella, the wife of John Chenoweth of Woodward, Oklahoma; William and Walter of Kansas City, Missouri. Walter Shea served in the World War, having enlisted in Rosedale, Kansas, in the 117th Ammunition Train of the Rainbow Division. He was made a corporal shortly after his enlistment. He was gassed at Chateau Thierry and was returned as a casual to a hospital at Des Moines, Iowa. He was discharged at Ft. Riley, in 1919, and now lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Jamieson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Fraternal Aid.

L. D. and F. P. Harris are prosperous farmers and respected citizens of Delaware Township. They are sons of David P. Harris, deceased, who was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1807, and, when fifteen years of age, his parents moved to Sangamon, Illinois, and, while there, made the acquaintance of President Lincoln. He lived there when Springfield, Illinois was laid out, and was married in Springfield to Mary Nelson. They moved to Texas, where they remained for a short time, then went to Polk County, Missouri and lived for twenty-four years. He came to Leavenworth County in 1865, and, in 1866, moved to the farm where his two sons, L. D. and F. P. Harris now live and own. David P. Harris died March 11, 1885 on his home place and is buried in Delaware Cemetery. His wife was born in 1810 in Nashville, Tennessee. She died January 21, 1902, and is also buried in Delaware Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. David P. Harris were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Harriet Peak died when eighty years of age; William Harris went to California in 1852 and died there about 1875; George W., of Wichita, Kansas, who is eighty-three years of age; Mary Jane married John Flint and died about 1905; Sarah married Ezekiel Flint and died in 1918 (both John and Ezekiel Flint were in the Eighth Missouri cavalry of the Union Army); Early, who lives at the National Military Home, and is seventy years of age, was with General Custer on the plains in 1868; Martha, the wife of Henry Hopkins, of Kansas City, Missouri; C. C., a guard at the Federal Prison; L. D. and F. P. of this sketch.

L. D. and F. P. Harris were educated in the public schools of Leavenworth and the district schools of Delaware Township. They have made

their home here continuously for fifty-six years and are well known. They own 180 acres of good land, eighty acres of it being the old home place. The improvements were put on the farm by them. They do general farming and raise cattle, horses and hogs.

F. P. Harris was married in 1892 to Emma Neudeck, a daughter of Leopole Neudeck, of Kansas City, Kansas, and who is now eighty-four years of age. His wife was Teresa Eckel, a native of Pennsylvania. She died August 6, 1916. Emma Neudeck was born in LaSalle County, Illinois, July 24, 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Harris have two sons: Edwin M., was born May 15, 1894, and served in the World War, having enlisted in Company E at Leavenworth, the 139th Infantry, 35th Division, in August 2, 1917. He was in service for twenty months, one year and four days of this time being spent overseas. He was in the following battles: Grand Ballou, Wesserling sector, Verdun sector, St. Mihiel offensive and Argonne-Exermont. On April 14, 1919, he was discharged at Camp Funston and is now in Logan County, Kansas, engaged in farming. He is a member of the Modern Woodman of America. The other son of Mr. and Mrs. Harris is Herbert B., who was born February 20, 1900, and now lives with his parents.

Mr. F. P. Harris is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Royal Neighbors.

Benjamin B. Buchanan is the progressive proprietor of Fairview Farm, one of the best farms in this section. He was born at Kickapoo Island, Kickapoo Township, December 31, 1881, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Patterson) Buchanan. She died in 1886. George Buchanan now lives in Stringer Township. He came to Kansas in 1854 and settled on Kickapoo Island, where he lived until about 1900 and then moved to Stranger Township, where he now resides. He is eighty-four years of age. He worked for the United States government during the Civil War, and crossed the plains to New Mexico several times.

Mr. and Mrs. George Buchanan are the parents of the following children: Mrs. Elizabeth Whitlock, who is deceased; L. C., of Delaware Township; Florida Buchanan, at home; Benjamin, the subject of this sketch; George, a farmer in Stranger Township; and Helen, the wife of Ben Cleavenger, of Stranger Township.

Benjamin Buchanan was educated in the public schools of Kickapoo Township and since early manhood has been engaged in farming. He bought his present farm in 1908 from L. B. Wheat and the entire farm of 160 acres was originally an apple orchard, belonging to Mr. Wellboure. All of the improvements have been put on the place by Mr. Buchanan. He has a modern, seven room residence, a barn 30 x 40 feet in dimension, and other farm buildings. All the buildings are neatly painted and well kept. The home is very attractive and is situated three-fourths of a mile from the town of Fairmont. For the past ten years, Mr. Buchanan has been engaged in raising wheat extensively. He uses a tractor for plowing, harrowing, seeding and harvesting. He bought the first Fordson tractor used in this township, and is now using his second tractor. The place is favorably located and well watered. Mrs. Buchanan raises white Leghorn chickens and does her part in the work and management of their fine home.

Benjamin Buchanan was married January 6, 1916 to Alice Cleavinger of Kickapoo Township, a daughter of Joseph and Hattie (Edwards) Cleavinger. Her parents reside on a farm in Kickapoo Township, on the farm where Hattie Edwards, a daughter of Benjamin F. Edwards, was born in 1858. Joseph Cleavinger was born in 1857 and lived in Jefferson County for some years, later returning to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cleavinger are the parents of the following children: Miss Bettie Cleavinger; A. B., of Stranger Township; Mrs. Buchanan; Mrs. Ben Highfill, of Potter, Kansas; Miss Hattie Cleavinger; Joseph A., of Lowemont, Kansas; Miss Jane Cleavinger and Eugene, who lives at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan have a daughter Evelyn.

Mr. Buchanan is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Fairmont.

Henry J. Lohman, a prosperous farmer of Delaware Township, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 22, 1848. He is the son of Henry J., Sr., and Phoebe (Monnich) Lohman, who came from Germany to New Orleans, afterward settling in Switzerland County, Indiana, where they both died, he at the age of sixty-three years and she at the age of fifty-nine years.

Henry J. Lohman came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, from Peoria, Illinois, many years ago, and worked by the month on farms for \$22.00

per month, which was considered good wages for that time. In a short time, he began renting places, but after a few months bought eighty acres from Thomas P. Fowlon for \$25.00 per acre, where he now lives. Mr. Lohman has added all improvements and he has a good house, barn, fencing, good water, etc. He formerly owned two hundred acres more, but has sold off all except about eighty acres.

Mr. Lohman was married the first time to Clara A. Atkinson, in January, 1872. She died in 1892. They had the following children: Freely, of Stafford, Kansas; H. J., Jr., of Leavenworth, who is manager of the Planters Hotel; William, of Preston, Idaho; Mabel, wife of J. Bert Barr, of Dallas, Texas; and George, of Sparks, Nevada.

George Lohman was in the United States army and had about two years service in the World War, and during which time, he was at the front for thirty days under fire.

Mr. Lohman was married the second time to Rebecca A. Cleavinger, who had been a teacher in Leavenworth County for twenty years. She died July 13, 1898, at the age of forty-one years and ten months. They had a daughter Marcia, who died December 12, 1918.

December 24, 1900, Mr. Lohman married his present wife, who was Flora Athey of Leavenworth County. She was born at Brazil, Indiana. They have four sons, as follows: Donald, Jack, Winfred and Rene.

Mr. Lohman and family are highly respected citizens. Mr. Lohman was road overseer for nineteen years in district No. 6.

Lon Rush is the widely known township trustee of Delaware Township, and a successful farmer. He lives on Route 6 from Leavenworth, Kansas, four miles southwest of Lansing. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 24, 1879, the son of Oscar P. and Antomo Falbrock Rush; his father was born in Rushville, Indiana, the town being named for the Rush family. He came to Leavenworth shortly after the Civil War, and was shipping clerk for Ruch and Sprague Milling Company, now known as the Leavenworth Milling Company. He died in 1904 and his wife died in 1897. Both are buried in Mt. Muncie cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Rush were the parents of the following children: Fannie, of Chicago, Illinois; Lon, the subject of this sketch; Oscar, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Leona of Kansas City, Kansas.

Lon Rush was educated in the Leavenworth schools, and followed

railroading for ten years, when, in 1903, he lost his right leg in a railroad wreck, the engine turning over upon him, he was forced to leave that vocation. He then purchased his present home in 1910, a farm containing 130 acres, and has been engaged in farming since that time. This farm was known as the Carruthers farm. Mr. Rush does general farming and stock raising and is an enterprising farmer, and respected citizen.

Mr. Rush was elected township trustee in 1916 and re-elected in 1918 and again in 1920.

H. D. Rush, an uncle of Lon Rush, now deceased, and who is buried at Rushville, Indiana, was president of the Home Riverside Coal Mining Company of Leavenworth and owner of the Rush and Sprague Milling Company for a number of years and was prominent among the business interests of Leavenworth.

James F. Timberlake, who followed farming successfully in Delaware Township for twenty years, and who now lives in Lansing, Kansas, was born in Platte County, Missouri, January 23, 1851, the son of James H. and Lavina Timberlake, who were married near St. Louis. James H. Timberlake came from Kentucky and settled in Platte County, Missouri, at the time of the Platte Purchase. In 1858, he located in Brown County, Kansas and lived there until 1881, when he moved to Lansing, Kansas, and bought five acres of land and built the residence now owned by James F. Timberlake. He died May, 1889, at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife died in 1880.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Timberlake were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Florentine Blake, of Franklin County, Kansas; Mrs. Ellen Osborne, of Thayer, Neosho County, Kansas; Mrs. Valena S., of Merritt, Kansas; S. B., who is deceased; and Martha J. Witham, also deceased.

James F. Timberlake, the fourth of the family, was educated in the Brown County, Kansas, public schools. In 1865, he made a trip across the plains to Denver, Colorado, driving seven yoke of cattle, and with wagons loaded with flour, and, the next year, he drove from Leavenworth to Salt Lake City. On these trips, he had many interesting experiences.

Mr. Timberlake moved to his present home in 1907. He has filled the office of trustee of Delaware Township and for the past ten years has been committeeman of Delaware Township. He is well known and highly respected citizen.

In 1887, Mr. Timberlake was married to Kate Digger, who died December 22, 1907. He married his present wife April 17, 1913. She was Mrs. Anna J. (Myers) Parks, a native of Richmond, Kentucky, and she and her first husband, G. B. Parks, located at Ft. Scott, Kansas about 1886, where he died in May, 1907. Mrs. Timberlake has four children by her first marriage: William H., of Waynoka, Oklahoma; Myers Parks, of Concordia, Kansas; Jennie Babb, of Forgan, Oklahoma; and G. B. Parks, who was sergeant in the United States army with Company C, Tenth Field Battery Signal Corps during the World War. He enlisted in June, 1917, from Topeka, and was two years in service, and overseas one year. He resigned an excellent position to assist his country in the late war. He was married August, 1920, to Verne Brooks, of Bonner Springs, Kansas, and he is now employed as general relief agent over the eastern division of the Santa Fe Railway Company, and lives at Emporia, Kansas.

George E. Carr, assessor of Delaware Township, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, August 31, 1858. He is the son of William H. and Margaret M. (Busick) Carr.

William H. Carr settled in Putnam County at the age of seven years, being a native of Clermont County, Ohio. He lived in Putnam County on a farm until 1882, when he and wife moved to Kansas and located at Council Grove, where he died in 1914. His wife died in 1906. The following children were born to them: Albert F., of Lansing, Kansas; John W., who died when thirteen years of age; Sarah J., who died in childhood; George E., the subject of this sketch; Mary M., the wife of J. H. Athey, of Brazil, Indiana; William E., of Council Grove, Kansas; Elizabeth E., deceased, who was the wife of J. M. Barber; Addie Miller, wife of Julius Miller, deceased; C. L., of Kansas City, Missouri, and Arthur E., of Council Grove.

George E. Carr was educated in the common schools of Indiana, and followed carpenter work and farming in that state until 1882, when he came to Kansas. He farmed for four years near Council Grove, after which he was with the Missouri Pacific as a locomotive fireman for about six years. He conducted a cafe for two years in Council Grove, and on April 23, 1894, he located in Lansing, where he was engaged in contracting and carpentering. He worked both in the city and country and built many residences. He was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Thomas Larkin

for two years and four years under Sheriff W. H. Courtney. For the past four years he has been assessor of Delaware Township, which includes the city of Lansing. In addition to his official duties Mr. Carr writes fire and tornado insurance.

Mr. Carr was married November 12, 1876 to Mary P. Athey, a native of Putnam County, Indiana, and daughter of H. H. and Mary J. (Myers) Athey, the latter a native of Virginia, and the former a native of Kentucky, but moved to Putnam County when five years of age, in the early days when Indians were still in that part of the country. His father, James Athey, was a successful horseman of Kentucky, and brought fine stock with him to Indiana.

H. H. and Mary Athey died in Putnam County, Indiana. The Athey children are: James H., Brazil, Indiana, who married a sister of George E. Carr; Mrs. Carr; Lucinda M., who died at the age of four years; Lawrence H., of Greencastle, Indiana; Nancy Elizabeth, of Greencastle; William D., of Singer, California (the two last named being twins); Sarah Frances, who died in infancy; Isadora, who died at the age of eleven years; Robert Milton, of Terre Haute, Indiana, and Flora M., wife of H. J. Lohman, of Lansing, Kansas.

George E. Carr was one of the first members of his family to leave Indiana. He and his wife drove in a covered wagon from Putnam County, Indiana, to Council Grove, Kansas. They were one of seven teams in a train, making the trip in thirty-five days.

Richard Cogan, a well known dairyman of Lansing, Kansas, is a native of this state, born at Leavenworth in 1869, the son of William and Ellen E. (Bassett) Cogan. His mother was a native of England and his father was born in Ohio. The latter owned slaves in Louisiana prior to the Civil War. He came to Leavenworth in 1865. He drove an ambulance wagon during the war. For a number of years he conducted a dairy at Lansing and furnished milk to the state prison, prior to the purchase of the dairy herd by the state. He died about the year 1884 and his wife died in 1902. They are buried at Mt. Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cogan were the parents of the following children: John, of Atchison, Kansas; Thomas, of Commanche, Oklahoma; Richard, of this sketch; William, of Leavenworth; and Ella, the wife of Edgar Matthews, of Berkeley, California.

Richard Cogan received his education in District No. 10 of Mt. Muncie and also the Catholic School under Father Downey. He enlisted in the

Spanish-American War and was sent to the Philippine Islands with the Twentieth United States Infantry, and saw one year's service, during which time he went around the world.

Upon his return from the war he worked for ten years in the dairy of Mr. Phillips on the farm which he now leases. This is a farm of seventy-two and one-half acres, one mile east of Lansing.

Mr. Cogan has fifteen head of cows, and besides the dairying activities he also raises hogs.

In 1905 Mr. Cogan was married to Venitia E. Patty, a daughter of Thomas E. and Julia A. (Smith) Patty, both deceased. Mrs. Cogan was born in Kansas City, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Cogan have two sons: Gail E., who was born April 3, 1906 and Cleo J., who was born February 11, 1908. The family are substantial and well liked citizens of the community. Mr. Cogan is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Robert L. Seymour, a prominent and well-known farmer of High Prairie Township, is a native of Kansas, and was born in Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, January 2, 1863, the son of G. W. and Susan (Gann) Seymour, both now deceased.

G. W. Seymour was born in Virginia and came to Missouri, via Missouri River, with the earliest settlers and located in Buchanan County. During the Civil War he drove from Ft. Leavenworth to Mexico, returning across the plains. On his last trip he was attacked by Indians, losing much of his property. Due to a bank failure, he also lost his money. In 1865, he settled on a farm in High Prairie Township, Kansas, and bought fifty acres, known as the government corral, where the government kept their horses and mules which were used in transportation. He later bought thirty acres more, and at another time forty acres, and made his home on this place until he died in 1895, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife died in February, 1904, and both are buried at Little Stranger cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Seymour were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Margaret Ettinger, of St. Louis, Missouri; Samuel A., of Boling, Kansas; Mrs. Anna Ettinger, of Lansing, Kansas; George, of Amarilla, Texas; William A., of Leavenworth; A. J., of Kansas City, Missouri; and Robert L., the subject of this sketch.

Robert L. Seymour was educated at the Faulkner school, and has made his home on the farm at Boling for the past fifty-two years. He also owns the 120 acres of the home place at Boling. Mr. Seymour does general farming and raises mules and horses, also feeds hogs extensively. He is one of the substantial citizens of his township and has many friends.

R. L. Seymour and father conducted the first store in Boling, Kansas, which was sold in 1907. This store was burned and rebuilt by Mr. Seymour. Besides owning and operating the store, he was also postmaster, succeeding his father who held this position for about twenty years. Mr. Seymour's activities also extended to township affairs, and he served for ten years as constable, and for eight years as clerk.

In July 5, 1902, Mr. Seymour was married to Edna Pulley, a daughter of W. D. and Mary (Cooper) Pulley. W. D. Pulley was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, and now lives in High Prairie Township. His wife was born in Platte County, Missouri, July 20, 1842, and died December 23, 1920, and is buried at Mt. Muncie. Mr. and Mrs. Pulley were the parents of the following children: Jennie, who lives at home; Jesse B., of Lexington, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Norris, of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Fannie Newton, of Linneus, Missouri; Mrs. Seymour, the wife of Robert L. Seymour; Grundy Pulley, of Simonton, Texas, and Bruce Pulley, who lives at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Seymour have two children: Doris E. and Robert Lee.

Mr. Seymour is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Seymour is a member of the Royal Neighbors.

Samuel Seymour, a brother of R. L. Seymour, makes his home with the latter. He is now seventy-two years of age. When eleven years old, he drove six yoke of oxen to Sale Lake, across the plains. John Carr, of Kickapoo Township was wagonboss. Samuel Seymour has devoted thirty years or more of his time in the West, and has had many interesting experiences.

T. J. Chesnut is the enterprising proprietor and owner of Elm Grove Farm, which is located in Delaware Township, two and three-fourths miles southwest of Lansing, Kansas. He was born in Saline County, Missouri, August 29, 1870, and is the son of L. and Mary (Coffman) Chestnut. They moved to Richardson County, Nebraska, in 1881, where he died near Fall

City in 1899. Mrs. Chesnut is now living at Fall City, Nebraska. L. Chesnut was in the Civil War, a veteran from Missouri, and served two years. To Mr. and Mrs. L. Chesnut were born the following children: Mrs. Dora Weddel, of Laselle, Colorado; Mrs. Bettie Weddel, deceased; T. J., the subject of this sketch; James, of Preston, Nebraska; Lesel, of Brown County, Kansas; Mrs. Minnie Joy, of Brown County, Kansas; Charles, of Fall City, Nebraska, and Roy, of Brown County, Kansas.

T. J. Chestnut was educated in Salem, Nebraska, and was engaged in farming there and came to Leavenworth County in May, 1901, and lived near Lansing. He bought his present home in 1916, from W. J. Line-weaver. Mr. Chesnut has improved the farm, rebuilt the house, built new granary and cow barn. He has eighty acres of excellent land, and a good cistern with running water. Mr. Chesnut does general farming, operates a dairy, and raises stock. He and his wife are hustlers and are very successful. Mr. Chesnut has eleven acres of alfalfa land, which has been cut four times each year for the last two years.

Mr. Chesnut was married in 1892 to Hattie Jennings, who died in 1910, and is buried in Delaware cemetery. They had two daughters: Mrs. Ethel Watson, of Kansas City, Kansas, and Pearl, who lives at home. He married his present wife November 6, 1911. She was Mrs. Flora Watson of Tarkio, Missouri. She has three children: Mrs. Lizzie Chiles, of Ardmore, Oklahoma; Vernon Watson, and John, at home.

Mr. Chesnut is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of Lansing, Kansas.

Charles Edmonds, a thrifty and successful farmer, who lives in Delaware Township, is a native of Monmouthshire, England, and was born October 18, 1846, the son of Thomas and Mary (Vaughn) Edmonds. The family came to Wisconsin from England in 1848, locating in Chicago, where they lived for five years, coming to Kansas in 1859. They settled near Oskaloosa, Kansas, two years later, afterward moving north of McLouth, Jefferson County. Thomas Edmonds died January 19, 1869, at the age of fifty-seven years, and his wife died December 24, 1887. Both are buried at Fowler cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Edmonds are the parents of the following children: Thomas Edmonds, of McLouth, Kansas; Matt, who died in 1914, and who served in the legislature one term as representative and four years as senator, of Jefferson County; Amos, who was

born August 2, 1842, and who died in Jefferson County in 1912; John B. who was born in England, September 8, 1844, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, February, 1918; Charles, of this sketch; Mrs. Rachel Rumbaugh, who was born in England and died in Jefferson County; Albert, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, and now lives at McLouth, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Shepherd, of Lansing, Kansas, and David, a banker of McLouth, Kansas.

Charles Edmonds received his education in the public schools of Jefferson County, and, at the age of twenty-three years, began farming for himself in Jefferson County. He purchased a 240-acre farm and improved it. He lived there for thirty-four years and sold it in 1906 and came to Leavenworth County, where he bought 240 acres, which he sold in 1914. He then bought his present home of thirty-three acres in Delaware Township, one mile from the city limits of Leavenworth. He has a nice residence on this place, which is modern, and the land is second bottom and very fertile. Mr. Edmonds understands farming thoroughly and has made a success in life by hard work and careful management.

December 31, 1872, Mr. Edmonds was married in Leavenworth, Kansas, to Louisa Sinclair, a daughter of Robert and Elinor (Henshaw) Sinclair. Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds have had nine children, as follows: Edward, who died in 1905, at the age of thirty-one years; Fred, of Topeka, Kansas; Albert, of Leavenworth; Effie and Elva, who live at home; Otto, of Kansas City, Missouri, and who was in the United States Army during the World War, and was stationed at Camp Funston when the armistice was signed; Matt, a farmer of Lansing, Kansas; Oliver, of Alexandria Township, who is a farmer; and Paul, who lives at home. Paul Edmonds served six months at Camp Funston during the World War and was with the heavy artillery, Battery F, Twenty-eighth Field Artillery.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds have eight grandchildren; Vesta, Elsie, Dale, Orville, Charles, Howard, Wilber and Albert Edmonds.

R. F. Faulkner, a well-known and progressive farmer and stock raiser of Leavenworth County, was born on the farm where he now lives in High Prairie Township, southwest of Leavenworth, February 8, 1866. He is the son of John K. and Margaret (Stearns) Faulkner, who are both deceased.

John K. Faulkner was born near Morgantown, West Virginia, and came to Platte County, Missouri, when a young man and worked for a

merchant at Farley, Missouri. He later was in the mercantile business for himself. He came to Leavenworth County in March, 1861. Mr. Faulkner made a number of trips across the plains from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Salt Lake City for the government, going by way of ox team route. John Faulkner was a Democrat, and served three terms in the House of Representatives. His father, J. F. Faulkner, was Alexander Faulkner, who was born on the ocean, while his parents were coming to America. Alexander Faulkner's father, Thomas Faulkner, was a native of Ireland, and a pioneer of Virginia. John Faulkner died in 1900 at the age of seventy-four years, and his wife died December 25, 1915, being seventy-eight years of age. Both are buried at Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. John Faulkner were the parents of the following children: William, a farmer of High Prairie Township; Charlie, of Guthrie, Oklahoma; Clarence, of Kansas City, Kansas; James, of Lansing, Kansas; and R. F., the subject of this sketch.

R. F. Faulkner was educated in the public schools of his township, and has lived on the home farm all his life. He has 200 acres of well-improved land, eight miles southwest of Leavenworth, on the Lawrence road. He has a good residence and barn. He does general farming and stock raising and raises Shorthorn cattle, and is one of the most successful farmers of the community.

Mr. Faulkner was married October 30, 1895, to Josephine Sanders, a daughter of John and Nettie (Ewing) Sanders. The former died in 1895 in Stranger Township, his home, and Nettie Sanders is now living in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner have one son, Howard, who was born May 8, 1898. He was educated in the public schools, and was graduated from the Leavenworth high school. During the war, he enlisted April 9, 1917, and shortly afterward was made a sergeant in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry. He was sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma for six months, and transferred to the Thirty-ninth division. In May, 1918, he was sent overseas, and was left two months in England under quarantine. He then went to France and was transferred to the Fifth Army Corps headquarters troops. He was a clerk in the message center of the Fifth Army Corps headquarters troops. In April, 1919, he returned to the United States, after one year's service in Europe. He now lives with his parents.

R. F. Faulkner is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and has served as democratic committeeman for several years, being one of the prominent Democrats of the county.

Robert L. Leeman, a substantial citizen of High Prairie Township, and who is a well-known farmer and stock raiser, was born near Jarbalo, in High Prairie Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas, August 4, 1875. He is the son of Lewis G. and Charlotte (Edlin) Leeman; the father was born in Kentucky, May 20, 1837, and came to Leavenworth County in 1857 and settled near Jarbalo. He worked for the government and crossed the plains a number of times, driving mules and cattle to Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, and, on one trip, the party was attacked by Indians, and several men were killed. Lewis Leeman was sergeant during the Civil War, with company six in the Kansas State Militia. He also had two brothers, Jacob and Thomas, who served in the same company; the former died February 9, 1920, at the home of his nephew, Robert Leeman. He had made his home in this township since the Civil War. His brother Thomas is now living at Lawrence, Kansas, and is eighty-five years of age. Until recently he lived in High Prairie Township. Lewis G. Leeman died November 10, 1906, and his wife, who was born in Kentucky, February 26, 1852, died June 20, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Leeman were the parents of the following children: Robert L., of this sketch; Mrs. Rosa Norris, of Jarbalo, Kansas; William, a merchant police of Leavenworth; Ed, a barber of Leavenworth; Mrs. Mattie Bott, of Springdale, Kansas; and Mrs. Myrtle Geophart, of Perry, Kansas.

Robert Leeman was educated in the public schools of this township and has been engaged in farming practically all of his life. In 1904 Mr. Leeman bought his present farm. It is situated ten miles southwest of Leavenworth on the Lawrence road. He has ninety-one and one-half acres of good land, and a comfortable house, and other improvements. He does general farming and stock raising.

June 9, 1903, Robert Leeman was married to May Plummer, a native of High Prairie Township and daughter of Peter J. and Elizabeth (Lewis) Plummer, who now live at Topeka, Kansas. Peter Plummer was with the Union Pacific Railway Company for eighteen years, and farmer near Perry for several years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Plummer are of pioneer families of

Kansas. They are the parents of the following children: Mrs. May Leeman; James, who married Myrtle Whaley, and is a farmer near Perry, Kansas; Loren L., a student in the high school at Topeka; and Emery M., who was in the World War. He enlisted at Salt Lake City in the summer of 1917 with the One Hundred and Ffty-eighth Field Artillery and was sent to Camp Mills and Camp Merritt, New Jersey. He was sent to France February, 1918, and returned July, 1919, during which time he served six months with the army of occupation in Germany. He is now a surveyor in the employ of the government and is located at Salt Lake City. He married Josephine Behring of Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leeman have had two children: Ferol, who died at the age of sixteen months; and Freda, aged twelve years, who is a junior in the high school at Topeka, Kansas.

John Milton Gilman, deceased, took an active interest in the public affairs of this county and had many warm friends. He was born at Lansing, Kansas, March 2, 1862, and was the son of John Gilman, a pioneer of Leavenworth County, who settled here in 1857, coming from Canada. John Gilman was born April 30, 1830, of English parentage, and was married in Canada to Esther Harvey, a teacher there, and who afterward taught in Kansas. John Gilman was a truck gardener and also did carpenter work. He died in 1870, and his widow later married L. A. Stone and they now live in Emporia, Kansas.

John Milton Gilman received a good education, attending the public schools and Baker University. For nineteen years he taught in Kansas and was principal of the Baldwin city schools for one year. While principal of the Lansing schools in 1902, he was elected county superintendent of public instruction, and was reelected in 1904. He owned 231 acres of land in High Prairie Township, and his greatest work was from 1901 to 1915, when he conducted an experimental farm on his home place, under the supervision of both state and national governments. His experiments were conducted along the line of raising grain and vegetables, and eighty acres were devoted to this work. He made displays at the state and interstate fairs, and, at one time, showed 680 different varieties of farm produce. His sons have many interesting photographs of the displays made at different times and places.

Mr. Gilman was not only successful and active in a business way, but



JOHN M. GILMAN

during the course of his career he has always given public affairs thoughtful consideration and a good citizen's attention. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1912, re-elected in 1914, 1916, 1918 and 1920 and was serving his fifth term at the time of his death, November 20, 1920. He was also superintendent of State Free Employment Bureau at the time of his death. He is buried in High Prairie Cemetery.

February 12, 1882 Mr. Gilman was married to Eva Louisa Stone. Mrs. Gilman died February 24, 1919. They had ten children: Louis M., who is owner of a cattle ranch in Montana; a daughter, who died in infancy; Ray Edwin, a professor of mathematics at Brown University in Rhode Island; John LeRoy, deceased; Ralph, an electrical engineer at Norris, Montana; Paul Everett, who lives on the home farm; Eva, the wife of Louis A. Hermann, of Butte, Montana; Myron E. and Ivan E., on the home farm; and Martha, deceased.

Paul, Myron E. and Ivan E. Gilman are operating the home farm of 232 acres, which they own. They followed corn breeding for several years, winning several premiums in both state and national contests, having many medals to show for their work.

During the late World War, Ray E. Gilman was captain in the Coast Artillery, stationed at Fortress Monroe, Great Lakes and different places, and was at Fort Totten when the war closed. He specialized in gun range and findings and was an instructor in that line. He was with the first officers' training school and served until the war closed. He now lives at Providence, Rhode Island.

Ralph A. Gilman enlisted in the Engineer Corps in Montana during the war, and served at Vancouver Barracks and owing to suffering from rheumatism was discharged after a service of one year.

Paul E. Gilman enlisted at Leavenworth, October, 1918, in the vocational training school at Lawrence, where he was at the time the armistice was signed.

The Gilman farm is eight miles southwest of Leavenworth and the three brothers are engaged in stock and grain business, feeding cattle and hogs.

The Victor Manufacturing Company is one of Leavenworth's important industries, and is located at Pennsylvania and Lawrence avenues. It was organized by F. J. Tallant and E. V. Allen, and began business in Hiawatha, Kansas, in 1905, in a very modest way, but soon realizing the need

of better shipping facilities the business was moved to Leavenworth in the fall of 1906 and the present plant, including nearly two acres of ground, was purchased. It has since been improved in many way and the addition of much labor-saving machinery thus increasing production greatly, making it one of the leading businesses in the industry.

The principle business is the manufacture of the wonderful Wonder Washer, a machine of great effectiveness, yet of simple mechanisms. It is adapted for use by hand, or water power, also gas or gasoline and electricity, and readily produces clean clothes in one-third of the time required by its nearest competitors. Its process combines the special features of suction; stirring; squeezing and a slight rubbing. In other makes of washing machines only one of these processes can be used but the Wonder Washer uses all at the same time.

The product of The Victor Manufacturing Company is shipped to all parts of the United States and to many foreign countries indicating the importance and popularity of this machine. The machines are sold to dealers through salesmen and they have employed as many as eighteen salesmen on the road at one time. The name of Leavenworth is thus carried into all points of the compass by a wide distribution.

The present company was incorporated under the laws of Kansas in 1908 and again in 1917 when the capital was increased to \$100,000.00. Mr. F. J. Tallant is president. Mr. John M. Topper is secretary and treasurer. The directors are principally members of these two families and the stock is principally owned by them. The business has developed gradually but constantly from the earnings of the business until it has reached its present stage. The buildings of the company are brick, four stories in height and are surrounded by spacious lawns.

Mr. F. J. Tallant takes a great interest in all the welfare of the city, was for a number of years president of the Leavenworth Y. M. C. A. and is still a director of that organization, and is ever ready to devote his time and money to the advancement of this institution. He is married and has besides his wife one daughter Ruth, a student in the Leavenworth High School. He resides at 1105 South Broadway.

Mr. John M. Topper also takes a great interest in local affairs, being a live member of the Rotary Club. He is married, having a wife and three children. Mr. Topper also takes an active part in the Abdallah Shrine. He resides at 1328 South Broadway.

Gus A. Brown is the dependable and well-known superintendent of the Leavenworth County Hospital. He was born in Atchison County, near Potter, Kansas, June 13, 1880, and is the son of Felix C. Brown, who came from Buchanan County, Missouri, about 1879, and who now operates a private sanitarium at Quincy and Madison streets of this city.

Gus Brown received his education in the public schools in Leavenworth, and prior to accepting his present position, he helped his father in his sanitarium.

On May 3, 1911, Mr. Brown was married to Anna Kempton, of Leavenworth, who was born at Kickapoo, and a daughter of Jacob and Magdalene (Staiger) Kemptor, the former being deceased, and Mrs. Kemptor now living at 504 North Broadway, Leavenworth. Mrs. Brown was also educated in the schools of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have one daughter, Dorothy Ann, who is seven years of age.

Mr. Brown is well fitted for the position which he holds. Both he and Mrs. Brown are adepts at managing the home, and they handle the inmates under their care with skill. The place is kept clean, the inmates are well fed, and everything possible is done for their comfort. The hospital is located at Broadway and Reese streets, and has two buildings, one for the insane and one for the county poor. At present, there are sixty-eight inmates of all ages. This home also cares for incorrigible juveniles until they are sent to houses of correction.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He has many friends and is well liked by all in Leavenworth and community.

John Milton Cory, now living near the Country Club of Lansing, Kansas, is one of the pioneers of Leavenworth County, and for many years was engaged in farming. He was born in Hancock, Virginia, now West Virginia, in July 10, 1861, and is the son of Jonathan Davis and Clara Elizabeth Fisher Cory, both deceased. Jonathan Cory was also born in Hancock, Virginia, but moved to Leavenworth County, Kansas in 1867, where he purchased a homestead. He died in 1872 and his wife died in 1884. During the Civil War, Jonathan Cory was a member of the Home Guard of the Federal Army, the minute men of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Cory had the following children: John Milton of this sketch;

Lydia, the wife of C. P. Rutherford, an attorney of Leavenworth; W. A., of Kansas City, Missouri, who is in the commission business; and Bessie, deceased, who was the wife of William Weir of Kansas City, Missouri, also deceased.

John Milton Cory received his education in the common schools of Leavenworth County. He bought the home farm from the other heirs and lived there until 1910, following general farming, buying and selling of stock, trading, etc. Mr. Cory bought an additional one hundred sixty acres, making a total of three hundred twenty acres.

Mr. Cory was elected county treasurer in 1902 and reelected in 1904 on the Republican ticket. He was a capable and conscientious public officer, and performed the duties of this office to the entire satisfaction of all.

In 1910, he bought property owned by J. E. Gamble on the Fort road, just south of the Country Club, and made this place his home. He has a thoroughly modern residence and twenty-five acres of splendid land.

John Cory was married the first time to Nancy E. Cleavinger in 1889, who died in July, 1915. They had two children: Luella E., a librarian at the Illinois University, was graduated from the Kansas University in 1916, after which she took a course at Columbia University, New York, and taught two years in Leavenworth, before accepting her present position. Their other child, Homer Davis Cory was commissioned a captain and was in the officers' reserve corps, and when war was declared, he was ordered to report to Fort Riley, which he did in May, 1917. He was immediately detailed as finance officer at Fort Riley, which office he filled during the period of construction at Camp Funston. The expenditures of both Fort Riley and Funston went through his hands up to the time the 89th Division was assembled. In November, 1917, he was made disbursing officer at Fort Riley and during this time, he handled for the government over \$20,000,000.00. He was mustered out November, 1919, after about two and one half years of excellent service. He is now book-keeper for the Missouri Valley Bridge Works of Leavenworth. Prior to his induction into United States service, he had been connected with the First National and Manufacturers National Banks of Leavenworth, and after being mustered out, for a short time was assistant receiving teller for the Southwest Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Missouri. He married Miss Eloise Catlin in 1917, and they have two children: Clara Elizabeth and an infant son, who was born January 17, 1920.

John Cory was married to his present wife in December, 1919. She was Helen L. Fisher, a daughter of H. O. and Elizabeth Fisher. The former lives in Leavenworth, and the latter is deceased. Mrs. Cory was educated in the public schools of this city, and for five years was a graduate nurse at Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Cory is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, 32nd degree and a member of the Shrine. His son is also a member of these lodges. Mr. Cory is a prominent man of the county and has always been a public spirited citizen and a man of real worth to his community.

John H. Jeffries, who was for a number of years prominently identified with the affairs of Leavenworth County, and who now resides at Fifteenth and Spruce streets, Leavenworth, was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, December 29, 1853. He is the son of Richard J. and Sarah Ann (Clayton) Jeffries, the latter now lives at Springdale, Kansas, and is eighty-seven years of age, the former died at the age of forty-four years. They were married in Indiana and came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1858 and settled at Springdale, where he was a merchant for four years. He also served as justice of the peace for several terms and was one of the most widely known men of that vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard J. Jeffries were the parents of the following children: John H., of this sketch; Anna J., the wife of Samuel Hanley of Springdale, and Addie, who died at the age of six years.

John H. Jeffries was educated in the public schools. He also helped his father in his store while attending school. After finishing his education, he was guard at the Lansing Prison for six years. He then bought the home farm where he lived until 1905, during which time he served as trustee of Alexandria Township for three terms and was township treasurer for two terms, filling both offices most acceptably.

Mr. Jeffries has taken an active part in civic affairs and in 1905 was elected recorder of deeds on the republican ticket. He was re-elected in 1907, 1909, 1911 and 1913, serving for ten years in this position, four years longer than any other man. His lengthy term of office shows the respect in which he is held in the county. He was a very capable officer and discharged the duties of recorder in an entirely satisfactory manner.

After retiring from office, Mr. Jeffries moved to his present location

at Sixteenth and Spruce streets, where he has nine acres of land inside the city limits, a modern residence, barn, orchard, poultry house, etc., all of the improvements being done by Mr. Jeffries. Here he raised Buff Orpington and White Leghorn chickens.

In 1876, Mr. Jeffries was married to Belle (White) Damrell, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and they have four children: William, who married Miss Marie Meyers and lives at Springdale, Kansas; Charlie, who married Emma Rhoades, and also lives at Springdale; Ernest, who married Mrs. L. Ray, and who live at Leavenworth, he being a mechanic at the car barns; and Nellie, who is a graduate of the Leavenworth High School and for six years was deputy recorder with her father, and for four years with Mr. Howard, his successor. She now is employed by E. W. Hopkins, an abstractor of Leavenworth.

Mr. Jeffries is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Felix C. Brown is the founder of Elmwood Hospital, one of the important institutions of Leavenworth, which was started in 1888. Mr. Brown was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, August 13, 1843, and is the son of Gideon L. and Matilda (Patton) Brown.

Gideon Brown came to Missouri from Tennessee in 1830 and settled in Jackson County, later moving to Platte County, Missouri, in 1837. In 1857, he came to Kansas and entered land in High Prairie Township, in Leavenworth County, but never located there. He died in 1859 at the age of fifty-nine years. His father was Felix Brown of North Carolina, of Scotch descent, and who was prominently identified with colonial history.

During the Civil War, Felix C. Brown enlisted in the Confederate Army under Governor Jackson, and soon became a member of the First Missouri Artillery, in which he remained until the close of the war. He was wounded at Newtonia, Missouri, and also at Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas, but not seriously either time. He took part in all of the battles west of Mississippi, in which his department participated except the Battle of Elk Horn. He was also a bull whacker for two years on the Oregon trail, in 1859 and 1860, and during this time went to Salt Lake City with Sidney Johnson.

In 1872, he settled in Atchison County, Kansas, but returned to Missouri eight years later, and in 1883 came back to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and took charge of the Maplewood Asylum, where he remained for

one year. He then engaged in the mercantile business for four years, and in 1889 erected the present building known as the Elmwood Hospital, where he has lived since. This is a private sanitarium, which is located on twenty-five acres of ground, all inside the city limits, and all of it is farmed or used for garden. Persons of all ages are cared for here, where they find a real home and friends. Mr. Brown is admirably fitted for such work, for he makes it a study and gives the inmates much care and attention.

Mr. Brown was married February 15, 1866, to Jincy A. Blakeley, of Platte County, Missouri. They have the following children: Thomas J., of Leavenworth, Kansas, who is manager of the Hippodrome, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Cora M., the wife of Arthur Land, of Leavenworth; Maude, the wife of C. H. Masterson, of Leavenworth; Felix L., who is with his father and assists him in the management of the Elmwood Hospital; Gus, superintendent of the County Hospital; Jesse, who owns a confectionery and pool hall at Twelfth and Spruce streets, in Leavenworth; Ernest, a barber of Leavenworth, and who was in the World War, enlisting in 1917 with the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Artillery, and was stationed at Camp Funston and Camp Pike, Arkansas; and Kirby, who manages a soft drink emporium in Leavenworth.

Mr. Brown is a democrat, and was twice a candidate for alderman in Leavenworth, but defeated. He very efficiently filled the office of trustee of Walnut Township for two terms.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Past Grand of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 103.

John Wortman, a leading jeweler of Leavenworth, is proprietor of one of the best jewelry stores in this city, and is located at 510 Delaware street. Mr. Wortman was born August 1, 1893, and is the son of Henry and Caroline Wortman. Henry Wortman was a brickmaker and located in Leavenworth about the year 1885. He died at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife lives in Leavenworth.

John Wortman received his education in the Maplewood School, and at the early age of thirteen years, began learning the jewelry trade, receiving for his work \$1.50 per week. He worked for these wages for eighteen months. The wages were increased gradually until he thoroughly learned the trade. He opened his present shop at 510 Delaware, where he has a

complete stock of jewelry, watches and clocks. He carries the "Community Plate Silverware", cut glass, and repairs watches, clocks, etc. He has met with satisfactory success and has built up a large trade. He is an excellent workman, and keeps a nice, clean stock, which is artistically displayed.

Mr. Wortman was married November 11, 1913, to Agnes Snyder, of Leavenworth, a daughter of M. J. Snyder. Mr. and Mrs. Wortman have two children: Lillian and John, Jr.

Mr. Wortman is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Knights of Columbus and Security Benefit Association. He has an extensive acquaintance and ranks as one of the substantial and reliable business men of this city.

Charles Morehead Swan, the senior member of the firm of Swan and Wilson, proprietors of Cedar Grove Farm, which is located on the electric line near Lansing, Kansas, was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, January 5, 1870, the son of D. M. and Lemira M. Swan, who came to Leavenworth immediately at the close of the Civil War. D. M. Swan was an insurance man and also was one of the ten men who organized the Water Works Company of Leavenworth, Kansas. He was superintendent of construction of this company until the plant was finished. Mr. Swan was also one of the three men who organized the telephone company of Leavenworth.

Charles M. Swan has been a poultry man all of his life, learning the business after he finished his education, when he lived with his uncle, H. W. Barnes, in High Prairie Township. Mr. Swan is a graduate of the high school at Leavenworth and also attended the business colleges in Leavenworth and Kansas City, Missouri. He began raising poultry for himself about twenty years ago, and soon discovered the Rhode Island Red chickens to be his choice, and since has given his attention to them. He purchased his present farm of three acres in 1909, and his associate in business, J. H. Wilson, owns four and one-half acres near it. Both men own a farm of forty acres in Salt Creek Valley, on which they raise poultry also. They have 500 hens on the last named farm, as well as 500 on the farm near Lansing. J. H. Wilson became associated with Mr. Swan in the poultry business in 1915, Mr. Wilson coming here from Iowa. The two men devote their time to selling eggs, baby chickens and breeding



C. M. SWAN

stock, the latter being their main field of endeavor. They have male chickens worth \$100 each. They have five brooders, and use eight incubators with 2,000 capacity, also set hens. This firm has an increasing market each year, and part of each year cannot fill all orders. They ship to all parts of the United States, and exhibit poultry in all of the shows in the state, winning some of the best prizes. They have won first prizes at the Topeka State Poultry Show in 1916, the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson in 1918, Kansas City Show in 1917, Kansas State Show at Topeka in 1919, Kansas State Show at Hutchinson in 1919 and 1920, besides winning prizes at many other shows in both Kansas and Missouri.

This firm has the advantage of all trains running from Leavenworth and Lansing, Kansas to Kansas City, twenty trains each day, giving them easy access to good transportation.

Mr. Swan and Mr. Wilson are liberal with the knowledge they have acquired through years of study and practical experience with chickens and they give valuable instruction to all of their patrons in regard to the care of poultry. They have a wide acquaintance with farmers and poultry breeders throughout the state.

Mr. Swan is a member of the Yeoman Lodge, and for fourteen years has been secretary of the Leavenworth County Poultry Association, the oldest association of this kind west of Chicago.

J. J. O'Donnell, Jr., is a member of the oldest firm of undertakers in this section of the state. He is a native of Leavenworth, of one of the well known pioneer families of the city, and was born March 17, 1898. He received his education in the schools of Leavenworth, and St. Benedict's school at Atchison, and was graduated from the latter in 1915.

During the World War, he enlisted in the summer of 1918 and was in service in the Infantry at Camp Grant, Illinois for nine months. Upon his return from the army he re-entered business with his father, J. J. O'Donnell, Sr.

The O'Donnell Undertaking Company is the leading firm of its line in the city and was founded by J. P. O'Donnell, the grandfather of J. J. O'Donnell, Jr., in 1862. He came to Leavenworth in 1857 and was in the mattress business, prior to entering the undertaking and furniture business. He died about 1895 and was succeeded by his son, J. J. O'Donnell, Sr., who is senior member of the present firm. The company is located at

518 and 520 Shawnee, Leavenworth, and they carry a complete line of undertaking goods.

J. J. O'Donnell, Jr., is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the American Legion of Leavenworth. He is a progressive young man, and is well qualified for the business in which he is engaged.

S. C. Porter is the secretary and manager of the Porter Potter Produce Company, a leading business in Leavenworth, which is located at 706-712 Delaware street.

He was born at Decatur, Iowa, October 4, 1876, and is the son of H. C. and Catherine Porter, both deceased. S. C. Porter was educated in the schools at Decatur, Iowa, and for ten years afterward was engaged in the lumber business. Prior to coming to Leavenworth in 1915, he was in Custer City, Oklahoma, for several years. He and F. M. Potter organized the present company, which is doing an excellent business. The officers are F. M. Potter, president; O. J. Potter, vice-president, and S. C. Porter, as previously stated, the secretary and manager.

This company handles produce as far west as the central part of the state. They have a cold storage at Schalk Packing Company of this city. They handle poultry, eggs and hides. They have built up a satisfactory and profitable business, which was successful from the first, and are recognized as one of the leading firms in their line.

S. C. Porter was married July 4, 1904, to Lulu Harmon, of Carter City, Oklahoma. They are among the best respected citizens of the city.

Mr. Porter is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a Shriner and Knight Templar.

S. C. Porter is the progressive president of the Porter Potter Oil Company, which is located at 706-712 Delaware street, Leavenworth, Kansas.

This company was organized in June, 1920, and is incorporated. The officers are as follows: S. C. Porter, president and manager; F. M. Potter, vice-president; and W. B. Woodman, secretary.

Although the firm is practically in its infancy, it does a fine business and is growing each month. They handle two grades of gasoline, one standard grade, and one high test grade, known as Porter Potter

high test. They have four trucks operating in Leavenworth County. The company also handles exceptionally high grade lubricating oil and greases. At present, they employ eight men, and, in addition to the plant at Leavenworth, they have pumps or depots at Lansing, Kickapoo and Boling.

S. C. Porter is a very energetic business man, and, in addition to his presidency and managership of this company, he is also secretary and manager of the Porter Potter Produce Company, which is located at the same address. Mr. Porter is winning success in both fields of endeavor, due to his good business methods. He has many friends in and around Leavenworth.

Further reference to F. M. Potter and O. J. Potter is made in connection with the State Savings Bank of this city.

Ross J. McClure, for twelve years on the police force, and now the popular owner of the McClure's Lunch Room at 310 South Fifth street, was born in Winchester, Kansas, February 2, 1882.

He is the son of Reuben and Amanda (Legin) McClure, the latter deceased. Reuben McClure lives at 325 Market street. He located in Leavenworth in 1898. He is a Civil War veteran and lost a leg in a battle, just a year after enlisting.

Ross McClure was educated in the schools at Winchester, Kansas, after which he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he learned the pastry and baking business. He came to Leavenworth with his father in 1898 and worked at the Siebold bakery at Fifth and Spruce streets. In 1908, he joined the police force, and in 1909 and 1910 was captain of police. In 1911 he served as merchant police, and continued on the force until March, 1920. During all of these years he made an enviable record. He performed his duties conscientiously and was well liked by all with whom he came in contact.

In 1920 Mr. McClure purchased the union depot lunch cafe, which he conducted until March, 1921. Because of his popularity, he has made a success of this business from the first, and has a fine trade. He is now located in same business at 310 South Fifth street.

Ross McClure was married in 1900 to Lulu Majors, and they have one son, Lloyd, who is a graduate of the Leavenworth High School, and

also attended the University of Kansas in the years of 1919 and 1920. He is now employed as advertising solicitor at the Leavenworth Post.

Mr. McClure is a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Joseph Spaulding, well known liveryman at Number Four North Seneca street, was born in Leavenworth March 15, 1874. He is the son of Alonzo and Rozanna (Harris) Spaulding, who were married in Leavenworth prior to the Civil War. He was in the State Militia here during the war and lived on Fifth and Olive streets. After the war, he was engaged in plastering until the time of his death in 1916. He is buried at Arkansas City, Kansas. His wife died in 1905 and is buried in Leavenworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Spaulding were the parents of the following children: Ernest, of Oakland, California; Mrs. Harriet Clark, of Arkansas City, Kansas; Alonzo, of Kansas City, Kansas; William, of Leavenworth; and Joseph, of this sketch. All of the children attended the public schools of Leavenworth.

Joseph Spaulding drove a hack in this city for twenty years for William Boy, a liveryman who now lives in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Spaulding went into business for himself in 1917, opposite the Planters Hotel, and in 1920 moved to his present location. He is industrious, honest and well liked by his numerous friends and acquaintances. He rents livery, also runs an express wagon, and boards horses.

Mr. Spaulding tells many interesting stories of the old times when steamboats plied the Missouri River, bringing cotton, peanuts and other merchandise from the south, and in those days all the townspeople would go to the wharf to see the steamboats when they landed.

Minor H. Day is the enterprising owner of Day's Battery Service, which is located at 510 Cherokee street, Leavenworth, and was opened September 1, 1918.

Mr. Day is a native of Illinois, born in Vermillion County in 1877, and is the son of John and Delewna (Campbell) Day. The latter resides at 314 Grand avenue, in Leavenworth, and John Day died in 1893. He is buried at Fredonia, Kansas. He was a native of Ohio, and Mrs. Day

was a native of Illinois. They were married and came to Bates County, Missouri, near Butler, in 1883, and later moved to Wilson County, Kansas, where he engaged in farming.

Minor H. Day received his education in the Wilson County, Kansas, public schools, and took a course at the Leavenworth Business College. After leaving school, he began working for the Missouri-Kansas Telephone Company, and was with this company for eighteen years, during which time he was in the engineering department in Kansas City, Missouri, and wire chief at Leavenworth.

In his present business, Mr. Day rebuilds batteries of all kinds, and also carries a line of Philadelphia Diamond Grid Batteries, the only battery that is guaranteed for two years. Mr. Day handled the first storage battery that was ever in Leavenworth. This battery was used in the old telephone exchange.

Mr. Day has a growing business, and by his courteous and accommodating manner has made many friends.

In 1910, Mr. Day was married to Anna Cox, of Kansas City, Missouri, a native of Houston, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Day have three children: Hazel Eugenia, Bessie Leona and Robert W.

Mr. Day is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

The Campbell Brothers Tire Service Shop is one of the important industries of Leavenworth, located at 508 Cherokee street. The firm is composed of three brothers: R. C., Archie H. and Arthur W. Campbell, who were all in the army during the World War. The firm has another shop at McLouth, Kansas, which is managed by R. C. Campbell, the shop at Leavenworth being in charge of Archie and Arthur Campbell, and who are doing a splendid business. They do all kinds of vulcanizing and retreading auto tires, as well as handling new tires.

Archie and Arthur Campbell are twin brothers, and were born September 4, 1889, and are sons of Arch and Cora (Heckman) Campbell, who live at the corner of Washington street, between Quincy and Ohio streets. Arch Campbell came to Leavenworth in 1855 and prior to the Civil War was wagon master at Fort Leavenworth. For many years he was foreman at the Great Western Store Works, and was also with the Great Western Manufacturing Company for a number of years, being with the two firms a total of thirty-nine years. He is a carpenter by trade, and

was born in Pennsylvania, and his wife is a native of Ohio. He is now eighty-five years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Campbell were the parents of the following children: Florence, deceased; Archie and Arthur; Cordelia, who is dead; Roy, of Havana, Cuba, who is with an automatic electrical company; and Roscoe C., of McClouth, Kansas. The last named enlisted in the United States Army and was with the Rainbow Division. He was overseas for eighteen months, and has a medal from the United States Government for his valiant services. Arthur and Archie Campbell enlisted at Leavenworth with the Thirty-first Engineers, in March, 1918, and were sent to France June 1, 1918, where they were put in the railroad service, and remained overseas for fourteen months, returning to Leavenworth in July, 1919.

Archie Campbell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both young men are hustlers and are doing well in their line of work. They live with their parents in Leavenworth.

John Baade takes an active part in the commercial life of Leavenworth, and is a member of the firm of Wallace and Baade, dealers in furniture and carpets at 423 Cherokee street. He was born in Buffalo, New York, July 10, 1867, and is the son of John F. and Bertha Baade, who came to Leavenworth in 1867. John Baade was a well known contractor. He died in 1890 at the age of fifty-six years, and his wife died in 1895. Both are buried at Mt. Muncie cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baade were the parents of the following children: Louise Baade, of Philadelphia; Adella, wife of Aubrey Edwards, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and John Baade.

John Baade was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, and also attended the Leavenworth Business College. He first worked with Herman Richter, a furniture man here, and later was with Helmer's Manufacturing Company, and Abernathy and Doughty. Later, both Mr. Wallace and Mr. Baade were with Ettenson, Wolfe and Company in the furniture department. They afterward formed the present partnership. The firm carries a full line of furniture, carpets and rugs. Their stock is clean, well kept and they are both courteous and accommodating and have built up a satisfactory and profitable business. John Baade is a progressive citizen.

He is a member of the Fraternal Aid, No. 6, and of the Ancient

Order of United Workmen. Mr. Baade has been secretary of the Fraternal Aid No. 6 for the past fifteen years, and this lodge has a membership of more than three hundred. The Fraternal Aid succeeded the Knights of Aurora, and John F. Baade was a member of the Knights of Aurora, and when the two lodges were merged, he was a charter member of the Fraternal Aid.

John Baade was married to Elizabeth Otto, of Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Baade have a son, John O., who enlisted in the motor transport service, during the World War, as mechanic, for overseas duty, but was not called on account of his age, then being but eighteen, and the armistice was signed soon after. He is now in the automobile business at 310 Cherokee street, and is a member of the Security Benefit Association.

Jack J. Laird is a member of the leading wholesale fruit and produce company of Leavenworth. He was born July 1, 1889, at Leavenworth, Kansas, and is a son of A. and Mary (Ford) Laird, who now live at 313 Ottawa street, Leavenworth.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Laird were married in Leavenworth. He is a native of Scotland, and she of New Orleans. He is sixty-eight years of age and is employed as night foreman for the Water Company. He came to Leavenworth at the age of twenty years and was a student of mine inspecting in Pennsylvania previously. After coming to Leavenworth, he was connected with coal mines for many years. Jury Ford, grandfather of Jack J. Laird, came to Leavenworth by wagon from New Orleans, and also was engaged in mining here until his death. He was accidentally killed by falling from the top of the mine to bottom of shaft, a distance of 750 feet.

Jack J. Laird was educated in the parochial schools of Leavenworth, and was in different produce houses in St. Joseph and Kansas City, Missouri, and with Rodenberg and Company, of Leavenworth, Kansas, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the business. He also was in San Francisco, California, for several months.

During the World War, Jack Laird was in the United States Army. He was sergeant at Camp Funston, with Fifth Company, Fifth Regiment, and was retained there as instructor until discharged, serving seven months.

The firm of Laird and Townsend is wide-awake, and their expert knowledge of the business and wide acquaintance, coupled with push and energy, has placed them at the head of the produce houses here. Mr. Laird is honest and industrious and a fine man.

He was married November 26, 1919, to Miss Mabelle Kennedy, of Leavenworth, and they reside at Mt. Olive Church.

Mr. Laird is a member of the Knights of Columbus and U. C. T.

Charles H. Masterson is the capable secretary and treasurer of the Leavenworth Motor Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in this section of the state. The company was organized June, 1918, with the following stockholders: John G. Barnes, president; Charles H. Masterson, secretary and treasurer; Charles E. Curtin, vice president. The company is capitalized at \$25,000.00. They moved into their present building January 1, 1919. It is a three story structure, ninety-six by eighty feet, with a twenty-four by forty-five feet three story annex, and three stories of both buildings are occupied. The firm sells Oldsmobiles and Packard cars and carry a complete line of automobile accessories. They also do repair work and employ eighteen men. All of the members of the firm are keen business men and they do a profitable business.

Charles H. Masterson is a native of Leavenworth, born April 23, 1877. He is the son of Charles H. and Sarah L. (Short) Masterson. The latter lives at 1240 High Street, Leavenworth, Kansas, and is a native of Kentucky, born January 21, 1841. Charles H. was born in Kentucky in 1831 and came to Platte County, Missouri, in 1870 and settled on a farm there. He located in Leavenworth in 1876 and followed the grocery business for fifteen years, retiring a short time before his death in 1915. He is buried at Pleasant Ridge, Missouri.

The Masterson children are: Lenora, Luella, John, Harriet, Sarah, Malcy, and Charles H., the subject of this sketch.

Charles H. Masterson was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the high school in 1898. After leaving school he worked for the Burlington Railway Company at St. Joseph, Missouri, until he accepted employment with the Fisher Machine Works of Leavenworth. In 1912 he made the race for county clerk on the Democratic ticket. He is well known and stands high in the community.



LEAVENWORTH MOTOR COMPANY

Mr. Masterson was married January 31, 1899, to Miss Maude D. Brown, daughter of Felix C. and Jincy A. (Bleakley) Brown, both of whom live at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Masterson are the parents of two children: Charles Forrest, a student in the Leavenworth High School, and Ruth Ann, a graduate of the Leavenworth High School.

Mr. Masterson is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is a Shriner. He is also a member of other lodges.

Hashagen Brothers are the successful proprietors of the leading wall paper and paint shop in Leavenworth, Kansas. Their store is located at 415 Cherokee street. The firm is composed of J. H. and D. A. Hashagen, who are brothers. They are sons of John and Wilhelmina Pommering Hashagen. The latter is living in Leavenworth, the former having died February 26, 1919, at the age of seventy-nine years. John Hashagen came to Leavenworth at the close of the Civil War. During the World War he was a cook on a transport. After locating in Leavenworth, he drove an omnibus between this city and the fort, and afterward engaged in the real estate business.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Hashagen were born the following children: Mrs. Abraham Walker, of Leavenworth; William, of Kansas City, Kansas; Henry, of Leavenworth, who is in the grocery business; Minnie Esterbrook, of Oakland, California; John and D. A., of this sketch; Mrs. William Rumford, of Leavenworth; Carl, of Atlanta, Georgia, who is chief clerk in the Quartermaster Department; Albert, who is chief clerk in the finance division of Ft. Leavenworth; and August, of Leavenworth. All of the children were educated in the public schools of Leavenworth.

J. H. Hashagen, the senior member of the firm, is not married.

D. A. Hashagen was married November 1, 1910, to Aurelia Waldman, of Leavenworth. Mrs. Hashagen is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Waldman. Mr. and Mrs. Hashagen have one son, Richard.

J. H. and D. A. Hashagen began business at an early age with C. M. Tarr, of Leavenworth, a pioneer wall paper man of this city, and who is now traveling for a New York City wall paper firm. Mr. Hashagen was with this firm several years, and then worked for Keane and Jenkins. In 1903 they bought the stock of Pamby and Anderson and began the present business, moving, however, to 415 Cherokee street in 1913.

This firm carries a full line of wall paper, paints and glass, and at times employ as high as forty men. They have done a large amount of government work here and at other places in the country. No job is too large for them, and their ability to handle the highest class work, together with the excellent quality of work done, has put them to the front in their chosen business.

Charles E. Townsend is an enterprising and progressive member of the firm of Laird and Townsend, wholesale dealers in fruits and produce, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

He was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, February 26, 1873, the son of William E. and Millie Townsend, both deceased, the latter having passed away in 1908, and William Townsend died in 1916. He was a government scout on the plains during the Indian troubles after the Civil War, and after locating in Leavenworth, he was in the saddle and harness business.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Townsend had the following children: Ralph and Lonnie, both of Leavenworth; William and Harry, of St. Louis; Mrs. May Consul, of Los Angeles, California; Rosalie Smith, of Kansas City, Missouri; and Charles, the subject of this sketch.

Charles E. Townsend received his education in the public schools of St. Joseph, Missouri, and Leavenworth, Kansas. He first worked for Rodenberg's Wholesale and Retail House of Leavenworth, and was with them until the organization of the firm of which he is a member. This firm conducts an important industry and the business has increased from year to year. Mr. Townsend is a good business man, has many friends and is well liked.

In January, 1911, Mr. Townsend was married to Pauline Brouse, of Leavenworth.

He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

W. J. Kern, the capable and efficient horseshoer, located at 304 Cherokee street, Leavenworth, Kansas, is a native of Germany. He was born May 1, 1879, in Germany, the son of Stephen and Mary Kern. They left their native land in 1886 and came to the United States, settling at Hunt Station, Kansas, where they were employed in the curing of grapes

and the making of wine. Stephen Kern died in 1894 in Leavenworth, Kansas, and his wife also died at this place.

W. J. Kern received his education in the St. Joseph's Parochial School and the public school of Hunt Station. At the age of fourteen he took up the trade of horseshoeing at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was employed by Frank Brown, later by Finnen and Eagen. For three years he was with the Riverside Mining Company as horseshoer, then he worked for the best horseshoer of the county, Jack McKlain, of Kansas City, Missouri. After that he traveled from coast to coast, plying his trade of horseshoeing in many different places.

In 1914 W. J. Kern established his business at 304 Cherokee street and has won an enviable position in this line of work. During the Spanish-American War Mr. Kern enlisted with Troop G, Fifth Cavalry. He saw service in Cuba and Porto Rico and after two years and seven months of service was mustered out at Porto Rico.

W. J. Kern was married at Leavenworth Kansas to Mina Miller, the daughter of Ben and Lillie Miller. Two children, Thelma and William Ben, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kern.

Mr. Kern is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Specialty Garage and Manufacturing Company, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is owned and operated by the Hartfelder Brothers. Edward H. and Julius Hartfelder opened up this automobile repair shop in 1916. They handle all kinds of accessories, gasoline and oils. They handle the Hupmobile, Chandler and Cleveland automobiles, specializing in the salesmanship and repair of these makes of cars. The Specialty Garage building is located at Third and Seneca streets. It is 50x125 feet, having a floor space of 6,250 square feet.

Edward H. and Julius Hartfelder are natives of Leavenworth, Kansas, and are the sons of Ludwig and Emma (Hoppe) Hartfelder. Ludwig Hartfelder was a cabinet maker and for many years was engaged in this business in Leavenworth. He came to Leavenworth about 1880 and died in 1899. Emma (Hoppe) Hartfelder makes her home in DeSota, Kansas.

Four sons and four daughters were born to Ludwig and Emma Hartfelder, as follows: Edward H. and Julius, of this review; Mrs. Hilda Smith, Mrs. Augusta Field, Mrs. Emma Welda and Mrs. Edna Bender, all of

whom live at Kansas City, Missouri; and Albert and Alphonse, who reside at DeSota, Kansas.

Edward H. Hartfelder was married in June, 1908, to Pearl Graham, of Leavenworth, Kansas. Four children have been born to them, as follows: Edward James; Leslie Eugene; Zelma Pearl and Leona Adelaide.

Edward Hartfelder lives at 1319 South Broadway. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, also a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles and the L. O. O. M. His brother, Julius Hartfelder, is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

The Hartfelder Brothers are substantial business men, who are well known and respected by their business associates. They are conducting a high class garage and sales service and both are members of the Chamber of Commerce.

J. H. Donovan, of the Donovan Transfer Company, is one of the best known residents of Leavenworth, Kansas. He is conducting a transfer business which has been conducted by the Donovan family for sixty-one years. This business was started by B. J. Donovan, the father of J. H. Donovan, in 1860. After B. J. Donovan's death a son, Martin Donovan, conducted the business, which later was taken by the present manager, J. H. Donovan.

J. H. Donovan was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, November 9, 1861, the son of B. J. and Katherine (Ahearne) Donovan. B. J. Donovan was born in Ireland and when very young located at Leavenworth. He was married to Katherine Ahearne in 1858. Her mother was a widow, who made her home with B. J. and Mary (O'Hearne) Donovan for many years. In 1873, when forty-three years of age, B. J. Donovan died and his wife died in 1916, at the age of eighty years. They are both buried at Mount Calvary cemetery.

B. J. and Katherine (Ahearne) Donovan were the parents of children, as follows: Martin, deceased, at the age of forty-one years; J. H., the subject of this review; Mary, widow of Joseph Farrell, of Kansas City, Missouri.

J. H. Donovan was educated in the parochial school of Leavenworth. For five years he was employed by the Union Pacific Railway Company as clerk. For seven years he was employed by the Missouri Valley Bridge

Company and he left their employ to take up the present work after his brother's death.

The Donovan Transfer Company is the oldest ice company of Leavenworth and in addition handles coal as well as carrying on an extensive transfer business. As they say there is nothing too small nor too large for them to handle.

The Donovan Transfer Company's business occupies a half block, between Main and Second streets, on Shawnee street. They have eight teams in use, two-ton truck, a one-ton truck and two runabout automobiles.

J. H. Donovan and Mary Delaney were united in marriage October 28, 1885, in Leavenworth, Kansas. She is the daughter of James and Bridget Delaney, who were living in New Mexico at the time of their daughter's birth. James Delaney was engaged in government business at that time. They are both deceased. They died in Leavenworth, Kansas. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Donovan, as follows: Benjamin J., the bookkeeper for his father, Capt. John B., who served three years in the United States Army during the World War. He enlisted with the first volunteers and was sent to Camp Funston, joining the famous Eighty-ninth Division. He was commissioned captain and served one year in France. He is now with an oil company. Before entering the service he was with the Spinge Clothing Company for six years and with E. V. Price, the tailor, for three years. And Edward M., with the firm also.

J. H. Donovan is a member of many orders, as follows: The Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Columbus, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Degree of Honor.

J. H. Donovan, through his long years of residence of Leavenworth, is able to recall many of the things which have passed away. The old ox team, which carried the heavy loads in the early days, the clumsy steamboat unloading its freight at the local wharf, which was an event in the lives of the residents of Leavenworth.

Benjamin J. Donovan, bookkeeper of the Donovan Transfer Company, is the eldest son of J. H. and Mary J. (Delaney) Donovan, whose sketch appears in this volume.

Benjamin Donovan was born August 18, 1886, in Leavenworth, Kansas, and received his education in the Sacred Heart Parochial School and

the Leavenworth High School. He graduated with the class of 1905. He immediately took up work in the office of the Donovan Transfer Company and later was made the bookkeeper, which position he is ably filling.

January 26, 1907, Benjamin Donovan and Elizabeth A. Toschetta were married. She is the daughter of Charles and Martha Toschetta, the former of whom is the postmaster of Leavenworth. Elizabeth (Toschetta) Donovan was born in Leavenworth and received her education in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Donovan are the parents of four daughters, as follows: Beth, Jane, Mary and Martha.

B. J. Donovan is a member of the Knights of Columbus and treasurer of the Rotary Club.

Rumford's Ford Hospital, located at 738-740 Delaware street, is one of the substantial garages which specializes in the repair of Ford cars. This hospital, as it is called, was started by William A. Rumford at 424-426 Shawnee street in 1918 and the business grew so rapidly that Mr. Rumford moved to his present quarters in order to accommodate his trade. The Rumford Hospital, in the space of three short years, has had a phenomenal growth, attesting to the good workmanship and business ability of its founder.

William A. Rumford was born in Emporia, Kansas, November 11, 1883, the son of Morgan H. and Mary H. (Phillips) Rumford. He received his education in the Emporia, Kansas, public schools and the night school of Leavenworth. William Rumford was employed for twenty years by the William G. Hesse Manufacturing Company, the last seven years of which he was foreman of the night force. It was while he was working for the Hesse Manufacturing Company that William Rumford took a general course in the night school of Leavenworth.

The marriage of William Rumford and Otilie Hashagen was solemnized December 19, 1906. She is a daughter of John H. Hashagen and wife, of Leavenworth, Kansas. Two children, both deceased, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rumford. Lester died at the age of six years and Fern died in infancy.

W. A. Rumford is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, a Knights Templar Mason, a member of the Shrine and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is indeed one of Leavenworth's substantial citizens worthy of the success which he is attaining.

F. L. Wise, a well known and successful business man of Leavenworth, Kansas, who conducts an up-to-date meat market at this place, is a native of Nebraska. He was born in Dodge County, Nebraska, July 8, 1875, a son of Constine and Mary Wise. Constine Wise died about 1883 and Mrs. Mary Wise is now Mrs. S. E. Kennedy, living at Leavenworth, Kansas. Constine and Mary Wise were the parents of four children, as follows: Mrs. E. O. Cannon, Leavenworth, Kansas; Henry, a carpenter of Leavenworth; G. A., in Florida, and F. L., the subject of this review.

F. L. Wise attended the public schools of Creighton, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa. He learned the butcher's trade at Omaha, Nebraska, but on his coming to Leavenworth in 1896 he was employed by L. C. Houseman. Mr. Wise opened his first butcher shop at Fifth avenue and Linn street in 1911. He had only five dollars in the till and no ice box. The first summer he fitted up a beer box for an ice box, until he was able to buy one for his shop. From small beginnings Mr. Wise has steadily increased his business. In May, 1916, he moved to his present location at Fourth and Elm streets.

Mr. Wise was married in 1899 to Nellie M. Owens, of Davenport, Iowa, and four children have been born to this union, as follows: George F., for the past three years a railway mail clerk; Fred, with his father in the meat market, also employed by the City Gas Company; Orville, in high school; and Dorothy, at home.

F. L. Wise is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He resides at 223 Pine street.

D. I. Atkinson, a well known grocer and native of Leavenworth County, was born in 1875 on a farm near Kickapoo, Kansas. He is the son of Thomas and Louisa (Swarts) Atkinson, the former deceased, the latter still living on the old home place.

Thomas Atkinson is the son of Isaac Atkinson, a native of Virginia. Isaac Atkinson came to Leavenworth County in 1854, homesteading 160 acres of land adjoining the present townsite of Kickapoo, Kansas. This land has been owned by the Atkinson family all these years, remaining in the Atkinson name until recently, when R. L. Gwartney, husband of Nellie Atkinson, purchased it. Wilson Ralston Atkinson, a brother of Isaac Atkinson, came from Virginia and homesteaded 160 acres of land also. It was this farm which Thomas Atkinson purchased in 1870 upon his

marriage to Louisa Swarts. It was also the birthplace of D. I. Atkinson, the subject of this sketch. The first Indian mission started in Leavenworth County was on this farm and was only recently torn down. It was a story and a half log cabin with two rooms.

D. I. Atkinson was reared on this farm and attended the Kickapoo District School. When a young man he went to New Mexico, where he was in the mercantile business for twelve years. He returned from New Mexico in 1919 and in June, 1920, he purchased his present stock of groceries from Mr. Narher, now deceased. He is steadily increasing his business and winning new friends and customers.

Mr. Atkinson has two daughters, Catherine and Ruth. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Security Benefit Association and a past chancellor of the Knights Templar Masons.

D. I. Atkinson is very familiar with many of the old settlers' names and faces. He recalls men, such as Uncle Jimmie Knox, Doctor Brownfield and Joseph Grover, whose granddaughter now lives on the old place. George Sharp was an early postmaster of Kickapoo and Mr. Atkinson recalls many tales that these old settlers used to tell of their early struggles and conditions. From his father and grandfather he also knows many of the early historic events of Leavenworth County.

James W. Powell, well known employe of the Leavenworth and Topeka Railroad at Fifth and Choctaw streets, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, June 11, 1845. He is the son of Alfred Burr and Hannah (Smith) Powell. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Powell came to Leavenworth, April 12, 1860, with eight children, as follows: James W., of this sketch; Mary, who is deceased; Virginia, the widow of M. S. Grant; Frank, who died in Oklahoma; Charles, who died in Leavenworth; Robert F., who owns the old home farm in Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County; M. T., a real estate agent in Leavenworth, and Howard F., a farmer in High Prairie Township.

Alfred Burr Powell came to Leavenworth County in 1857 as a Free State man from Wayne County, Indiana, and returned to Indiana. He came to Kansas again in 1860 with his family and settled in Alexandria Township, where he and his wife both died, he at the age of seventy-six years, in January, 1900, and she at the age of ninety years and twelve days, in August, 1910. Both are buried at Springdale Cemetery.



J. W. POWELL

The Powell family were pioneers of Alexandria Township, and James Powell knows much of its early history. In February, 1854, a number of Quakers came from Shawnee Mission and settled in Alexandria Township, where they started a Quaker Church. The leaders were Eli Wilson, Ben Hiatt and family, William Coffin, Daniel Mendenhall and Henry Wilson, and also Professor Stanley, who taught the first school in Leavenworth County, outside of the city of Leavenworth. The school was conducted in a log cabin about sixteen by sixteen feet square, and both school and church services were held there in 1855. In 1857, a church was built at Springdale, where the church is now located. An academy was conducted in the new church at Springdale in 1860, and this academy was attended by Quakers from all over the territory. The school was maintained and kept up until the public schools were established in Kansas. The school was taught by Prof. Mahlon Oliphant. Prior to the advent of railroads in the county, Springdale was a prosperous village, with three stores, blacksmith shops, hotel, mill, etc.

There were about sixty or seventy men from Alexandria Township who served in different Kansas regiments during the Civil War, and James W. Powell, the subject of this sketch, is the only one known to be living. John Brown and Sarah Ann Jeffries are the only people now living there who lived there when Kansas was admitted to the Union in 1861. The first frame house in Alexandria Township, which was built by Robert Courtney, is still standing and is occupied by Jane Courtney.

James W. Powell was married May 2, 1869, to Cynthia A. Wickersham, at Springdale. She was a daughter of John Wickersham. She died October 26, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have five daughters: Azalea, the wife of William Wright, of Leavenworth; Flora, widow of Frank Barbour, of Kansas City, Missouri; Elizabeth, wife of Hubert Vantloster, of Kansas City, Missouri; Clara, the wife of Frank Wright, of Leavenworth; and Grace, the widow of Harry Caldwell, Atchison, Kansas.

Mr. Powell has eleven grandchildren, as follows: Rubie Wright, the wife of Sam Harbester, a clerk in the postoffice at Leavenworth; Glenn Barbour, of Kansas City, Missouri, who is chief clerk for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; Osmund Vantloster; Helen Vantloster; Maurinne Caldwell; Evalyn Caldwell; William Caldwell; Harriett Caldwell; Jack Caldwell; and Constance.

James W. Powell has lived a very serviceable life, both to his family and to his country. During the Civil War he was a member of Company

F, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, under General Blunt, and served in the army of the frontier. His regiment was commanded by Gen. James Lane and Colonel Adams. He was in the battles of Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas; Prairie Deham and numerous other skirmishes.

Mr. Powell moved to Leavenworth in 1881 and built the house where he now lives. He is well known and has a host of friends. He has been working for the Leavenworth and Topeka Railway Company for the past ten years. Mr. Powell was appointed postmaster at the Soldiers Home by President McKinley and served in that capacity for four years and two months.

R. E. Doran, a successful grocer who for the past seven years has conducted an up-to-date grocery at the corner of Second and Pottawatomie streets, Leavenworth, is a native of Leavenworth. He is the son of P. A. and Bridget (Fox) Doran, who were both born in Ireland and came to this country when children. P. A. Doran was employed at the Planters Hotel in pioneer days, and his wife, Bridget (Fox) Doran, was employed as a governess to General Schofield's family. General Schofield was located at Fort Leavenworth at this time.

P. A. Doran and Bridget Fox were married in 1858 and they were the parents of five children, as follows: Mrs. Mary Talbott, Leavenworth; Mrs. A. C. Schwartz, Kansas City, Missouri; John and Thomas, both deceased; and Robert, the subject of this sketch. P. A. Doran died in 1900 and his wife in 1899.

Robert Doran received his early education in the parochial and public schools of Leavenworth and was employed in the restaurant and laundry business before he opened his grocery store at the present address in 1914. He handles a complete line of groceries, fresh vegetables and meats. He owns the store building and with his two children, Dorothy and Bobbie, resides in the adjoining building south.

Mr. Doran is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Dr. T. G. V. Boling, deceased, was a pioneer settler and physician of Leavenworth County and during the course of his career was prominently identified with the early development and progress of this county. He attended the Wesleyan College, at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated from the Cleveland, Ohio, Medical College. He located at Leavenworth, Kansas,

in 1865 as a practicing physician. One year later he moved his residence to the farm on which his widow now resides. It was prairie at that time and he lived under the pioneer conditions of the day. At the time of his death, July 26, 1893, he owned 650 acres of land. **This land is still owned by the heirs.**

Dr. T. G. V. Boling was elected State Senator for two terms from his district and while in the Legislature, was appointed on the Railroad Committee. The Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern railway runs through one corner of the farm and the station of Boling was named in honor of Doctor Boling. He was a prominent stock feeder and shipper of hogs and cattle and one of the very wealthy men of the county.

Doctor Boling was born in Holmes County, Ohio, and was buried in High Prairie cemetery.

T. G. V. Boling was married twice. The first time to Fannie Long of Millersburg, Ohio. One son, Dr. Robert L. Boling, was born to them. He married Elizabeth Mason. They live at Reno, Nevada. The second time he married Mrs. Mary J. (Keller) McCune. She was the daughter of Henry B. and Mary C. (Cook) Keller, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Henry B. Keller came to Kansas from Platte County, Missouri, about 1857. He settled on a farm where he lived many years, later retiring to Leavenworth, where he died in 1897. Four of his sons were in the Civil War, as follows: Squire B., Benjamin F., David J., and George. The other children of the family were John H., Alonzo P., Andrew J., and Mrs. Boling. Their mother, Mrs. Mary C. (Cook) Keller was born November 9, 1820 and died December 4, 1870.

Mrs. Mary J. (Keller) McCune was the widow of James B. McCune, who was born in Ohio. They were married in 1867 and one child was born to this union. James H. McCune, who now lives with his mother, unmarried. James McCune, Sr., was educated in Ohio and also attended Martin's Ferry Seminary of Virginia. He died at the age of thirty-four.

Dr. T. G. V. Boling and Mary Keller (McCune) had two children born to them, Mary Stella, the widow of William A. Barnhardt, who passed away in 1907. They had one son, Robert Gordon, now sixteen years old, a student at the Jarbalo High School; and William H. Boling, also unmarried and at home with mother.

The farm of Doctor Boling, now owned by his children and widow is located in High Prairie Township. It has belonged to the family for over fifty years and the name of Doctor Boling is kept fresh through the associations of this old-time landmark.

C. E. Pettit, conducts a grocery at 1110 Spruce street, Leavenworth, the successor of the William Gough grocery. C. E. Pettit purchased this business in March, 1919, coming from St. Joseph, Missouri.

C. E. Pettit was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, the son of John and Annie (Crook) Pettit. John Pettit was a farmer of Buchanan County Missouri, and died when C. E. Pettit was four years of age. Mrs. Annie (Crook) Pettit was born in Rushville, Missouri. By a former marriage to Mr. Creveling she had two children, Jesse, of St. Joseph, Missouri, and Mrs. Bertha Strickler, Colorado Springs, Colorado. John and Annie Pettit were the parents of the following children: C. E., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Flora Conberry, of Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Mrs. Mattie Alexander, Savannah, Missouri. By a later marriage to Mr. Pullen, Mrs. Annie Pettit was the mother of twins, Claude of Leavenworth, Kansas; and Mrs. Maude Vey, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Mrs. Annie Pettit Pullen still resides in Leavenworth.

C. E. Pettit was married April 2, 1919, to Pearl Edgell of Leavenworth. She is the daughter of Hezekiah and Julia (Knapp) Edgell. Hezekiah Edgell was an early settler of Leavenworth County, coming here from Hancock County, Indiana when a child with his widowed mother. They settled near Kickapoo, Kansas on a farm, where he worked with his mother on the farm. Before the Civil War, Hezekiah Edgell had crossed the western plains many times, following the old Santa Fe trail and driving ox teams. During the Civil War he volunteered and joined Company I, 15th Kansas Cavalry. He served his country for two years and nineteen days. He was in many important battles. At the close of the war, Hezekiah Edgell returned to his mother's farm and remained with her until he was married to Julia Knapp, in 1872. He was thirty-two years of age at this time.

After his marriage, Hezekiah Edgell farmed in Waubunsee County, Kansas, for five years. He then came to Leavenworth where he was engaged in the dairy business for many years. Later he and his wife moved to Boling, Kansas and engaged in farming, but again returned to Leavenworth where they continued in the dairy business until Hezekiah Edgell was seventy years old. He died in 1918, seventy-eight years old. His wife, Julia (Knapp) Edgell resides at 1425 Spruce street. They had three children, as follows: Frank, at home at Leavenworth, Kansas; Thomas, also at home, and Mrs. Pearl Pettit.

Mr. Pettit since purchasing the William Gough grocery has been successfully conducting an up-to-date business, handling fresh groceries and fruits.

Charles Gist, the capable and successful owner of the telephone exchange at Boling, Kansas, was born in High Prairie Township. He is the son of John and Kate (Wilhite) Gist.

John Gist was born in Maryland, the son of George Gist, a surveyor. George Gist moved from Maryland to Ohio and from there went to Weston, Missouri. In 1850 he came to Leavenworth, Kansas. It was while on his surveying work that he met his death.

In 1850, John Gist homesteaded land on the present site of Twenty-Second street in Leavenworth. In 1856, he sold this claim and purchased 320 acres of land in High Prairie Township where he lived many years, taking an active interest in all of the local affairs of his county and township. He was for years county commissioner from his district. His farm has improved in value and productivity as the years have gone by. In 1899 he died and his wife died in 1907. They were the parents of the following children: Arthur, Leavenworth; Mrs. Emma Thompson, died near Waco, Texas; Charles, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Minnie Lewis, deceased; William, in Hollywood, California; Walter, in Delaware Township, Leavenworth County, and Maud, of Hollywood, California.

Charles Gist attended the district school of High Prairie Township and the Spaulding Commercial College of Kansas City, Missouri. He followed farming for a number of years, then operated a **blacksmith shop** at Boling, later a general merchandise store at Boling for seven years. Mr. Gist owns a drug store at Plattsburg, Missouri, which is managed by his son-in-law, Rex Thorning.

In 1904, Charles Gist took over the management of the Boling Telephone Company. The exchange has 205 phones in High Prairie, Alexandria, Delaware and Tonganoxie townships. It is also connected up with the Leavenworth, Tonganoxie, Lansing, Basehor and Easton exchanges. Mr. Gist makes his home in Boling, Kansas, where he has ten acres of land, three acres of which are in orchard and the balance in grass and under cultivation. Charles Gist has always taken an active interest in the local affairs and has filled the office of treasurer of Prairie Township for a number of years. He is a substantial Leavenworth County citi-

zen. He is a member of Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Boling, Kansas.

In 1878, Charles Gist married Lucy Snell, a native of High Prairie Township. She died in 1895, leaving a family of five children, as follows: Frank, died at seven years; Dr. William Gist, of Kansas City, Missouri; Mary, wife of Rex Thorning, Plattsburg, Missouri; Grover, died when seventeen years of age; and Nora, at home. Mr. Gist was married the second time in 1899 to Emma Fisher, a daughter of George and Anna B. (Klaus) Fisher, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The former died January, 1914, the latter lives in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dr. William Gist, the son of Charles and Lucy (Snell) Gist is now in charge of the General Hospital at Kansas City, Missouri. William Gist enlisted in the Hospital Corps, Regular Army, when only seventeen years of age and served in the Philippine Islands for three years.

When Doctor Gist returned from the Philippines he attended the Kansas City Medical College, and graduated from this institution, and began practice in Kansas City, Missouri. When hostilities broke out on the Mexican border, he again enlisted, with the rank of **Captain**. He returned shortly after and took up his practice. Dr. Gist was in the National Guard and in 1917, he again enlisted in the army and was sent to Camp Funston, later to Camp Sill, Oklahoma, where he was to arrange for the camping of the recruits. He was sent to France with the first detachment of troops. While here he was promoted to the rank of Major. He was in charge of the 110th Sanitary Train, a division of the hospital corps, attached to the 35th Division.

After being in France for nearly fifteen months, Doctor Gist returned home. In 1920 he was appointed Superintendent of the General Hospital at Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. William Gist married Gertrude Aaron, of High Prairie Township and they have one son, Wilmont.

B. W. Stoneburner, the proprietor of Walnut Grove Dairy farm, one of the leading farms of this kind in High Prairie Township was born in Bates County, Missouri, January 1, 1884, the son of John and Hattie (Freeman) Stoneburner, both natives of Bates County, Missouri. John Stoneburner died in Boise City, Ohio, several years ago and his wife lives at Glencoe, Oklahoma.

B. W. Stoneburner received his education in Missouri, and came to Leavenworth County in 1911, settling in Delaware Township. He rented land for awhile and then bought the Evans farm in this township, which he still owns. He bought his home farm March, 1920, from T. I. Maines. This farm consists of 190 acres and is located southwest of Leavenworth. A building on the farm now used as a barn was formerly the county home. Mr. Stoneburner is in the dairy business and has eighteen grade Holstein cows. He ships milk to Kansas City, Missouri. He also raises mules, grade Poland-China hogs and White Leghorn chickens. Mr. Stoneburner has six acres in alfalfa. The farm is well watered, having five springs on the place and two good wells. The other improvements are residence, good barn and silo. The residence is situated on the "poor farm" road, which runs through the farm.

Mr. Stoneburner was married August 11, 1915, to Carrie Evans, a daughter of Aaron and Serranda (Hartman) Evans. The former died November 23, 1885, and the latter died January 16, 1920. Both are buried at Mt. Muncie. Aaron Evans was a member of the Kansas State Militia at the time of Price's Raid. Mrs. Stoneburner was their only child and was born on the home place in Delaware Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoneburner are energetic and industrious and stand high in their vicinity.

A. C. Lark, a leading business man of Leavenworth, who manages the DeCoursey Creamery of Leavenworth at 321 Shawnee street is a native of Kansas City, Kansas. He attended the ward and high schools of that city and spent eighteen months in Spaulding's Commercial College, beginning at the latter school the day they opened up their new building at Tenth and Oak streets. Mr. Lark was graduated from this school June, 1909, and, prior to coming to Leavenworth in September, 1919, he was with the DeCoursey Creamery at their Kansas City plant for two and one-half years, thus having a thorough knowledge of the business before accepting the position as manager of their branch here. Mr. Lark possesses marked executive ability and is thoroughly reliable.

Ed DeCoursey was the founder of the DeCoursey Creameries, and is one of the pioneers in this business in Leavenworth, Kansas. He resides in Kansas City, Kansas, and his sons, James, Frank and William, are conducting the business, one of the most extensive of its kind in the state.

The firm lives up to its motto—"Twin products of quality." The creamery at Kansas City, Kansas, manufactures White Rose butter and Perfection ice cream, in which products they specialize. The company has large plants at Kansas City, Kansas; Wichita, Kansas, and many branches throughout the state. McLouth, Leavenworth, and Yates Center are the most important ones.

Mr. Lark is a native of Wyandotte County, Kansas, the son of Mark and Veronica (Weaver) Lark, who reside in Kansas City, Kansas. Mark Lark works for the Armour car lines, having charge of the construction of the cars.

August 23, 1913, Mr. Lark was married to Mary Sneller, of Kansas City, Kansas, in which city she was born and reared. They have three children: Margaret, Paul and Richard.

William L. LaCaille, a well known farmer of Kickapoo Township, is a native of this township, and was born July 12, 1865, the son of Julian and Lenora (Groff) LaCaille, and was the fourth of seven children born to them, as follows: Joseph, deceased; Josephine, deceased, who married Lemuel Wright; Eugene, deceased; Maggie, the wife of O. W. Hiatt, deceased; Nora, the wife of George Fellmann, of Leavenworth; Rosa, the wife of John Bedwell, of Lansing, Kansas.

Julian LaCaille was a native of Canada, born October 12, 1819. He was a hardware clerk in early manhood, and later traveled extensively from St. Louis to California, where he was engaged in gold mining, and about the year 1856, he came to Kansas and engaged in farming in the northern part of Leavenworth County, in Kickapoo Township. Later he engaged in the mercantile business in the Salt Creek Valley, and conducted a tavern and grocery store until his death in 1895. He was a member of the school board, and belonged to the Catholic Church, and assisted in organizing Sacred Heart Church of Kickapoo Township. His wife was born in Baden, Germany in 1829 and died in 1905. Both she and her husband are buried in Kickapoo Cemetery.

William LaCaille has always lived on a farm. He bought his first farm in 1893, which was known as the old Col. Bill Cody farm in Kickapoo Township. He improved this place and still owns it, which is two miles west of his present residence. The place where he now makes his home was owned by David Powers, and there is a large, modern brick residence

on this farm, which was constructed in 1872. Mr. LaCaille is an enterprising and progressive citizen of his community. He was educated in the district schools, is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the Modern Woodmen of America Lodge. In politics, he is a Democrat.

May 20, 1891, Mr. LaCaille was married to Katherine Schweizer, who was born in the town of Kickapoo, December 14, 1872, the daughter of George and Katherine (Schott) Schweizer, who were natives of Germany and Kansas respectively. George Schweizer is deceased and a sketch of him appears in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. LaCaille are the parents of five children, the oldest having died in infancy. The other children are: William G., of Pasadena, California; Doerle, the wife of J. F. Doran, of Topeka, Kansas; Rosa and Katherine, at home. They also have the following grandchildren: Robert and Pauline LaCaille, and Thomas Lewis, Doran.

William G. LaCaille was a soldier during the World War, and served twelve months. He went overseas with the Three Hundred and Twelfth Field Artillery, and was a private.

William LaCaille was the very efficient superintendent of the County Poor Farm from 1905 until 1911, and served on the school board for eighteen years.

John N. Kopp, is a pioneer citizen of Leavenworth, and proprietor of one of this city's important industrial institutions, operating an ice, fuel and feed business at Eighth and Miami streets. He was born May 16, 1873, the son of John and Margaret (Maurer) Kopp, the latter now lives at Eleventh and Pottawatomie streets. John Kopp was one of the pioneer business men of Leavenworth. He started the ice business in 1859 and followed this industry until his death in 1896. He obtained his ice from the Missouri River, having ice houses at Third and Chestnut streets and Eleventh and Miami streets. He is buried at Mt. Muncie.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kopp were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Louise Conrad, Mrs. Louis Falk, John N., the subject of this sketch; and Margaret, the wife of Charles Baer, deceased, of Denver, Colorado.

John N. Kopp has spent all of his life in Leavenworth. He succeeded his father in business in 1898. He also sells a two in one ice saw which he patented November 22, 1910. This saw is very useful in the ice business, as it saves labor, time and money. Mr. Kopp has orders for it from

all parts of the United States. Mr. Kopp has also found time to take an active interest in the affairs of the town and in April, 1906, was elected a member of the council and served two years. He was re-elected and served one year, when the Commission form of government was adopted. Peter Everhardy, now Finance Commissioner, was mayor at the time Mr. Kopp served as Councilman. Mr. Kopp is a good business man, and has many friends in this vicinity. Mr. Kopp is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Redmen and Turners.

October 16, 1900, Mr. Kopp was married to Rose Clark, of Paola, Kansas. They have three children: John T., Loretta and Clark Leo. The family reside at 505 North Eleventh street, and are among the town's best citizens.

George H. Kuhnhoff, a progressive young farmer of High Prairie Township, is a native of Kansas, and was born in Atchison County, March 4, 1898, the son of W. A. and Ottelia (Hinz) Kuhnhoff, who now reside in Leavenworth, Kansas.

George Kuhnhoff was educated in the Leavenworth schools, attending the high school for three years. For the past twelve years, he has been on the home farm of 160 acres, formerly the Murray farm, which is located one and one-half miles north of Boling, Kansas. Mr. Kuhnhoff does general farming at present, but intends to devote most of his time to dairying, as that is the line in which he is most interested. Mr. Kuhnhoff has eight head of cows registered, and a registered Holstein bull, also twenty-five grade cattle. The milk from the dairy is delivered to Boling, Kansas. Mr. Kuhnhoff made a seven-day test of his cow Arcturus Ormsby Winnie, No. 434159, three and one-half years old, with a record of seventeen and sixty-two hundredths pounds of butter, and he has other cows almost up to this record; one sixteen and one-half pounds and another with thirteen and one-half pounds. He uses a Pinetree milker of two double unit capacity for four cows at one time. In 1914, Mr. Kuhnhoff erected a re-inforced concrete silo which is considered by him as the best investment on the farm. He is very energetic and has a good, up-to-date improved place.

On June 2, 1920, Mr. Kuhnhoff was married to Marie Seifert, a daughter of William and Flora (Ittner) Seifert of High Prairie Township.

Mr. Kuhnhoﬀ is a member of the Farm Bureau of Leavenworth County and of the Farm Bureau of the State of Kansas.

Samuel Z. Babcock, a well known and prosperous farmer of High Prairie Township has accumulated a large number of acres of land, due to industrious labor and good management. He was born in Platte County, Missouri, May 15, 1847, the son of Charles and Paulina (Moore) Babcock; his father and mother were married in Platte County Missouri, and lived six miles from Platte City, until their death, he at the age of sixty-seven, and she at the age of seventy-eight.

Samuel Babcock was educated in the private schools in Platte County, and, at the age of twenty-two began farming there. In 1882 he moved six miles southeast of Tonganoxie, Kansas, buying 184 acres of land, later adding sixteen acres, where he lived until 1917 when he moved to his present farm of forty acres. He also owns farms of 103 acres, eighty acres and 160 acres. Two hundred acres of his land is in the Big Stranger bottom, and is among the best land in the county. He cleared many acres of the land himself. Mr. Babcock says he was once a good wood chopper, but doesn't claim to be now. Mr. Babcock drove ox teams for several years when a young man. He has a keen memory and can tell many interesting incidents of early days, and well remembers the Indians in Platte County, Missouri.

Mr. Babcock is literally a self made man. He says that when he had paid the minister for marrying him, he had only one dollar left. He began driving oxen, for which re received \$2.50 per day, which was unusual wages for that time, as fifty and seventy-five cents per day, without board, was considered average wages. Mr. Babcock bought his first land in 1882 for \$23.50 per acre; the next at \$20; then \$30, and \$67.50.

In 1875, Mr. Babcock was married to Mary Naylor, a native of Platte County, Missouri, and a daughter of Tilman and Rebecca Jane Naylor. Tilman Naylor was a native of Kentucky, and was among the earliest settlers of Platte County. He and his wife had seventy-five grandchildren and eight great grandchildren at the time of their death.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Babcock are the parents of seven children: Edward, a farmer in Platte County, Missouri; Jesse, a farmer near Tonganoxie; Alza Eugene, a farmer near Tonganoxie; Matthew, who follows the tiling business near Tonganoxie; Olie, a farmer in Sherman Town-

ship; Madaline, the wife of Roy Allison, a farmer of Tonganoxie; and Mabel Eunice, who lives at home. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock have the following grandchildren: Wilma, Lawrence, Cecil Jane, Letha, Samuel, Violet, Leona, Eunice, Lloyd, Mary Alice, Norman Babcock, and Dorothy May Allison.

Joseph Kowalewski, who is a successful farmer and grocer of Delaware Township, and who lives one-fourth mile from the city limits of Leavenworth on the Lawrence road, is a native of Leavenworth, born July 15, 1885 the son of Sevirean and Mary (Parkerovitz) Kowalewski. His father and mother are now living in Leavenworth. Sevirean Kowalewski was formerly superintendent of the county farm, and also conducted a grocery store in Leavenworth for three years. Later, he followed dairying until he retired from business.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Kowalewski are the parents of the following children: Mrs. Lottie Kern, of High Prairie Township; Tony, of Leavenworth, and Joseph, the subject of this sketch.

Joseph Kowalewski was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, and has been engaged in farming practically all his life. He owns five acres where he lives and 160 acres nearby. In April, 1920, he started a grocery, and has done a good business. Mr. Kowalewski is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of Boling, Kansas. He is an enterprising, substantial citizen.

Mr. Kowalewski was married August 30, 1910, to Mary Martens of High Prairie Township, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Martens, the latter being deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Kowalewski have four children: Elinor Gertrude, Joseph William, Dorothy Louise and Mary Alice.

J. F. Brune, an exceptionally successful farmer of Jarbalo, Kansas, was born in Indiana, February 1, 1875, the son of Fred and Catherine (Meinkein) Brune, who came from Indiana and settled in Alexandria Township in 1889. Fred Brune died about the year 1905. His widow lives in Alexandria Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brune were the parents of the following children: Anna Hilderbrandt, of San Antonio, Texas; Mary Benne; William, who

lives on the home place; J. F., of this sketch; Louis and Henry, of Alexandria Township; Fred, of High Prairie Township; August, who died at the age of twenty-three years; and Harry, of High Prairie Township.

J. F. Brune was educated in the district schools of this county. He lived at home until he was twenty-three years old when he rented land. Mr. Brune's first land was 160 acres which he purchased in 1903, two miles north of Jarbalo, and on which he now resides. He continued to buy land until at present he owns 800 acres in High Prairie and Alexandria townships. He also owns several acres in Tonganoxie Township. Mr. Brune farms the entire estate, and raises stock. Four hundred acres that he owns is bottom land. He has eighty acres of alfalfa on his farm, which he uses for pasture. He raises Poland-China hogs, and feeds cattle. Mr. Brune has four sets of improvements on his farm, which are provided for the help who assist him with the work. For ten years, Mr. Brune was in the grain business in Jarbalo, buying and shipping. He also handled live stock. He has always been a hustler, and has made a success, depending on his own business judgment. Mr. Brune is a member of the Grange at Jarbalo.

Mr. Brune was married July 4, 1901 to Hattie Trackwell, of Tonganoxie Township, a daughter of Frank and Mina (Worland) Trackwell, both deceased. Mrs. Brune was born in this county. Her father died November 20, 1918 and her mother December 9, 1895. They are buried at Eagle Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Brune have five children; Stella, who is in her third year of high school; Blanche, Mabel, Agnes and Francis.

Max Flinner, a leading farmer and stock man and the proprietor of Flinner stock farm in High Prairie Township, which is located three miles southwest of Boling and three miles northeast of Jarbalo on the Perryville road, was born on the farm where he now lives, and where his father and mother, John and Emma (Somers) Flinner were married in 1883. Max Flinner bought the farm in 1919. It consists of 200 acres and is one of the best stock farms in the township. It has excellent running water the year around. The improvements are a modern two-story, nine-room residence; barn, forty by eighty feet, with ten foot basement, also running water in the barn, and other buildings.

John Flinner put the improvements on the place, and was the first man in the county to have a telephone, which he made himself, and which

connected his residence with that of his son, Louis Flinner. The telephone used had a sheep head drum and a knock on the button attracted the attention of one at the other end of the line. Mr. Flinner also invented the Flinner automatic gate, upon which he has five patents. This gate is used all over the United States. Another invention of Mr. Flinner's is a patent conductor check holder and a fence weaving machine. When he lived on the farm, he raised Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. Mr. Flinner served two terms as township treasurer and served twelve years on the school board. Mr. and Mrs. Flinner are the parents of the following children: Louis, who died at the age of thirty-six years, and whose widow, Emma (Cavaner) Flinner, lives on the home place; William, who is in the oil business in Tulsa, Oklahoma; John, a merchant of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Mrs. Herbert Kihm, of Leavenworth, and Max Flinner, the subject of this sketch.

Max Flinner was educated in the public schools and for six years lived in Leavenworth, where he attended the high school and worked in his father's gate factory. He came to the farm, where he now lives, in 1911; rented the place for eight years, and then bought it. In 1918 a well was drilled for oil at a depth of 800 feet on this farm, but turned out non-productive. Mr. Flinner feeds cattle and hogs. He raises Duroc Jersey hogs, Barred Plymouth Rock poultry and does general farming, having forty acres of alfalfa and eighty acres of wheat.

Mr. Flinner was married March 15, 1911, to Florence Hampel, a native of Leavenworth, and daughter of George and Louise (Meyer) Hampel, the latter now living in Leavenworth, the former being deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Flinner have had four children as follows: Ruth, Charles, Howard and Roy; the last two being dead. Mr. and Mrs. Flinner are members of the Lutheran Evangelical Church at Leavenworth, Kansas. The family is of high standing in the community.

Samuel H. Hill is one of the leading and progressive citizens of Ackerland, Kansas. He is a merchant, postmaster and station agent for the L. & T. Railroad. He was born in Grant County, Indiana September 16, 1856, the son of Benoni and Aseneath (Newby) Hill; both came to Kansas in 1878 and settled at Wilson. Benoni Hill was born in Randolph County, North Carolina and his wife was born in Guilford County, North Carolina. Major General Greene of Revolutionary fame was a great uncle of Mrs.

Hill. She died at Seneca, Kansas in 1912 at the age of ninety-one years, and Benoni Hill died at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1912 at the age of eighty-six years. Both are buried in Fall Creek Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Benoni Hill were the parents of the following children: Jesse W. Hill of Lawrence, Kansas; Samuel H. Hill, of this sketch; Lydia N. Auspaugh of Ness City, Kansas; Nancy Bloom of Seneca, Kansas.

Samuel H. Hill received his education in the schools of Grant County, Indiana. He attended Back Creek High School, and also took a course at South Wabash Academy near Wabash City, Indiana. He came to Kansas in October, 1878 and located near Great Bend, following carpentering for a year. In 1879 he went to Jarbalo, Kansas where he operated a saw mill on Stranger Creek for six and one-half years. In 1887, he bought the Ackerland store, taking charge on March 1st, of that year. He was appointed postmaster by John Wannamaker April 8, 1889, under President Harrison's administration, and has held this position continuously since that time, with the exception of the years 1895 to 1896, when he represented the Sixth District in the Legislature. His wife worked in the postoffice for five years. Mr. Hill stands second in length of service of postmasters in the state, the oldest being the postmaster at Oak Mills, Atchison County. In 1898, Mr. Hill was appointed station agent and has held this position since that time. Mr. Hill has made a success of every line of work in which he is engaged, and has many friends throughout the township. He carries a general line of merchandise in his store, and also buys and sells country produce.

December 20, 1883, Mr. Hill was married to Sarah E. Ecton, who died July 4, 1888. He married his present wife, Mary F. Kinkaid of Ackerland, a daughter of Benjamin D. and Elizabeth Kinkaid, November 15, 1889. Benjamin Kinkaid is deceased and buried at Eagle Cemetery and his wife lives in Tonganoxie Township.

Louis Brune, a well known farmer, a member of one of the leading families of Alexandria Township, was born in Indiana February 15, 1878, the son of Frederick and Catherine (Meinken) Brune. His father is dead and his mother lives on the home place in Alexandria Township.

Louis Brune received his education in the district schools of Alexandria Township, and stayed on the home place until twenty-one years of age, as did his brothers, who are: William, now living on the home

place; John of High Prairie Township; Henry of Alexandria Township; Fred and Harry of High Prairie Township. He has two sisters: Mrs. Anna Hildebrandt of San Antonio, Texas, and Mary Benne of High Prairie Township.

Louis Brune bought his present home of sixty-four acres in 1911 from his brother, Fred Brune. He is now farming 157 acres and does general farming and stock raising. Mr. Brune has placed many permanent improvements on his farm. Among them are a two-story residence, a large barn, and other buildings for farm use. Mr. Brune is a practical farmer, and has good ideas based upon his experience.

In February, 1903, Mr. Brune was married to Edith Sample, a daughter of Robert and Julia Sample, both now deceased. Mrs. Brune was born in Tonganoxie Township and educated at Jarbalo, Kansas. Her father died when she was quite young.

Mr. and Mrs. Brune have six children: Julia, who attends Jarbalo High School; Myrtle, also a student in high school; Thelma, Rowena, Floyd and Carl.

Mr. Brune is a member of the Yeoman Lodge. He receives his mail on Route One, out of Jarbalo.

Thomas Wosser, a highly respected farmer of Kickapoo Township, is a member of a pioneer family of this county, and was born in this township January 7, 1860. He is the son of Richard and Ann (Donnelly) Wosser, who were the parents of ten children, as follows: Mary, the wife of Joseph Hentzelman, of Mt. Olivet, Kansas; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Johanna Cahill, of Mt. Olivet, Kansas; Victoria, who lives at home with her brother, John; Catherine, married Victor Heintzelman, of Mt. Olivet, Kansas; John, on the old home place in Kickapoo Township; James and Edward, both of whom are deceased; Anna, a Sister of Charity at St. John's Hospital in Leavenworth, Kansas, and who has been in this hospital for twenty-five years and is known as Sister Frances Marie; and Nellie, at home. Anna and Edward are twins.

Richard Wosser was born in County Meath, Ireland about 1809 and died in 1884. He came to Leavenworth, Kansas in 1854 and engaged in carpenter work, and conducted the first carpenter shop in that city. In 1858 he began farming, but was called out in the militia during Price's Raid in the Civil War. He returned to farming and engaged in this occu-



THOMAS WOSSER AND GRANDSONS, OWEN AND FRANCIS BUCHANAN

pation until his death. His wife was born in County Kerry, Ireland, March 17, 1827 and died in 1919. She came to the United States in 1854 and worked for Col. Bill Cody's uncle at Weston, Missouri. She was well acquainted with the late Col. William Cody. She was a hard working and industrious woman.

Thomas Wosser was reared on the farm and only received three months' schooling out of the year. He worked for a while as a farm hand, then rented land for twelve years, and, in 1899, bought his present farm of eighty acres, on which he has made some improvements. When he was twenty-one years old, he served three terms as township clerk and four terms as township trustee of Kickapoo Township.

February 18, 1885, he married Mary Kennedy, who was born in this township in 1859, the daughter of Lawrence and Eliza A. (Dunn) Kennedy. She died March 6, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Wosser had eight children, as follows: Frances, the wife of Frank P. Goddard, of Kickapoo Township; Anna, the wife of Owen Buchanan, of Twin Falls, Idaho; Catherine and James, deceased; Sarah, of Leavenworth, Kansas; the last two named being twins; Margaret, of Leavenworth; Edward, at home; and a child who died in infancy.

Mr. Wosser is a Democrat, a member of the Catholic Church and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America Lodge.

Mr. Wosser has served four terms as township trustee and three terms as township clerk. He was elected five terms without opposition.

Henry J. Brune, a well informed and prosperous farmer of Alexandria Township, living one and one-half miles northwest of Jarbalo, Kansas, was born in Tonganoxie Township January 26, 1880, the son of Frederick and Catherine (Meinken) Brune; the latter now living on the home place in Alexandria Township.

Henry Brune attended the public schools of his district, and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years of age. In 1910, he bought his present home place of one hundred acres from Fred and Nancy Mason. He has a good residence and a barn, which is thirty-two by thirty-six feet; also other buildings including a tool shed, corn crib, granary, etc. He has an excellent well, and Big Stranger Creek runs through his farm. Fifty acres of his farm is bottom land, and on seven acres, Mr.

Burne raises alfalfa. He raises pure blood Duroc Jersey hogs, as well as other stock.

In 1902, Mr. Brune was married to Nettie Buchheister of Tonganoxie, Kansas, a daughter of Albert and Amanda Buchheister, both deceased. They were natives of Iowa, first locating in western Kansas, then later moving to Tonganoxie, where they both died. Mr. and Mrs. Brune have four children; Edythe, Albert, Erma and Glenn.

Mr. Brune is a member of the Yeoman Lodge, the Modern Woodmen of America Lodge, and of the Farmer's Grange. He receives his mail at Jarbalo, Kansas, Route Number One.

John Schmidt, well known and popular Buick taxi service man, was born in Germany November 25, 1870, the son of Charles and Mary Schmidt, both now deceased.

John Schmidt came to America when a boy, in 1884, and joined the United States Army in New York City. During the year 1890 and 1891 he was in the Sioux campaign in Montana. In 1894 he came to Fort Leavenworth with the Twentieth United States Infantry, and was discharged from the army in 1896. During the Cuban war, in 1898, he reenlisted with Company H, Twentieth Infantry, and was in service in Cuba. He participated in the battles of El Caney and San Juan Hill. He returned to Fort Leavenworth the second time and was discharged, but joined the Sixth United States Cavalry and went to the Philippine Islands, and was in the campaign there with Generals Funston, Bell, Weedon and Otis. Mr. Schmidt served eleven years in the United States Army in all, and made an excellent record. His discharges show the clean, efficient work he did in all the different places where he served.

In 1906 Mr. Schmidt came to Leavenworth and settled on a farm in Kickapoo Township which he had purchased in 1898. He still owns this place of ten acres and makes it his home. In 1916 Mr. Schmidt opened the Buick taxi service and operates four cars. He has made a success of this business. Mr. Schmidt also takes an interest in the affairs of his township and has served on the school board in his district for three years.

In 1893 Mr. Schmidt was married to Mary Boedettes of Leavenworth, Kansas. They have one son, Harry, born May 11, 1897, who assists his father in the taxi business.

Robert B. and Walter C. Yoakum, leading contractors of Leavenworth, came from a pioneer family. They are grandsons of Washington C. Yoakum, who was born in Tazewell, Tennessee, near Cumberland Gap, and was reared in eastern Tennessee. When a young man he went to Alabama and learned the contracting business. He was married in Alabama to Elizabeth (Tunstall). From that state he went to Atlanta, Georgia, where he spent several years. In 1857 he located in Leavenworth, Kansas, at Broadway and Ottawa streets. He died in this county about 1870 and is buried near Fairmont, Kansas, of this county.

William T. Yoakum, a son of Washington Yoakum and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Huntsville, Alabama, in 1840 and came with his father to Leavenworth in 1857. He followed contracting and building until his death in November, 1918. He was a member of the Kansas State Militia.

Robert B. Yoakum was born in Leavenworth June 19, 1869 and Walter C. Yoakum was born October 10, 1875. Both were educated at Leavenworth, and Robert Yoakum was graduated from the Michigan Military Academy, near Detroit. The two comprise the firm known as "R. B. Yoakum, Contractor." This firm has been under this name since 1894. They are experts in their line of work and do a large business in the city, but the majority of their work is confined to Fort Leavenworth. They own their building at 515 Delaware street. Among the buildings they have erected are: New Leavenworth High School building; Presbyterian Church adjoining the high school; St. John's Hospital, Lutheran Church; the main building of the Great Western Stove Company, also their building at Oklahoma City; the library building at Fort Leavenworth, and many of the fine residences of the city, including those of E. D. Lyle, Hiram R. Wilson and Samuel Wilson. The Yoakum Brothers are live business men and have an extensive acquaintance throughout the county.

R. B. Yoakum was married October 28, 1909 to Alice M. Forrester of Leavenworth, a daughter of P. E. and Mary Forrester, both deceased. They had a daughter Florence, who died at the age of six years. They reside at 220 Second avenue.

Walter C. Yoakum was married June 26, 1911, to Wilma P. McCreary of Leavenworth, a daughter of M. B. and Clara McCreary. They have three children: Ruth Vickery, Wilma Caroline and Clara Elizabeth. The

family reside at 932 South Broadway. Mr. Yoakum is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

The Yoakum family have been identified with the Presbyterian Church for a number of years, Washington C. Yoakum building the first Presbyterian Church here in 1858, which was a frame building on Seneca street. William Yoakum built the second church in 1870 on Delaware street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and the two sons now in business built the third Presbyterian Church on Fourth and Walnut streets in 1907.

Miller B. McCreary, who for more than thirty-five years has been a leading business man of Leavenworth, was born in Wabash County, Indiana November 20, 1850, the son of Rev. Lewis and Martha Ann (Shackelford) McCreary. His father was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1829, and was a pioneer Baptist minister for more than fifty years in Indiana, Illinois and Kansas. He came to Leavenworth in 1886 and died in 1893 and is buried at Mt. Muncie Cemetery. His wife died in 1865 and is buried in Rensselaer, Indiana.

Rev. and Mrs. McCreary had the following children: Miller B., of this sketch; Rev. Davis L., a Methodist minister at Kansas City, Missouri; William L., agent for Monon railroad at Rossville, Indiana, and Mrs. Gussie McCreary of Vancouver, Washington.

Miller B. McCreary was educated in the public schools of Indiana and came to Kansas in 1872, where he engaged in farming for a few years. He then learned the bridge building trade and was in Utah during the summers of 1874 and 1875. He came to Leavenworth in May, 1883 and in 1885 became an ice dealer, and for fourteen years secured natural ice from the Missouri River and surrounding lakes or ponds in this vicinity. When ice manufacturing machines came into use, he sold their products exclusively. When he first began business he had an office on the site of the Axa building. His plant is now located at Fifth and Oak streets. Twenty-two years ago Mr. McCreary began handling coal, and he now is a dealer for both ice and coal, and is considered a reliable and dependable business man.

In May, 1883, Mr. McCreary was married to Clarissa H. Mann, a daughter of Aaron and Mary E. Mann, the latter now eighty-seven years of age, and who resides with her daughter, Mrs. McCreary. Aaron Mann

was formerly a shoe merchant of Kansas City, Missouri. He is now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. McCreary have two children living: Miller A., an estimating engineer for the Hadley Refining Company of Danville, Illinois, and Wilma Pearl, the wife of Walter Yoakum of Leavenworth, Kansas, the latter being a contractor of the firm of Yoakum Brothers of this city. One daughter Ruth, deceased, was the wife of Lieut. Glenn E. Wood of Kansas City, Missouri. She died June 30, 1918 and is buried in Leavenworth. Her husband, Glenn E. Wood, was in the aviation service of the United States during the war and stationed in Michigan. He was one of the 1,500 volunteers to answer to Pershing's call for volunteers, and was commissioned to go overseas two days before the armistice was signed. He was mustered out in December, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. McCreary have five grandchildren: Ruth V. Yoakum, Wilma Caroline, Clarissa Elizabeth, Mary E. McCreary and Robert McCreary.

The McCreary family is recognized as one of the substantial ones of the city, well liked and highly respected.

William Henderson, deceased, was a well known pioneer of Alexandria Township, and a native of Virginia, born in 1834. His parents first settled in Missouri, but came to Leavenworth County before the Civil War and homesteaded land in Alexandria Township, two miles northwest of Jarbalo. The Henderson farm was one of the first settled in Alexandria Township, and a cabin is still standing that was used for a tenant house. The cabin, which was built by John Henderson, the father of William Henderson, is forty-eight by thirty-two feet, and was the best house in this vicinity at the time it was built. Hewed walnut logs forty-eight feet long were used in the construction. A hand made loom used by Mrs. John Henderson is in the old building. John Henderson was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He died at the age of seventy-five years and is buried at Fall Creek Cemetery.

William Henderson was married in Platte County, Missouri, in 1864 to Sarah Lutes, a native of Georgia, and the same year they moved to Kansas and located on the farm where Mrs. Henderson now lives. William Henderson owned 204 acres at the time of his death, and did general farming and stock raising and was very successful. He was a member of the school board of this district, his father having helped organize

the district. William Henderson was one of the fifty-four men who enlisted in the State Militia from Alexandria Township during the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henderson were the parents of three children: William, who lives on the home place; Sarah, the wife of Ralph Hutchinson of Boling, Kansas; and May, at home. The parents of Mrs. Henderson, Joseph and Sarah (Steele) Lutes, were of English descent. The Henderson children were all educated at Star school house in District No. 62.

William Henderson, Jr., together with his mother and sister, lives on the home place. He left home when thirty years of age and was a carpenter for fifteen years, returning home in 1919. He is now in charge of the farm. For the past three years he has made a specialty of raising pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs, and has about fifty head on hands. His sister is interested in Buff Orpington poultry and has a nice flock.

William M. Brune is the energetic proprietor of a large stock and grain farm near Jarbalo, Kansas, in Alexandria Township, and was born December 25, 1872 in Indiana, the son of Fred and Catherine (Meinken) Brune, the former deceased and the latter living on the home farm. Fred Brune was a stockman and farmed and owned 410 acres of land, formerly owned by C. P. Dewey of Chicago. Mrs. Brune was born in Germany November 21, 1843, and still leads an active life. She does the house work and last year made more than 1,000 pounds of butter, using the old fashioned dash churn.

William Brune attended the Star school in District No. 62 and has lived in Alexandria Township all of his life. He has many friends here. He farms the home place of 480 acres, besides farming 270 acres elsewhere. He has 100 acres in meadow, twenty acres in alfalfa, having four cuttings last year, and 280 acres in wheat. He has forty Shorthorn cattle on the place and seventy head of Poland-China hogs. The farm is mostly second bottom land and the remainder is upland. Mr. Brune has two tenant houses on the place and usually has three farm hands employed. The farm is situated one mile north and one and one-half miles west of Jarbalo, Kansas, and is one of the most excellent stock and grain farms in the township.

Mr. Brune is one of the substantial and progressive citizens of the county who has done his part in stock and grain production of this section.

John S. Campbell, deceased, was an enterprising and progressive farmer of Alexandria Township for many years. He was born in Warren County, Missouri, in 1833 and reared there, coming to Kansas in 1859 and settling in Leavenworth County, Alexandria Township. In 1860 he was married to Sarah F. Henderson, a native of Virginia, who was born October 16, 1843, and who now lives on the home farm two and one-half miles northwest of Jarbalo. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell moved to this farm in 1862. Mr. Campbell owned 278 acres at the time of his death, November 15, 1893, which had heavy timber on most of it at the time he purchased the place. He improved the land and did general farming. He was a very progressive citizen, and was a charter member of the first grange organized in this township. He also served on the school board a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Campbell enjoyed the pioneer home life, the wide prairies and the winding Indian trails. The Indian reservation was one and one-half miles from their home, and the Delaware Indian women came to their home peddling baskets, shells and bead ornaments, carrying their papooses on their backs. Mrs. Campbell relates many interesting experiences of those days. She is still active, has good eyesight and does her own house work.

The Fall Creek Cemetery adjoins the Campbell farm. Jesse Henderson, a brother of Mrs. Campbell, was buried there in 1856, the first burial in this cemetery. It was first used as a private cemetery, but in 1885 was made a public burying ground.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Campbell had the following children: Anna, the wife of William O. Bell, of Alexandria Township; Addie, who lives at home and was formerly a teacher of the county; Eugene, of Kansas City, Missouri, who married Viola Banner; James H., who lives at home and manages the home place, a carpenter by trade; and John T. Campbell, who for nine years has been in government service at Yellowstone Park and at present is a guide at Geyser Basin. John T. went to Dakota in 1912, and from there to Montana and the same year to Yellowstone Park with A. W. Miles, a nephew of General Miles. He worked as barnkeeper for five years, and, when automobiles took the place of horses, Mr. Campbell was made night watchman to look after the tourists, locating and registering them and overseeing the park in general. The trip through the park from north or west entrance takes four days, and from east entrance takes five days. There are about 400 buffalo in the tame herd.

Twenty-five of these are kept in the pasture or corral. Other animals in the park are elk, deer, antelope, bear, moose, mountain sheep, mountain lions, coyotes, and many fur bearing animals such as beaver, mink, fox and martin. Mr. Campbell spends from two to three months each winter season at his home in Alexandria Township, but he is very fond of the West and one of his favorite poems is, "Out Where the West Begins."

John N. Bollin, deceased, was a well-to-do and prominent farmer and stockman of Leavenworth County, Kansas, and a descendant from a well known pioneer family, was born in Kickapoo Township, December 29, 1862. He was a son of Jerome and Jacobine (Schulthies) Bollin, both natives of Germany, but who settled in Leavenworth County, Kansas in pioneer days. They reared one son and three daughters, two daughters now living: Mrs. Michael Malloy and Mrs. Joe Klasinski, of Leavenworth County.

John N. Bollin was a farmer all of his life. He owned 660 acres of land, 360 acres in Kickapoo Township. He specialized in the breeding of Poland-China hogs and was a successful exhibitor at county fairs. He was a very enterprising farmer, and made quite a success in his field of work. In politics, Mr. Bollin was a Democrat, and for four years was county commissioner, and he also served as township trustee of Kickapoo Township. He was a member of the Catholic Church, the Modern Woodmen of America, Knights and Ladies of Security, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Bollin was twice married, his first wife being Clara Arron, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of John and Mary Arron. Mrs. Clara Bollin died in 1903. To that union, ten children were born, seven now living, as follows: John J., of Kickapoo Township; Aloysius R., Frank J., Clara H., George A., Florence M., Walter J., all of Kickapoo Township.

In 1905, Mr. Bollin was married to Elizabeth Hoberg, a native of Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Litch) Hoberg, natives of Germany and Indiana, respectively. They came to Leavenworth County in the fifties, where Mr. Hoberg engaged in farming. Mrs. Elizabeth Bollin was educated in the district schools, and, in 1894, entered the Cushing Hospital at Leavenworth, Kansas, and became a nurse, which occupation she followed until her marriage in 1905. To Mr. Bollin's second wife was born one child, Mary J., who now lives at home. Mr. Bollin died February 10, 1918.



J. N. BOLLIN

Mrs. Bollin owns 200 acres, which she rents. In 1920, she erected a thoroughly modern, two story residence, with hot and cold water, and with Delco lighting system. She also built a barn and other necessary improvements. Mrs. Bollin is a member of the Eastern Star, her father having been a Mason. He was a prominent man in Kickapoo Township. Mrs. Bollin is a capable woman, and is well known throughout the county, where she has many friends. She is a member of the Baptist Church.

Martin L. Stigleman, a respected citizen of Alexandria Township for many years, is now proprietor of Variety Grove Farm, near McLouth, Kansas. He was born June 30, 1840, six miles northwest of Richmond, Indiana. He served in the Civil War, enlisting in Company K, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served in the war for two years, and on September 24, 1868, he and his wife started with a team of two year old mules hitched to a spring wagon for Kansas, reaching Springdale November 3, 1868, where they stopped.

Mr. Stigleman rented land here for a few years, and bought his first eighty acres about the year 1870 from the railroad company, paying \$4.00 per acre. He then bought forty acres where his residence stands, and later purchased another forty forty acres and an additional eighty acres, making a total of 240 acres in section 2, township 10, range 20. All of the improvements were put on the place by Mr. Stigleman. He has a good residence, barn, seventy by forty-two feet; tool shed, thirty-six by forty feet for his farm implements; cribs and granaries. Mr. Stigleman has been an extensive stock raiser and feeder. He has handled the O. I. C. hogs for several years, and raised the Shire horses and Shorthorn cattle. The place is well watered, there being a fine well at the house and stock water in all the fields. The farm name is derived from a grove of trees on the farm of many varieties, which are not native here, one especially unusual tree that Mr. Stigleman has set out being the Balming Gilead.

Mr. Stigleman served as clerk of the school board for twenty years in his district. Jesse Hall, one of the editors of this volume, got his first and second schools when Mr. Stigleman was on the board.

Mr. Stigleman has made a success in life by hard work. He learned to write on a slab in a log school house in Indiana. He now writes a plain, legible hand, far better than the average person, though he is

eighty-one years old. He remembers many interesting events of early days, and recalls the struggles he had to undergo. He lived here when he had to drive to Leavenworth, a distance of eighteen miles, for provisions, and when he hauled hay to Leavenworth for \$2.00 per ton. Galvanized barb wire sold for fourteen cents per pound and corn for fourteen cents per bushel, and he had to pay twenty-five cents for weighing on the city scales. One hundred bushels of corn, after weighing four loads, as twenty-five bushels was a load at that time, netted only \$13.00, not sufficient money to pay for a spool of barb wire. It was slow progress in those days with interest at twelve per cent, but Mr. Stigleman by his thrift and industry was able to overcome all obstacles.

June 8, 1868, Mr. Stigleman was married to Catherine Byers, who died July 19, 1869. He was married the second time January 25, 1875 to Mary Robinson, a native of Canada, and daughter of Mrs. Lizzie Robinson, a widow who lived at Hoge Station. Mr. and Mrs. Stigleman have had six children: Elizabeth, Viola and Mabel, all deceased; Bertie, the wife of Daniel Jeffries of Tonganoxie Township, has five children, as follows: Ray, Lottie, Homer, Elsie and Lucille; and John, who farms the home place, and is a progressive stockman and farmer, also clerk of the school board of his district. He raises hogs, cattle, horses and mules. He is a member of the Farmers' Union at Brown school house. Mr. and Mrs. Stigleman's daughter Mabel, who is deceased, married Henry Murr. They had two children: William and Ida.

Frank Uhlrich, a progressive and enterprising farmer of Alexandria Township, proprietor of Summit Home Farm, was born in Stranger Township October 21, 1876, the son of Theobald and Mary Magdalene (Roth) Uhlrich. Mr. and Mrs. Theobald Uhlrich were married in Germany and came to America, first settling in Missouri and later moving to Pottawatomie County, Kansas, where they lived a few years, and finally locating in Leavenworth County on the farm now owned by Frank Uhlrich, formerly known as the McCoy farm, and which contained 160 acres. Theobald Uhlrich later added sixty acres. He was a prosperous farmer and stockman and died in April, 1899 at the age of sixty-five years. His wife died June 16, 1920 at the age of seventy-nine years. Both are buried at St. Thomas Church in Springdale, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Theobald Uhlrich were the parents of the following children: Anthony and John, of Alexandria Township; Frank, of this sketch; and Leo, of Washington County, Kansas.

Frank Uhlrich attended the school of District No. 76 and helped his father on the farm until the latter's death, when he took charge of the place and continues farming and stock raising. The farm is well improved and has a splendid spring. A creek also runs through the farm.

Mr. Uhlrich was married August 6, 1907 to Lena Boillat of Alexandria Township, a daughter of August and Mary (Meyer) Boillet. The former died in 1906 and is buried at Friends Church Cemetery and the latter lives with her children.

Mr. and Mrs. Uhlrich have five children: Joseph John, Nellie Mary, Rose Loretta, Bernard Francis and Lawrence Leo. The Uhlrich family are well known in the township and are highly regarded among their many friends and acquaintances.

Fred Burre is a leading and scientific horticulturist of High Prairie Township, and proprietor of Burre Fruit Farm of sixty-nine acres. He is a native of this township, born January 12, 1875, the son of John and Kate Burre, who were both natives of Switzerland. John Burre came to America in 1870 and settled in Ohio, where he lived for one year, when he came to Leavenworth County. His wife came here in 1872. She died in 1912 and he died in 1917. Both are buried in Mt. Muncie Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burre had three children: Fred, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. G. Rozendal, the proprietor of the green house on Washington and Ohio avenue; Mrs. J. H. Mayer, who runs a small fruit farm and garden on the home place west of Leavenworth.

Fred Burre received his education in the public schools of Leavenworth, and also attended the commercial school there. He was formerly in the truck business, but since 1916 has specialized in the growing of apples, but also raises other fruits and berries. Mr. Burre is ably assisted in operating the farm by his two sons, John and Fred, Jr. They have twenty-four acres of bearing age apple trees, thirty-three acres of one, two and three year old trees; four acres of strawberries among the young trees. Mr. Burre has sprayed his trees for the past eight years, and follows the plan outlined by the State Agricultural College, which school John Burre attended, taking special training in this line of work.

Mr. Burre had the largest crop of apples he ever raised last year, his principal fruits being Jonathan, Winesaps, Black Twigs, Delicious and Grimes Golden. He packs his fruit scientifically, and gets the highest price on the market. The home people patronize his orchard when ordering first class fruit. The crop of 1920 amounted to more than \$6,000.00, which shows the success Mr. Burre has made of his business.

Mr. Burre has a high pressure sprayer which he uses. He buys his berry boxes, with other growers, in car lots. His apples are sold under the name of "Sunflower Brand." Mr. Burre has a storehouse of concrete, which holds about one and one-half car loads.

Mr. Burre has been treasurer of the Leavenworth Fruit and Truck Growers' Association since its organization in 1914; has been a member of the Farm Bureau since its organization in 1901 and is also a member of the Lutheran Church at Leavenworth.

March 7, 1901, Mr. Burre was married to Ida Maase of High Prairie Township. She is a native of Germany, but came to America with her parents when she was one year of age. Her father and mother, Anton and Bertha Maase, are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Burre have seven children, all at home: John and Fred, Jr., who assist their father; Helen, Anton, Louis, Edward and Arthur. Mr. Burre has recently erected a colonial style, modern, \$10,000 home.

The family are splendid citizens of the township, and have many friends.

Dennis A. Hassett, a well known farmer, is a native of Alexandria Township, and a descendant of an early settler here. He was born September 1, 1860, the son of David and Margaret (Dwyer) Hassett. His father was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and his mother came from County Kerry, Ireland. They were married in New York about the year 1855, and came to Galena, Illinois, in 1856, and in 1859 they came to Leavenworth, Kansas. David Hassett worked in Leavenworth for a while and then bought eighty acres of land, now part of the home place of Dennis A. Hassett, and lived there until his death, March 25, 1884, and his wife died in April, 1904. Both are buried at St. Thomas Cemetery in Springdale, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hassett were the parents of the following children: David, of Oak Mills, Missouri; Mollie, who died at the age of eight

years; Dennis, the subject of this sketch; Frank, who died in January, 1918, at the age of fifty-three years, and who left a widow, Mary J. (Moses) Hassett, who lives in Alexandria Township; James, who is a farmer near Springdale; Nellie, the wife of John Milet, who is a railroad man in St. Joseph, Missouri; and Eliza, who died in infancy.

Dennis A. Hassett was educated in the Kerr school district, and has been engaged in farming since early manhood, and has lived on his present farm all of his life. He bought the home place of eighty acres in 1905 and has since bought an additional eighty acres. All of the improvements were put on the farm by him and his father. He has a wind mill that pumps water one-fourth of a mile to tanks in his feed lot and his barn. This wind mill has been in service for twenty-two years. Mr. Hassett does general farming, and stock raising and is meeting with success. The residence is seven and one-half miles from McLouth and one and three-fourths miles from Springdale, and he receives his mail on Route Three out of McLouth. Mr. Hassett is a member of the St. Thomas Catholic Church and belongs to the Holy Name Society at Springdale, where Father Healy conducts services.

Dennis A. Hassett was married in 1901 to Alice Milet, a daughter of James and Johanna (Orchard) Milet, both of whom are deceased. James Milet and his wife came to Kansas from Ireland, he being a native of Kilkenny and she of County Wexford. They were married in Ireland in 1863 and then came to Kansas and purchased a five acre tract of land at Fairmont, and, while there, Mr. Milet engaged in railroad work. He was a member of the State Militia. He died in October, 1913, and his wife died in February, 1904. They are both buried at Hoge Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Milet were the parents of the following children: Julia, deceased, the wife of Samuel Perry, also deceased; James and John, who are deceased; John, II, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Edward, of Denver Colorado; Mollie, the wife of Jacob Aikright; Mrs. Kate Connors, of Rawlins, Wyoming; Alice Hassett; William, deceased; Anna, the wife of John Hall; Frank, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Charles of Tonganoxie, and who is principal of the Tonganoxie schools and who married Ollie McPherson, of this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Hassett have four children: Mary, Walter, John and Margaret. The family are well respected citizens and stand high in the community.

John W. Wright, a native of Roanoke County, Virginia, was born July 6, 1858, the son of E. A. Wright, who was accidentally killed in Virginia in 1876 by a run-away horse. He was a Union soldier during the Civil War, enlisting from Virginia. He was a miller by trade and was furloughed home to work for the government and, while there, was captured by the Confederates, but escaped shortly after and joined the Melton's Reserves just prior to the close of the war. Mr. Wright came to Kansas in 1886 and died here about November, 1900 and is buried at White Church in High Prairie Township.

John W. Wright came to Leavenworth June 18, 1883 from Virginia and for a number of years worked by the day. About thirty years ago, he began contracting and building, doing work mostly for the government, in which work he is still actively engaged. He built the last one-half of the Fort Logan H. Roots Post in Arkansas in 1906 and has done a large amount of work at Fort Leavenworth. He has also built a number of buildings in this city, including the Elks Building, the Crancer hardware buildings, the Hesse sales room building and many others. Among the buildings he constructed at Fort Leavenworth are the artillery stables, quartermaster stables, employes quarters, engineers' storage shed, and the General Funston residence.

Mr. Wright was elected commissioner of streets and public improvements at the April election 1919 and made an excellent official. Substantial improvements have been made under his direction, and a good bridge of concrete and stone at Twentieth and Dakota streets is now under construction. Mr. Wright is not in favor of wasting money on temporary repairs, but believes that public improvements should always be permanently built. Mr. Wright has just overseen the paving of Delaware, Fourth avenue and North Esplanade with asphalt concrete, and these streets are now evidences of the kind of work in which he believes. He has just completed the remodeling of the offices in the city hall with no cost to the city except the actual labor and material. Mr. Wright superintended this job without charge, and these offices are now in fine shape and excellent condition. He has done his utmost in every way to get full value for all public money spent.

In 1878, Mr. Wright was married to Alice M. Hall, a native of Roanoke County, a daughter of William and Eliza Hall. Mr. and Mrs Wright have three sons: Frank W., who married Clara Powell of Leavenworth; Luther M., who married Minnie Weavis of Tennessee, and Charles R., who married

Pearl Roberson of Leavenworth. All of the sons are with their father in the contracting business.

A. A. Unmessig, a substantial farmer and stock man of High Prairie Township, and proprietor of Clover Ridge Stock Farm, was born in Platte County, Missouri, in 1878, the son of R. A. and Rosalie (Myers) Unmessig; the former died in Platte County in October, 1917, at the age of seventy-two years. For eight years R. A. Unmessig lived in High Prairie Township. His wife now lives at Weston, Missouri and is sixty-eight years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Unmessig had the following children: Mrs. Anna L. Woods of near Weston, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Fulk of Beverly, Missouri; Mrs. Dollie Spinner of Weston, Missouri; W. H., of High Prairie Township; Mary Unmessig of Weston, Missouri; Minnie Unmessig of Weston, Missouri; Mrs. Dora Brill of Weston, Missouri, and A. A., of this sketch.

A. A. Unmessig spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Platte County, Missouri, and was educated in this county, first coming to Leavenworth County, Kansas in 1901 with his father. In 1909 he went to Texas and engaged in raising potatoes at Simonton. He and his brother W. H. Unmessig bought land at this place, which they sold when they returned to Leavenworth in 1918, and he bought his present farm of O. G. Ballard. This farm is four and one-half miles southwest of Leavenworth and consists of 195 acres. The farm has good improvements. The barn is ninety-eight by forty-two by twenty-four feet to the eaves and was used by Mr. Ballard for a tobacco barn, for which purpose it was built. The residence is a good two-story building, and the other improvements consist of different buildings necessary for farm use. The land is well watered. Mr. Unmessig farms the entire place, using a tractor, with which he does most of his plowing. He has fifty-five acres of wheat, forty acres in corn, twenty-five acres in oats, six acres of alfalfa and sixteen acres of clover. Mr. Unmessig raises Poland-China hogs, which are eligible for registry.

Mr. Unmessig was married in 1909 to Harriet Rhodes of Leavenworth County, a daughter of J. A. and Amanda Rhodes; the former is deceased and the latter lives in High Prairie Township. Mr. and Mrs. Unmessig have one son, Purcel.

Mr. Unmessig is a charter member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Boling, Kansas, and was formerly a member of this lodge at Weston, Missouri.

Mr. Unmessig is a progressive farmer and his farm is one of the most productive and well kept farms of the township. The farm is fenced into lots for pasture for the stock and a never failing spring furnishes water the entire year.

William Adams, a prominent farmer of Kickapoo Township, was born in Atchison County, Kansas in Walnut Township, February 16, 1880, the son of Joseph C. and Emma (Oliphant) Adams, natives of Virginia and Atchison County, respectively. William Adams was the second of five children.

Joseph Adams came to Kansas City, Missouri in 1848, and was a freighter in early days from Fort Leavenworth to points west, and during the Civil War, he was on the plains. About 1868 or 1870, Mr. Adams settled on a farm in Atchison County, living there until he retired and moved to Leavenworth, where he died March, 1918, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a large land owner, owning land in Atchison and Leavenworth counties. His parents, William Adams and wife, came to Kansas City, Missouri in 1848, and bought 200 acres of land, where Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first streets are now located.

Emma Adams, the mother of William Adams, was born about 1855 in Atchison County, Kansas, and died January 7, 1918.

William Adams was educated in the district schools, and in 1897, was graduated from the Atchison County High School at Effingham, Kansas. He then took a business course at the business college of Atchison, Kansas, and was graduated from that college in 1899. After his education, he returned to the farm, and, in 1901 moved to his present place, which he bought in 1912 from his father. This place is well improved with neat and well kept buildings. The residence is modern and consists of two stories, and the land is very valuable. Mr. Adams is a very successful farmer, and specializes in raising pure bred hogs. In politics, he is a Democrat, and is the committeeman for Kickapoo Precinct District. Mr. Adams is a member of the Methodist Church, and of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a Shriner.



WILLIAM ADAMS

In April, 1905, Mr. Adams was married to Milliam Dougan, who was born in Atchison County, Kansas, the daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth (Logan) Dougan, natives of Leavenworth County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have two children, who live at home with their parents: Alice V. and Lillian Emma.

E. Rice Phelps, the enterprising and progressive cashier and vice-president of the Wulfekuhler State Bank of Leavenworth, is a native of this city, and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Leavenworth County. He was born March 26, 1891, the son of A. F. and Helen (Rice) Phelps, both deceased.

A. F. Phelps was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, and came with his parents, B. F. and Eliza J. Phelps, to Kansas in 1873. B. F. Phelps was born in 1831 and died here in 1891. B. F. Phelps was at first in the brokerage business and later was with the C. R. I. & P. Railway Company. He was a charter member of the first Masonic body in the state of Kansas, and one of the first potentates of Abdallah Temple, and Commander for several terms of Knight Templars. His wife is now living in Leavenworth and, although eighty-eight years of age, is still active.

A. F. Phelps worked for the Clark Queensware Company a short time, and was then with the Leavenworth National Bank, as its first teller. He later entered the wholesale commission business, and was succeeded by Phelps Bros., which is now conducted by Harry M. Phelps. A. F. Phelps died in 1911, and his wife, who was born in 1863, died in 1921. Both are buried at Mt. Muncie Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Phelps were the parents of two children: Mrs. E. J. Creighton of Leavenworth, and E. Rice Phelps, the subject of this sketch.

E. Rice Phelps was educated in the grade and high schools of this city, and, after completing his education, entered the wholesale commission business in Texas, remaining there for six years, when he returned to Leavenworth and accepted employment as clerk in the Wulfekuhler State Bank, August, 1912. On December 2, 1914, he was elected assistant cashier, and June 1, 1915 was made cashier and was elected vice-president in July, 1918, holding both positions.

Mr. Phelps is an energetic young man of unusual attainments, and, in addition to his many duties at the bank, takes an active interest in

civic affairs, always alert and boosting every move made for the benefit of the city and county. He is a member of the Rotary Club, and is the president for 1920 and 1921. He is a Knights Templar and Shriner.

February 4, 1913, Mr. Phelps was married to Thekla Wulfekuhler, a daughter of Otto H. and Marie T. Wulfekuhler. She is a native of Leavenworth, and a graduate of the Leavenworth High School and the University of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have two children: Edwin Rice, Jr., and Donald Otto.

Jasper S. Rice, a pioneer of this city, was grandfather of E. Rice Phelps. He came to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in 1853 from Vermont. Ethan Allen, the famous Revolutionary soldier was a great uncle of Mr. Phelps. Jasper Rice came to Fort Leavenworth in government service and was in charge of the Pony Express from Omaha to Salt Lake City. He and Colonel William F. Cody operated this line until the Union Pacific Railroad was built, and then Mr. Rice and Fred Harvey started the Harvey eating houses, now famous all over the United States. The first one was started at Wallace, Kansas on the Union Pacific road, and the firm dissolved, Harvey going with the Santa Fe, and Rice, in 1862 began operating the Planters Hotel, and had the honor of having at one time, Abraham Lincoln as a guest in the hotel.

The Wulfekuhler State Bank was organized in 1901 with the following officers: H. W. Wulfekuhler, president; A. F. Wulfekuhler, vice-president; Otto Wulfekuhler, cashier; and L. H. Wulfekhuler, assistant cashier. The capital stock was \$50,000, and June, 1909, the capital stock was increased to \$150,000. H. W. Wulfekuhler died August 29, 1903, and Otto H. Wulfekuhler was elected president and E. Rice Phelps was elected cashier June 1, 1915. The present officers are: Otto H. Wulfekuhler, president; E. Rice Phelps, vice-president and cashier; L. R. Rutherford, L. A. Miller and Fred A. Walter, assistant cashiers. The present capital stock is \$150,000, surplus funds \$35,000, and deposits \$1,500,000.00. The bank is a conservatively conducted banking institution and the officers and directors are all substantial men, whose integrity and capabilities are well known to the Leavenworth public.

The bank's deposits of \$213,000 six months after its organization to more than \$1,500,000.00 at the present time, show conclusively that the policy of mutual helpfulness which the bank practices has been a paying one.

Morries Toffler, one of Leavenworth's prosperous business men, who established a men's clothing store here in 1885, is a native of Hungary, and, after coming to America, located in New York and remained there five years, then coming to Leavenworth where he opened up a line of men's clothing at the corner of Sixth and Cherokee streets. He was at this location for ten years, moving in 1911 to 512 Cherokee street, his present place of business. Morries Toffler, and his son, Abraham, who is now a partner, carry a complete line of clothing and shoes. The goods are nicely kept, neatly displayed and the customers fairly treated. Mr. Toffler says that his business has improved from the start, each year better than the previous year.

Mr. Toffler was married in 1879 to Mary Friedman of Hungary, a daughter of Marcus and Ruth Friedman. Mr. and Mrs. Toffler have six children: Mrs. Jennie Goldberg of Kansas City, Missouri; Abraham, a partner in the store with his father, and who is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Minnie, who lives at home; Max, who works in his father's store and who is also a member of the Masons and Elks; and Ruth and Dorothy who live at home with their parents.

Mr. Toffler was elected a member of the school board in 1910; re-elected once for two years, and twice for four years, serving in this capacity for a period of ten years. He resigned in December, 1920. Mr. Toffler is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Shriner, Scottish Rites; Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The family reside at 414 Walnut street, and are among the city's most respected citizens.

William H. Unmessig, the progressive and enterprising proprietor of Oak Ridge Farm in High Prairie Township, was born in Platte County, Missouri, October 11, 1879, the son of R. and Rosalie Myers Unmessig; a further sketch of his father and mother appears in connection with A. A. Unmessig of this volume.

Wm. H. Unmessig received his education at Beverly, Missouri, and followed farming in Platte County, Missouri, coming to Leavenworth County, Kansas with his parents in 1901. He went to Texas in 1909, and

with his brother A. A. Unmessig bought a farm of 196 acres and made potato raising a specialty. In 1912 they raised forty-two car loads of the Bliss Triumph variety of potatoes. They sold their farm at Simonton, Texas in 1918 and returned to Leavenworth County.

In May, 1920, Mr. Unmessig bought his present farm of 244 acres, which is located one-half mile west of the city limits of Leavenworth. He purchased this from the DeCoursey heirs. Mr. DeCoursey, the former owner ran a dairy here. The land is on the high ridge west of the city, and this farm, under the care of Mr. Unmessig, will soon be one of the choice farm homes of the township as Mr. Unmessig is making many needed improvements. The farm has an available supply of running water. Mr. Unmessig has a three-acre orchard of peaches, eight-year-old trees of Elberta and Crawford variety, also a few cherry, plum and apple trees. He does general farming and has seventy acres of wheat, eight acres of alfalfa, twenty acres of oats and fifteen acres of corn. The remainder of the land is timber and pasture.

April 29, 1909 Mr. Unmessig was married to Nellie Van Tuyl, who was a teacher in the Leavenworth schools. She is a graduate of the Leavenworth High School and attended Kansas University for one summer. Mrs. Unmessig's parents are C. J. and Lulu (Snyder) Van Tuyl of Preble County, Ohio. They came to Kansas about the year 1886 and settled at Leavenworth. C. J. Van Tuyl lives in Leavenworth at the present. His wife died in 1889 and is buried at Mt. Muncie Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Nellie Unmessig; Blanche, at home; Earl of Los Angeles, California, and Margaret, a teacher in Leavenworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Unmessig have two children: Rhinehart and Thekla.

J. H. Mayer, the well known proprietor of West Spruce Fruit Farm is a native of Kansas, born at Easton, Kansas, July 24, 1884, the son of C. C. and Hattie (Gale) Mayer; C. C. Mayer lives in Leavenworth, and his wife is deceased and is buried at Mt. Olivet Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: J. H. Mayer of this sketch; Carl, a railroad man of Kansas City, Missouri; Clarence of Leavenworth, Kansas. By a second marriage of C. C. Mayer to Mrs. Christena Evans, he has a daughter, Grace, and a stepson, A. E. Evans.

J. H. Mayer was educated at District Number Eleven and Junction

schools, and, after finishing his education, he farmed with his father, and they conducted a nursery for a few years, putting out an orchard of thirty-five acres. J. H. Mayer received in early life a practical knowledge of farming and of the nursery business. C. C. Mayer and his children sold out in Easton, Kansas in 1905, coming to High Prairie Township, where they purchased a 120-acre farm six miles southwest of Leavenworth. J. H. Mayer, in 1912, settled on his present farm of forty acres, which adjoins the city limits of Leavenworth on the west. Mr. Mayer has added many improvements to the place and put out a lot of fruit trees. He has one acre in pears of the Kiefer variety, which have produced as high as a car load a season. He has eight acres in young orchard and will soon have twenty additional acres in orchard, as he continues to put out more each season. He also has seven acres in alfalfa and more than three acres in strawberries, which he intends to increase to more acreage and add raspberries. He also has a nice cherry orchard, of the early **Richmond and Mount Morencia** varieties. West Spruce Fruit Farm was formerly a truck farm, and, owing to its southern slope is protected by the hills and produces the earliest crops of berries of any farm in the vicinity. Mr. Mayer delivers entirely by truck. He employs as high as from thirty to forty pickers during berry season.

Mr. Mayer was married October 8, 1911 to Emma Burre of High Prairie Township, a daughter of John and Catherine Burre. The farm on which Mr. and Mrs. Mayer live was the home of Mrs. Mayer prior to her marriage. She was born on this place and educated at the Lutheran school in Leavenworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayer have three children: Lenora, Helen Marie and Luella. They are residing at home.

Mr. Mayer is a member of the County Farm Bureau and of the Leavenworth Fruit and Truck Growers' Association. Mr. Mayer is thoroughly qualified for the nursery business and has made a success of this line of work. He is well known throughout the township and county.

Walter C. Smith, a well known farmer and stockman of High Prairie Township, is from a pioneer family of Leavenworth, Kansas. He was born in Leavenworth in 1889, the son of Leonard and Millie (Theel) Smith. Leonard Smith came to Leavenworth, Kansas from Sheffield, England, his birthplace, when a young man. He was a stove molder by trade, working for the Great Western Stove Company for twenty-eight years.

His wife was a native of Germany, and came to Leavenworth when a child with her parents, Fred Theel and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Smith were the parents of two children: Harry of Boling, Kansas and Walter C., the subject of this sketch.

Walter Smith received a good education in the ward and high schools of Leavenworth and Leavenworth Business College of this city. After leaving school, he worked for three years for the Fisher Machine Works, and has been engaged in farming for the past thirteen years. He moved to his present farm of 160 acres in January 2, 1909. He rented the place at first and bought eighty acres from his mother, and rents eighty acres of the Wilson place. The farm is well watered and has fair improvements. Mr. Smith has proved to be a successful farmer and stockman. He raises **Duroc Jersey pure bred hogs, grade cattle, Rhode Island Red chickens,** and does general farming.

February 12, 1912, Mr. Smith married Zoe Wilson, a daughter of Thomas K. Wilson, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mrs. Smith was born near Boling, Kansas, and educated at the High Prairie school.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children: Walter and Harold. Mr. Smith is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Leavenworth.

C. V. Campbell, a prominent farmer of High Prairie Township, was born in Anderson County, Kansas December 30, 1867, the son of John B. and Melissa (Smith) Campbell. John Campbell was a native of Scotland, but came to America alone at the early age of fifteen years, and located first in New York at Syracuse, coming to Lawrence, Kansas in 1854, and, in 1856, with others, helped lay the town of Hiatt in Anderson County, Kansas. Garnett, being a rival town, Hiatt became defunct a few years after.

In 1857, Mr. Campbell preempted a claim of 160 acres, five miles from Garnett, where C. V. Campbell, the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. John Campbell took an active part in the early free state fight, and enlisted in the Union Army in the 11th Kansas, when the war broke out and served during the entire war. He also served awhile on the plains in Indian wars. Prior to the Civil War Mr. Campbell lived at Ossawatimie, Kansas and was identified with John Brown in the Free State struggles. Thirteen years before his death, he retired and lived in Garnett. His wife died about the year 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell had the following children: George of Colorado Springs, Colorado; C. V., and, by a later marriage to Ruth Hopkins, four children were born; E. R. of New Mexico; Mrs. Jennie Sweeney of Butte, Montana; Frank, on the home place and W. T. Campbell of Kincaid, Kansas.

C. V. Campbell was educated in the public schools of Anderson County, Kansas and has been engaged in farming and stock raising all of his life. He first owned and improved a farm near his father's farm in Anderson County, Kansas, and then was in the west for a few years. He came to Leavenworth County, Kansas in 1908 and rented land here for a few years, and, in 1909 moved to his present place. He later bought a part of the Gist farm in this township and sold it four years afterward. He bought his present farm of 320 acres in 1916, the farm being known as the Kitchen farm, but later as the O. G. Ballard farm, and is located on the LeCompton road, five miles from Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. Campbell has been successful, due to his industry, good management, and ability.

Mr. Campbell was married the first time to Annie Farmer of Garnett, Kansas, December 24, 1889. She was a daughter of H. G. and Mary Farmer of Platte City, Missouri. She died in 1904. They had the following children: Ray, of Platte County, Missouri; and Mary, the wife of Elmer Skinner of Camden Point, Missouri. In 1912 Mr. Campbell married his present wife, Julia Nower, a daughter of Samuel Nower. She was reared in High Prairie Township, but is a native of Platte County Missouri. Her father was a prominent farmer of High Prairie Township. No children were born to Mr. Campbell's last union. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell receive their mail on Route One out of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Frank Beuckemann, a sterling citizen of Alexandria Township, and proprietor of Plantation Farm, which is located nine miles southwest of Leavenworth on the LeCompton road, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 14, 1854, the son of Frederick and Minnie Beuckemann.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Beuckemann were natives of Germany, the former was born July 3, 1810 and the latter September 3, 1821. They came to Lawrence in 1864 where they lived for one year, when they settled on the farm where Frank Beuckemann now lives. When they moved to this place, there were but two or three houses between their home and Leavenworth. A cabin stood where the residence is now located, but

has been moved and is now used as a stable. Frederick Beuckemann died January 21, 1878 and his wife died March 18, 1904 at the age of eighty-two years. Both are buried at Bethel Cemetery.

Frank Beuckeman now owns 130 acres of upland land. He has a well improved place and does general farming. In 1907 he built his present home, a one and one-half story dwelling. From this residence, on a clear day, can be seen the city of McLouth, which is seventeen miles southwest of his home. They also have a fine view of Stranger Creek Valley.

Mr. Beuckemann was married April 20, 1896 to Mary Wohlfarth, a daughter of Lorenz and Margaret Wohlfarth of Alexandria Township, who settled there in 1881. Lorenz Wohlfarth died in March, 1919 at the age of seventy-nine years and his wife died August 30, 1908. Both are buried at Bethel Cemetery.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz Wohlfarth are: Mrs. Beuckemann; Mrs. Maggie Bente of Farley, Missouri; John, who lives on the home place; Joseph, who also lives on the home place; Mrs. Minnie Tuttle of High Prairie Township and Simeon Wohlfarth of Alexandria Township.

Mr. Beuckemann has one sister, Mrs. Augusta Hall of Leavenworth.

John Goff, an industrious farmer of Kickapoo Township, is a native of Kansas and a member of a well known pioneer family of Easton Township. He was born in Leavenworth County, December 2, 1886, the son of Robert and Maggie (Drew) Goff, who were the parents of six children, as follows: Grace, the wife of Floyd Worden, of Easton Township; John, the subject of this sketch; Robert, Jr., who owns a garage in Potter, Kansas; De, a fireman on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and who lives in Kansas City, Kansas; Earl, of Easton Township; Gladys, the wife of Henry Arnesburg, of Kansas City, Missouri, a teller in the Mid-West National Bank.

Robert Goff came to Kansas from Kentucky, when four years old, during the close of the Civil War, and settled on a farm in Easton Township, where he operated a threshing rig. He also did carpenter work. He now lives in Potter, Kansas. His wife, who was a native of Leavenworth County, is also living.

John Goff was reared on his grandfather, Elijah E. Goff's, farm, and when a boy, attended the different graded schools. He began working for



MR. AND MRS. JOHN GOFF AND FAMILY

himself when nineteen years of age, and engaged in threshing, which he still pursues. He began farming in 1906, and, in 1910, bought his present farm, on which he has built a new residence and barn. He is a hustling farmer, and has met with success.

Mr. Goff is a member of the Christian Church, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of Union Church. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and, in politics, Mr. Goff votes the independent ticket.

May 7, 1905, Mr. Goff was married to Roxanna Pennington, a native of Easton Township, and a daughter of James and Nancy E. (Snoddy) Pennington, who now live in Potter, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Goff have four children, all of whom live at home. They are as follows: Ralph E., Bertha M., Murl A., and Carl E.

R. M. Petherbridge, cashier of Basehor State Bank, is a capable financier. He was born in Independence, Montgomery County, Kansas, May 9, 1873, the son of R. E. and Theodosia (Connell) Petherbridge. The latter was a daughter of Jesse Connell, who settled near Lowmont, Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1854, but sold out and moved to Salt Creek Valley. Later he went to Missouri and located at Butler, in Bates County, where he died. Theodosia Connell Petherbridge died June 30, 1918, and is buried in the Jarbalo Cemetery.

R. E. Petherbridge came to Leavenworth County in 1860, and in 1873 went to Independence, Kansas, where he remained for one year. He returned to Leavenworth and improved a farm in High Prairie Township. He died in 1895. During the Civil War he served in the Kansas State Militia when called out for Price's raid.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Petherbridge were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Mary Hull, of Waverly, Kansas; Judge J. C. Petherbridge, city attorney of Kansas City, Missouri, who was formerly judge of the police court in Leavenworth, Kansas; L. C., a miner of Butte, Montana; R. M., the subject of this sketch; Nellie R. Jeamini, deceased; and Lobie, who died at the age of fifteen years.

R. M. Petherbridge spent his boyhood days near Boling, Leavenworth County, and received his preliminary education here. He then went to the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas, and for thirteen years was an efficient teacher in the public schools of the county. February 1, 1903,

Mr. Petherbridge was elected cashier of the Basehor State Bank and has filled this position continuously until the present time. He is also a notary public. Mr. Petherbridge has keen foresight and has closely applied himself to business.

November 29, 1900, Mr. Petherbridge was married to Mary Rickenbaugh, of Basehor, Kansas, a daughter of Daniel and Martha (Basehor) Rickenbaugh. Her father lives at Basehor and is ninety-one years of age, and her mother is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Petheridge have three living children: Opal, who is in her second year at the State University of Kansas; Emory B., a senior in the Basehor High School; and John Edwards, a junior in high school.

Mr. Petheridge is a Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Aid Union and American Yeomen.

The Basehor State Bank, of Basehor, Kansas, is one of the substantial institutions of this section of the state and was organized in April, 1902, with capital stock of \$5,000.00. Its first officers were: Patrick Curry, president; E. G. Truskey, vice-president; E. F. McNamara, cashier. The directors are Patrick Curry, E. Basehor, E. G. Truskey, John Lynch and E. C. McNurney. In 1905 the capital stock was increased to \$10,000, and afterward increased to \$16,000.00 in January, 1920, its present capital stock being \$16,000.00, with surplus of \$5,200.00. The present officers of the bank are E. G. Truskey, president; J. E. Heinly, vice-president; R. M. Petherbridge, cashier; W. E. Allman, assistant cashier. The directors are the first four officers named above, also E. Basehor. The bank owns its building, which is a substantial brick building twenty-four by thirty-six feet, which was built in 1901 by E. Basehor.

J. W. Kenton, a successful farmer of Fairmount Township, near Basehor, Kansas, is a native of Leavenworth County, and was born August 19, 1890, the son of C. J. and Mary A. (Versemann) Kenton, both of whom live in Kansas City, Kansas.

J. W. Kenton was educated in the Fairmont schools and has followed farming since growing to manhood. C. J. Kenton bought the present farm of 120 acres in November, 1909, and has put all the improvements

on the place except the residence, including the barn, which is thirty-two by forty feet; a granary thirty by thirty feet, with driveway in the center; a poultry house twelve by forty-four feet; and an implement shed thirty by forty feet, which is used for his Peerless threshing machine and engine outfit. The buildings are all kept in neat repair and nicely painted. The land slopes to the south. This place is a part of the Neudeck estate.

Mr. Kenton is a live, wide-awake farmer, and takes a keen interest in anything pertaining to agriculture. He is operating his father's farm of 120 acres.

November 27, 1912, Mr. Kenton was married to Mattie M. Smith, a daughter of Frank L. and Agnes Smith, of Kansas City, Kansas. Mrs. Kenton was born in Georgia and came to Kansas when an infant with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenton have three children: Evelyn Nadine, Wesley Orville and Arthur Robert. Mr. Kenton has a brother, Arthur G., of Fairmont Township; and a sister, Laura May, the wife of C. Paulson, of Wyandotte County, Kansas.

Mr. Kenton is a member of the Leavenworth Farm Bureau.

Charles Frederick Meyer, a successful farmer of Fairmont Township and proprietor of Cedar Ridge Farm near Basehor, Kansas, was born in Platte County, Missouri, January 15, 1877, the son of J. F. and Henrietta (Oberdiek) Meyer. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Meyer were both natives of Germany, but were married in Platte County, Missouri, where Mr. Meyer located when he first came to America at the age of eighteen years. He first worked by the month, and later settled near Farley, but had the misfortune of having his farm washed away by the river. He bought his second place at East Leavenworth, Missouri. Both Mr. and Mrs. Meyer died with pneumonia, dying three days apart, and their remains are buried at Farley, Missouri, Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Meyer were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Clara Schermbeck, of Leavenworth; Charles F., the subject of this review; Henry, of Platte County, Missouri; John, also of Platte County, Missouri; Mrs. Flora Knollman, of Potter, Kansas, and William, of Platte County, Missouri.

Charles Frederick Meyer spent his boyhood days in Platte County, where he also received his education. He came to Leavenworth County,

Kansas, in 1898 and rented land for a while, buying his present home of 160 acres in 1901. This is one of the best kept farms near Basehor and is located three-fourths mile from this town on the Leavenworth road. All the improvements on the place at the time Mr. Meyer purchased the farm were an old house and a shed. In 1907 he built a nice two story, seven room residence, one good barn, granary, garage and poultry and smoke houses, all in good repair. The farm is well watered and the land fertile. Mr. Meyer raises cattle, having a registered white face male; Poland-China hogs; Barred Plymouth Rock chickens; and does general farming. Mr. Meyer is rated as one of the practical men of the community, and is recognized as a substantial citizen.

February 21, 1900, Mr. Meyer was married to Louise Knetter, a daughter of Fred and Anna Knetter, both of whom have lived in Wyandotte County, Kansas, for forty-five years, on a farm two and one-half miles north of Piper, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Knetter have the following children: Rebecca, who lives at home; Fred, of Wyandotte County; Mrs. Meyer; Henry and William, of Wyandotte County; Mrs. Anna Jenicke, of Leavenworth; Mrs. Sophia Vering, of Wolcott, Kansas; Minnie, who lives at home; John, of Wyandotte County.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have three children living: Louise, Alfred and Marie, all at home with their parents and one, Freda, who died at the age of four years.

Joel Cheatwood, a well known and honored pioneer of this section, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, October 11, 1831, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Crumpler) Cheatwood, both of whom died in Owen County, Indiana, several years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cheatwood were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Rhoda Aley; William; Irving; James and Joel, who are twins; Wesley; Thomas, who has not been heard from since he volunteered in the Civil War in Indiana; Jefferson; Elizabeth; Mary; Henry; Emily and Nancy. James and Joel Cheatwood are the only ones living of the thirteen children.

Joel Cheatwood located in Kansas in 1857, and in 1865 bought 103 acres of land in Delaware Township, just north of Fairmont, from George Stagers, for \$2,200.00, which land he still owns. Since then he has added 137 acres, making a total of 240 acres. Mr. Cheatwood improved the

place and did general farming and stock raising, and has made a success in life by hard work. Although he is eighty-nine years of age, he is able to read without glasses fairly well, and feels fine. He moved to Fairmont in 1901, buying a home where he now lives. Mr. Cheatwood remembers many interesting incidents of pioneer days, and when he came to Kansas the Delaware Indians were on reservations here, and he says they were quite friendly. Mr. Cheatwood says that when he was eighteen years of age, he worked for twenty-five cents per day, and in a brick yard, working hard with long hours. James Cheatwood located in Kansas in 1856, and he and his brother have always lived near each other. They are as well known as any early settlers here, and have many friends. They are so similar in appearance that, when they are dressed alike, even their own acquaintances and friends can scarcely distinguish them apart.

On January 20, 1861, Joel Cheatwood married Rowena Barker, a native of Monroe County, Illinois, born December 8, 1841. In 1847 her parents moved to Platte County, Missouri. Her father and mother were Abner and Nancy (Gilman) Barker; her mother died in Illinois and her father married the second time to Elizabeth Steigers, who died in Leavenworth County, Kansas. Her father died in Platte County, Missouri. Mrs. Cheatwood is the only one living of seven children, and she is active and enjoys life for her age. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Barker were Milan, who died at the age of seventy-four; Lysander, who died in Kansas City, Missouri, when seventy-one years of age; Philander S.; Rhoda; Newton and Nancy. Taylor Barker, a half brother of Mrs. Cheatwood, lives at Fairmont, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Cheatwood have seven children: James M., of Fairmont; Ella E., the wife of Dr. Elijah Jones, of Phoenix, Arizona; Sarah B. Rice, deceased; Dora, the widow of Frank Selder, who makes her home with her parents; Cora, the wife of Louis Neudeck, of Kansas City, Missouri; Inez V., the wife of John Rader, of Platte City, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Cheatwood have the following grandchildren: Leslie E. Selder of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Rowena Ruth of Litteral, Missouri; Mrs. Gertrude Viola Thorson; Frank Arthur Thorson; Stillio Frederick Thorson; Mrs. Nina Cheatwood Myers of Fairmont; Elijah J. Jones; Irene Moore; Clarence A. Neudeck of Kansas City, Missouri; and Mrs. Mamie Burgess of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Cheatwood have four great grandchildren: Evalyn and Robert Jones; Mildred and Joie V. Burgess.

Mrs. Cheatwood has an interesting picture, showing five generations, also a photograph of two pairs of twins—the Cheatwood brothers, and the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Cheatwood—Dora and Cora.

Mr. and Mrs. Cheatwood celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary January 20, 1921. They have lived long and useful lives and are highly honored citizens of this township.

William Walden, who is proprietor of Maple Grove Grain Farm, one of the best grain farms of Fairmont Township, was born in Osage County, Missouri, February 1, 1857, the son of Margaret (Fry) Walden. His father, William Walden died in Osage County, when William was an infant, and Mrs. Walden married Ferdinand Vogel, and William Walden was raised by them.

William Walden came to Kansas when a young man, in August, 1876, and settled in Fairmont Township, working by the month for different farmers, among whom were George Stewart, for whom he worked for \$12.00 per month, Owen Dunbar, Emanuel Hagerman and others. He then rented the Mulvane farm, now owned by Otto Meyers, and an eighty-acre tract from Mickel and Kellar. He moved to his present farm, which he owns, in 1893. Mr. Walden bought this place in 1919 and has one of the nice farms of this township. It consists of 160 acres, all well improved. He has a good residence, one large barn, granary, garage, wind mill, which pumps water to the feed lots, and other necessary buildings. The place is nicely drained both to the south and north. Mr. Walden raises mostly wheat, and also raises cattle and hogs, and is very successful. Mr. Walden has also taken a prominent part in local affairs and was clerk of the township board for twelve years with Ernest Ebert and E. L. Marshal, and he has also served on the school board for more than ten years.

Mr. Walden was first married to Augusta Radloff, whose parents were early settlers in this township and she was born and reared here. She is now deceased and is buried at Glenwood Cemetery. By this marriage, Mr. Walden has two children: Edward of High Prairie Township and Lizzie, the wife of Albert Kraus of Wabaunsee County, Kansas.

Mr. Walden was married the second time to Agnes Muller in 1887. She is a native of Leavenworth. Mr. and Mrs. Walden have seven children living: Alma, the wife of LeRoy Ballard of Topeka, Kansas; Louise, the

wife of Clarence Jackaminny of Leavenworth; Dorothy, the wife of Homer Disster of Topeka; Clara, who lives at home; Walter of Fairmont, Kansas, who married Edith Coburn, and Harry, at home. One child, Minnie, died in 1908.

John P. Klamm, a progressive farmer of Basehor, Kansas, Fairmont Township, is a native of Platte County, Missouri, born November 21, 1855, the son of Peter and Margaret (Brenner) Klamm. Peter Klamm settled in Platte County, in 1844 and owned and improved a farm four miles east of Parkville. He died there in 1863, and his wife died in Fairmont Township in 1903.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Klamm were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Catherine Kraus, who died in Kansas City, Missouri; Elizabeth, deceased, who married Phillip Klamm of Platte County; Phillip E. of Basehor, Kansas, and John P., the subject of this sketch.

John P. Klamm spent his boyhood in Platte County, and attended school there, coming to Leavenworth, Kansas in 1883 and settling in Fairmont Township. He bought his first land of 160 acres in 1882, which he afterward sold and bought 240 acres south of Fairmont, where he made his home for thirty-two years. He made many improvements here, consisting of a two-story residence, large barn forty-eight by seventy feet, granary, thirty-two by forty-eight feet, and other buildings for farm use. The farm is well watered, and is an excellent stock farm. Mr. Klamm engaged in general farming and stock raising and was very successful. His son, William E. Klamm farms this place at present and is raising Hereford cattle, from which the place received its name—"Klamm's Hereford Farm."

In 1913, Mr. Klamm bought eighty acres where he now lives, adjoining the town site of Basehor. He farms ten acres, but rents the remainder. This place is nicely improved, with a modern six-room bungalow, and beautiful yard with shade trees. Mr. Klamm owned the first farm electric light plant ever operated at Basehor.

Mr. Klamm is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Fairmont, Kansas and for fifteen years served on the school board.

In 1880, Mr. Klamm was married to Emilie Eckert of Platte County, Missouri, and they have four children: Rosa, who attended and later graduated at Emporia, Kansas, now the wife of Dean Duffy, of Idaho;

Lena, a graduate of Baldwin College, Kansas, and who teaches in the high school at Basehor, Kansas; William who lives on the home place, and married Helen Ebert; and Arthur, a farmer of Fairmont Township, who married Olive Starnes of Fairmont. He is a graduate of Kansas University and for four years taught school in the Philippine Islands, and operated a store there for one year.

Mr. and Mrs. John Klamm are now living practically a retired life and enjoying the fruits of well spent lives.

Dietrich Kruse, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Easton Township, is a native of Westphalia, Germany, born January 20, 1865, the son of William and Christena (Bodenberg) Kruse, and the sixth of nine children, one girl and eight boys, three of the boys coming to the United States and settling here. The father was a farmer in Germany.

Dietrich Kruse left his native land in 1882 and settled in Madison County, Illinois, where he worked as a farm hand for two years. Owing to ill health, he returned to Germany, where he consulted the family doctor, who advised him that if he returned to the United States, he should seek a different climate than where he lived the two years he was in this country. In 1886 he returned to the United States and located in Atchison County, Kansas, and worked there for eight years as a farm hand. He then bought an eighty acre farm two and one-half miles south of Huron, Kansas, later adding eighty additional acres. In the spring of 1911, he sold out, and bought his present farm of 240 acres in Easton Township, which is a well improved place. He bought this farm from Fred Ode, and Mr. Ode made all of the improvements. Mr. Kruse also spent about \$1,500.00 on improvements. He has remodeled his residence. Mr. Kruse is a good manager, which, together with hard work, has made him successful. In politics, he is a Republican and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

January 22, 1895, Mr. Kruse married Christena Giesecking, who was born in Germany, March 31, 1867, and died March 15, 1918. Six children were born to this union, all at home: William, Fred, Herman, Alfred, Martha and Anna. The Kruse family are highly respected citizens of the township. Fred Kruse, the second son, served in the World War. He was sent to Camp Funston in September, 1918 and was in training there when the armistice was signed. He was discharged in December, 1918 and returned home.



MR. AND MRS. DIETRICH KRUSE

James R. Grisham, owner of High View Farm near Basehor, Kansas, in Fairmont Township, is a successful farmer and substantial citizen of this county. He was born in Platte County, Missouri, January 17, 1865, the son of Sampson and Melbina (Ellis) Grisham; his father and mother were both natives of Platte County, Missouri. Sampson Grisham came to Kansas about 1877 and settled in Cowley County, Kansas, and freighted from Winfield to Wichita and other points. He was in the government service and freighted from Leavenworth to Fort Laramie, Wyoming. He came to Wyandotte and farmed there until his death March 2, 1890 and is buried in James Bean Cemetery at Platte City, Missouri, where the remains of his wife, who died in 1874 is also buried.

Mr. and Mrs. Sampson Grisham were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Jane Joiner, who is deceased; William, who died in Platte County, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Smith of Fall Leaf, Kansas, and James R., the subject of this sketch.

James R. Grisham received his educational advantages in Missouri and Kansas, and has made his own way since seventeen years of age, working hard and saving his money, thereby making a success in life. Prior to coming to Fairmont Township, he farmed in Wyandotte County, Kansas. In 1910, he bought his present farm from Tobe Yokum. The place consists of eighty acres and is one and one-half miles north of Basehor, on the Fairmont-Basehor road. This farm is well improved with good residence, barn, implement shed and a well, which is 104 feet deep with windmill. The farm is well watered, having a never failing stream and excellent spring. Mr. Grisham does general farming, and raises registered Duroc Jersey hogs, and has a registered O. I. C. sow.

Mr. Grisham was married December 14, 1882 to Lizzie J. O'Reeve, a daughter of Asa and Amanda O'Reeve, natives of Kentucky, who came to Kansas and settled in Wyandotte County. Asa O'Reeve was engaged in farming there until his death in 1890. His wife died in 1893, and they are both buried at Grinter's Chapel in Wyandotte County.

Mr. and Mrs. Grisham have five children: Asa, who was for four years in the marine service and three years in the Philippines, he married Della Martin and is now farming in Fairmont Township; George, who is running a telephone exchange in Morrill, Kansas, and who married Marie Davis; James, who married Minnie Burk, and is a farmer in Stranger Township; Ethel, the wife of Clyde Bigford, of Manhattan, Kansas, and Roy, who lives at home, and is a mail carrier for Rural Route Number

One, out of Basehor. Roy Grisham enlisted at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 14, 1918, for service in the late World War, and was first sent to Jefferson Barracks, and then to Del Rio, Texas with the 313th Field Cavalry for cavalry training. He was there for three months, and was then sent to Camp Stithton, Kentucky and transferred to heavy artillery, and was mustered out there February 9, 1919. He was ready to start overseas when the armistice was signed. He has been mail carrier for Route One since August 2, 1920.

James R. Grisham is master of the Basehor Grange, and was a charter member of this organization. He is a highly esteemed citizen and has many friends in and around Basehor, Kansas.

W. F. Goble, a successful farmer of Fairmont Township, and proprietor of Twin Pine Farm, is a native of Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas. He was born December 15, 1883, the son of Francis and Elizabeth (Douglas) Goble; his mother now lives in this township, one mile north of Frank Goble.

Francis Goble was born in Iowa, and his father, W. H. H. Goble, was a native of Ohio, first coming to Iowa, and then to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he owned the land where the stock yards are now situated. He settled in Leavenworth County in Kickapoo Township in 1854, improving a claim here. He died in 1903 in Oklahoma and is buried at Van Winkle Cemetery, Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County; his wife is also buried in this cemetery. Francis Goble was one of the most prominent horticulturists of Kansas, and leased and set the largest orchard in this state, having put out 700 acres of fruit trees at Usher in Wyandotte County. He became ill at Denver, Colorado, while on his way to California, and returned to Excelsior Springs, Missouri, where he died November 20, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Goble were the parents of the following children: E. A. of Fairmont, Kansas, who is a farmer and superintends a sixty-five acre orchard, which is owned by Frank Goble; Laura, who lives at home; George, a farmer in Fairmont Township; W. H., a farmer at Perry, Kansas; Frank, or W. F., the subject of this sketch; Jesse, who lives on the home place; Robert, who, with his brother Jesse owns 160 acres of land in Tonganoxie Township, forty acres being in orchard; and Louis, a farmer in Fairmont Township.

W. F. Goble received his educational advantages in the public schools of the county, and took a commercial course at Campbell University at Holton, Kansas. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age, and, for six years, he conducted and owned a sixty-five acre orchard at Fairmount. He bought the Twin Pine farm of eighty acres from John Brink, in January, 1919. This place is well improved—has a good two-story residence, barn, poultry house, and other necessary buildings. Mr. Goble rents his ground and orchard. He is one of the substantial citizens of the community, and is a member of the school board of Number Twelve and Thirty-six Joint Districts.

In 1912, Mr. Goble was married to Miss Bessie Wilson, of Creighton, Missouri, a daughter of Daniel and Hattie Wilson; her father is deceased, and her mother lives at Creighton. Mr. and Mrs. Goble have three children: Wilson, Irene and Floyd.

W. F. and Stephen Goble are uncles of Frank Goble, and are veterans of the Civil War, enlisting from Kansas. William J. and Oscar Lee Douglas, cousins of Frank Goble, who live in Fairmount Township, were in the World War, both with the Thirty-Fifth Division, Company E, and both were wounded; William being wounded September 26, 1918, and Oscar Lee receiving wounds twice, the last time September 30, 1918, but was back on duty the day following the signing of the armistice, and was with the army of occupation in Germany.

James B. Gray, a prominent farmer of Alexandria Township, is a native of Scotland. He was born fourteen miles from Glasgow, June 7, 1842, the son of James and Elizabeth (Ried) Gray. His father was born in 1815 and died in Scotland, and his mother came to America and died in Pennsylvania about the year 1900. She was born in 1816.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray had the following children: Archibald and John, who settled in Mercer County, Pennsylvania; James B., the subject of this sketch; Henry, deceased; Mrs. Jane Greggs of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and Joseph, who is deceased.

James B. Gray spent his boyhood in Scotland, and was married there in 1866 to Margaret Truesdale, and, in 1869, they came to America, settling first in Pennsylvania, but came to Kansas in 1879 and located in Leavenworth, coming to the present farm of 160 acres, which Mr. Gray purchased in 1886 for \$20.00 per acre. Heavy timber was on the place at

the time of the purchase, and there were no improvements, no fences, and scarcely any roads. Mr. Gray built two rooms of his present home, built his barn of forty by sixty feet in 1897, which has a basement for stock, and in 1899, he rebuilt his residence, which is a one and one-half story building in good repair. The farm is mostly in pasture and the place is well improved. He also bought another 160 acres, which his sons now own. Mr. Gray is one of the progressive farmers of the community.

Mrs. Gray died May 17, 1918, and is buried at Bethel Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Gray had the following children: James, who lives on the home place; Henry, who married Anna Smith, of Easton Township; John, who died at the age of seven years; Isabelle, the wife of Joe Schaple of Rose-dale, Kansas; Maggie, the wife of Joe Bonnely, of Leavenworth; John, who married Laura Mussett, and lives in Alexandria Township; Elizabeth, who died at the age of nineteen years; Joseph, who married Mary Mussett, and lives in Alexandria Township; and Mayme, the widow of Francis A. Butler. They were married July 17, 1907, at Leavenworth, Kansas, and Mr. Butler engaged in farming until he enlisted in the late World War. They had three children: Margaret, Ruth and James, who live at home; also they had three children to die in infancy.

Francis Butler enlisted July 26, 1917, at Kansas City, Missouri, and was sent to Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, and then to France April 1, 1918, with Company D, of the One Hundred and Tenth Engineers, Thirty-fifth Division. He was killed September 29, 1918, at Argonne Forest and is buried there. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, June 4, 1883, the son of Michael J. and Elizabeth Butler, both deceased. While at Camp Doniphan, he was first sergeant and trained troops in bayonet practice. He was also a veteran of the Spanish-American war with Company K of the Engineer Corps and served two and one-half years, part of which time he was in the Philippine service.

Oscar Lee Douglas, a hustling and highly esteemed young man of Fairmount Township, near Basehor, Kansas, is a native of Kansas, born in Atchison County June 10, 1893, the son of James Lewis and Etta Owens Douglas, both of whom live in Wyandotte County, Kansas.

Oscar Douglas was educated in the public schools of this township, and was engaged in farming prior to joining the army during the World War, enlisting at Leavenworth, Kansas, July 20, 1917. He was sent to

Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, where he remained from September 25, 1917, to March 9, 1918. He was then sent to Camp Mills, New Jersey, and went overseas to England May 7, 1918, with Company E of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry. The latter part of May his regiment was sent to France, and he was in the skirmish at Vosge Mountains, and was wounded there by high explosives. He was in the Argonne Drive September 6, 1918, and September 30, 1918, was shot through the right hand, and was confined to a hospital on account of the wound for one month. When the armistice was signed he was at Tours, guarding German prisoners. In 1919, he returned to the United States, and was discharged at Des Moines, Iowa, March 24, 1919, having served more than twenty months.

Mr. Douglas was married November 12, 1919, to Myrtle Zoll of Leavenworth. She is the daughter of Ed and Emma Zoll and was born in Fairmount Township. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have one son, Lee, Jr.

Recently, Mr. Douglas purchased five acres of ground at East Fairmont from Joseph Williams, on which is a neat cottage and where Mr. and Mrs. Douglas make their home. Mr. Douglas is setting out berries and other fruit. He is a very industrious young man, and a bright future is predicted for him.

James M. Cheatwood, a well-known and prosperous retired farmer of Fairmont, is a native of Delaware Township, and was born October 29, 1861, the son of Joel and Rowena Cheatwood, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

James M. Cheatwood was educated in Fairmount Township, and remained with his parents until twenty-seven years of age. He then rented land for several years, and, in 1910, bought the farm he now owns of 160 acres, which adjoins the town site of Fairmont. This place has fine improvements, a two-story residence and barn thirty-six by sixty feet, also tool house and poultry house. This is one of the best places in this township. Mr. Cheatwood has been retired for five years, working only when he pleases to do so. At one time Mr. Cheatwood was an extensive farmer. He farmed not only this place, but 240 acres, which his father owned, and also other land, operating more than 500 acres. He had one piece of land rented for nineteen years. Mr. Cheatwood was in the stock business, feeding mostly cattle and hogs, and raised most of the grain for

his stock. Mr. Cheatwood has been a progressive man in every way, and although he stands high in the township has never sought office of any kind. He makes his home on a pretty place of one and one-third acres in Fairmont, on which he has a modern bungalow, poultry house, feed house and garage.

April 4, 1889, Mr. Cheatwood was married at Fairmont, Kansas, to Zella Diefendorf, a daughter of Elisha and Augusta Diefendorf. Her father was an early pioneer of Leavenworth, and later moved to Fairmont about the year 1880, where he died, and is buried at Mt. Muncie. Mrs. Diefendorf is now living in Leavenworth, Kansas. Mrs. Cheatwood was born in Ohio and came with her parents when an infant, about the year 1867, and was reared in Leavenworth, attending the schools there.

Mr. and Mrs. Cheatwood have a daughter, Nina, the wife of William Meyer, who is a farmer of Delaware Township, and Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have a daughter, Mildred.

Mr. Cheatwood is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Fairmont.

Maurice W. Hiatt, a wide-awake and prosperous farmer and stockman of Delaware Township, was born in Noblesville, Indiana, December 12, 1869, the son of Alfred and Sarah (Bostwick) Hiatt; his father was born on the same farm, and came to Kansas in 1871 and homesteaded land in Butler County. He died near Elbing Station in 1880 at the age of thirty-seven years. His wife was a native of Syracuse, New York, and now lives in Jewell County, Kansas. Alfred Hiatt was a Quaker. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Maurice W., of this sketch; Burton, who died at the age of seventeen years; and Alice, the wife of Jasper Wilson, and lives at Guide Rock, Nebraska.

Maurice W. Hiatt was educated in the public schools and high school of Jewell County, and was in the cattle business there, after he finished school, until he came to Leavenworth County in 1893. He bought his present farm of 400 acres in 1912, which was formerly owned by the A. G. Cogswell estate.

Mr. Hiatt has remodeled the residence, and has built a big barn, horse barn, and other buildings, thoroughly equipping the place for stock raising, and the buildings and yards are all planned with that end in view. He has twenty-five acres in alfalfa. Mr. Hiatt is a very successful stock

breeder, and has the registered Aberdeen Angus cattle, registered Poland China hogs, also the registered Duroc Jersey hogs, and raises the pure-bred White Rock chickens. He sells his stock at private sales, and can not supply the demands. He has from thirty-five to forty head of cattle, and feeds a car load of hogs every year. The farm is well watered with springs and wells.

Mr. Hiatt's present wife was Lila Royer of Jewell County, Kansas, a native of this state, and daughter of Benjamin Royer and wife. The former came from Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the elevator business at Burr Oak, Kansas, for a number of years.

By a former marriage to Maude English, deceased, Mr. Hiatt has two children: Wesley, of Leavenworth, Kansas; and Almond B., who was born in 1896 and educated in the Lansing grade and high schools. During the World War, he enlisted April, 1917, and was sent to the Great Lakes Training Camp for ten days, then entered as a stocker on the U. S. Connecticut, and transferred to Pocahontas, and, while in service, made twenty round trips across the ocean. He was an engineer's mate, and had charge of the men in the engine room. He was in service for nearly three years.

Mr. Hiatt is a member of the Federation of Farm Bureaus and holds membership in the following lodges: Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Modern Woodmen of America; Knights Templar, and Mystic Shrine. He is also a director of the Lansing State Bank, and is one of the most substantial and well-known citizens of the township.

J. W. Kemler, a hustling and progressive citizen of Basehor, Kansas, is proprietor of a garage and auto storage here. He was born in Washington County, Iowa, October, 18, 1870, the son of John and Magdalena (Mann) Kemler; his mother lives in Basehor, and is now eighty-four years of age. She was born in Germany and came to America with her parents, when she was six years old. John Kemler was also a native of Germany. He and his wife were married in Iowa and came to Kansas in 1876, settling one mile south of Basehor. He died in 1882 at the age of fifty years, and is buried at Glenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Kemler still owns the old home place. They were the parents of the following children: J. W., of this sketch; John of Basehor; Mrs. Lena Lewis, of Basehor; Mrs. Mary Weldgrubi, deceased; Christ and Elmer, of Basehor.

J. W. Kemler was educated in the Glenwood schools, and after finishing his education was engaged in the mercantile business at Basehor for ten years, and for five years was employed by the telephone company. He started his present business in 1915, and in 1917 built a two-story concrete building, fifty by one hundred feet, and this building will accommodate storage for fifty cars. Mr. Kemler does general auto repairing, employing five men, and he also carries a line of repairs and accessories and has the agency for Ford cars and Fordson tractors, having sold more than three hundred cars and tractors. He has been very successful in his present business, and has also found time to be of service to his township, having filled the office of clerk and treasurer for at least fifteen years. He is at present clerk of the township.

March 14, 1894, Mr. Kemler was married to Deborah Stone, a daughter of Chris and Sarah Stone; Mrs. Stone lives with her daughter and Chris Stone died about fifteen years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Kemler have five children: Mrs. Maude Wiles, who died at the age of twenty-five years, and left a daughter Betty Ruth; Floyd, who died at the age of two years; Pauline, the wife of Clair Dunbar; they have two children—Paul and Helen Lucille; Helen, who lives at home, and Lucille, who died at the age of one year.

Mr. Kemler is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Basehor, and of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Piper, Kansas. He is a substantial citizen and has many friends throughout the township.

Anton Nirschl, proprietor of the Tonganoxie Billiard Hall, is a native of Bavaria, Germany. He was born July 2, 1869, the son of Anton and Anna (Turner) Nirschl.

Anton Nirschl, senior, was born in June, 1830 in Bavaria, Germany and Anna (Turner) Nirschl was born December 24, 1828, in the same country. They were married in their native land, where Anton, Jr., and his twin brother, Joseph, now deceased, were born. In 1883, Anton, Sr., and Anna (Turner) Nirschl left their native land and homesteaded land near Yorkton, South Dakota. They were pioneers in the state of South Dakota and for many years labored on the farm. Anton Nirschl died January 22, 1904, and his wife died October 28, 1888. They were both buried near their adopted home.

Anton Nirschl, Jr., attended the schools of his native land and after



WILLIAM, JOHN AND CARL H. NIRSCHL.

settling in South Dakota attended the rural schools. He remained with his father on the farm until the latter's death, when he left and started life for himself. He came to Leavenworth County, Kansas in 1909 and purchased the old Chief Tonganoxie farm of seventy-one acres. He remained here until 1914, when he opened up his billiard hall in Tonganoxie.

Anton Nirschl and Emily Sitter were married April 24, 1889 in Armour, Douglas County, South Dakota. She is a daughter of Ignaty and Anna (Koshka) Sitter, natives of Bavaria, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Anton Nirschl are the parents of eight children, as follows: Frank Joseph, born July 21, 1890, married Clara Huffman; Anton and Joseph, twins, born March 24, 1892, now deceased; Carroll Herman, born October 4, 1893, married Molly Mallnofer. He enlisted in the Engineers Corps at Kansas City, Missouri during the World War and was sent to Camp Brownsville, and later he was sent to England, but was sent from there back to the United States, not seeing any service in France; John, born April 12, 1896, served in Company F, Three Hundred and Thirteenth Ammunition Train of the Eighty-eighth Division. He saw service in France; William H., born June 12, 1898, and was the first one of the family to enlist during the World War; Mary, born February 19, 1900, at home; and George Henry, born November 19, 1903, a student in the high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Nirschl are members of the Catholic Church and Mr. Nirschl is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of the World.

William Nirschl enlisted at Jefferson Barracks, April 20, 1917, in the Thirty-fifth Infantry and was sent to a training camp in Arizona, and from there to Camp Travis, Texas, and then to Camp Lewis, Washington, from which camp he was discharged March 31, 1920.

John Joseph Nirschl was drafted and sent to Camp Funston May 27, 1918, then sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where he was assigned to Company F, Three Hundred and Thirteenth Ammunition Train of the Eighty-eighth Division. August 10, 1918 he was sent to Camp Mills and August 17, 1918 left for overseas, landing at Liverpool, England August 30, 1918. From Liverpool they were shipped to South Hampton, then by ship to LeHavre, France, then stopped at places such as Harricourt, Belfast and finally St. Nazarre, France. From this latter place they left May 20, 1919 for home and landed at Thirty-third Street, New York, May 29, 1919. They were sent to Camp Mills, then to Camp Funston, where they were discharged June 12, 1919.

William J. Stephenson, a leading educator of the county and superintendent of Basehor High School, was born at Basehor, Kansas, October 7, 1895, the son of Charles and Clara (Struebelt) Stephenson, both residents here.

William Stephenson spent his boyhood in Basehor, attending school there, and was graduated from the high school in 1913. In 1917, he was graduated from Park College at Parkville, Missouri, and one month after graduation, he enlisted on July 30, 1917, at Leavenworth, Kansas, to serve during the World War. He was sent to Jefferson Barracks and then to Camp Robinson, Wisconsin, with the heavy field artillery, and in December, 1917, was sent overseas with the Second Division and was stationed at Camp Valdahon for special training. He went into the trenches March 14, 1918, in the Troyon sector near Verdun, and was there until July 7, 1918, when he was shifted to Chateau Thierry, where he remained until the offensive took place, and was then sent to Soissons. He fought there, and was then sent to St. Mihiel and then dropped back for a short rest at Marbache. He then engaged in the Aisne offensive at Argonne Meuse in the Champaign sector, and from there went to Argonne Forest offensive, where he remained until the armistice was signed November 11, 1918. He then marched into Germany and was on march until December 16, 1918, and was stationed one week at Bendorf, Germany, and then sent to Fortress Ehrenbreitstien on the Rhine, where he remained until July, 1919, returning to the United States, August 14, 1919, and was mustered out at Camp Dodge, Iowa, after service of two years and one month. He was made corporal at Camp Robinson, Wisconsin, and promoted to sergeant at Troyon sector, Verdun. During the entire service, he had charge of the communication of the battery, and has a Croix De Guerre which he received on the Champaign front for distinguished service at Mont Blanc, France. He also has three certificates of citations for bravery in action.

Professor Stephenson taught his first school at Easton, Kansas, and accepted his present position which he very capably fills in September, 1920.

The Basehor High School is a two-story frame building, and besides Professor Stephenson, five teachers are engaged. There are about one hundred pupils, twenty-five in the high school and twenty-six in the junior high, and this is an accredited high school, of which there are but six in the county.

Professor Stephenson is a member of the Second Division Association of New York.

Martin Ehart, a capable and successful grocer located at 433 North Tenth Street, Leavenworth, is a native of Kuhr Hessen, Germany. He was born February 28, 1854, the son of Henry and Christine (Damm) Ehart, a sketch of whom appears in this volume with Adam Ehart's sketch.

Martin Ehart remained in his native land and attended the schools of Kuhr Hessen, Germany, until 1871, when he joined his elder brothers in London, England. While there he was employed in a bakery shop. In 1872, in company with his brothers, he left London, England, and established his residence at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mr. Ehart was first employed in a bakery by Peter Short, at the corner of Fourth and Miami streets. From the years 1873 to 1875 he was employed as a clerk in his brother, Christ Ehart's, store. April 15, 1876, he went to the Black Hills, remaining for a short time, and upon his return to Leavenworth was engaged in teaming. November 25, 1880, Mr. Ehart opened up his first grocery business, located at 433 North Tenth Street, in a two-story building. In this building he conducted his business until in 1890 it was replaced by a two-story brick building, costing \$3,500 at that time. For thirty years Mr. Ehart has conducted a clean, up-to-date grocery business, winning the patronage of a growing trade through his handling of honest, high class goods.

Martin Ehart and Mary Goergen were married December 26, 1875. She was born July 9, 1860, and died November 7, 1913, in Leavenworth, Kansas. They had two children, as follows: Henry, born June 21, 1878, residing at Leavenworth, and Mary, born September 13, 1879, living at Clay Center, Kansas.

Martin Ehart is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Turners. He is a member of St. John's Church and independent in his politics. Mr. Ehart is a public spirited and progressive citizen. He served six years, from 1902 to 1908, as councilman of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Adam Ehart, a native of Germany and a retired farmer and business man, is one of the substantial pioneer citizens of Leavenworth. Adam Ehart was born in Kuhr Hessen, Germany, September 28, 1848, the son of Henry and Christina (Damm) Ehart, both natives of Kuhr Hessen, Germany. The former was born September 27, 1817, and the latter October 18, 1815. They were farmers and shepherds in their native land.

Henry Ehart spent all but the last few years in his native land. His wife, Christina (Damm) Ehart, died at Kuhr Hessen, Germany, in 1883, and after her death Henry Ehart joined his children at Leavenworth, Kansas. He passed away April 18, 1888.

Henry and Christina Ehart were married in Kuhr Hessen, Germany, in 1835 and fourteen children were born to them, as follows: Elsie, wife of John Yhrig, born September 22, 1836, lives at Springfield, Ohio; Christopher, born June 15, 1838, died February 10, 1910; Henry, born April 15, 1841, died in Leavenworth County, Kansas; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Mary, Mrs. John Werner, was born January 17, 1843, died May 8, 1919; John Henry, born January 3, 1845, died November 18, 1895; Anna Elizabeth, wife of William Wendel, born October 9, 1847, resides at Milwood, Leavenworth County, Kansas; Adam, the subject of this sketch; Christina, born in 1850, died in infancy; Fred, born 1852, died in infancy; Martin, born February 28, 1854; Martha, wife of Dr. Gortney, born April 12, 1856, died 1908; infant, deceased; and Anna Catherine, wife of Herman Kneckler, born October 20, 1858, resides in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Adam Ehart spent his early childhood and manhood years in Kuhr Hessen, Germany. He attended the schools of his native land. On September 29, 1866, he went to London, England, and he remained there for six years, working in the Wolgmuth Sugar Factory until 1872, when he with his brother, Martin D., and sister, Martha, embarked for the United States and located in Leavenworth County, Kansas. Adam Ehart rented 160 acres of land near Milwood, Kansas, and farmed this until March 10, 1876, when he came to Leavenworth and opened up a grocery business at the corner of Seventh and Kiowa streets. This business he successfully conducted for many years, keeping abreast of the times and handling the very best of groceries. March 10, 1901, Adam Ehart disposed of his grocery business and purchased 510 acres of land in Leavenworth County. He farmed this land and made it his home until May 14, 1918, when the land was divided among his children and he retired to spend his remaining days at Leavenworth.

In London, England, October 29, 1870, Adam Ehart married Anna Elizabeth Orth. She is a native of Kuhr Hessen, Germany, where she was born January 24, 1850. To Mr. and Mrs. Ehart have been born five children, as follows: Christopher, born May 5, 1872 in London, England; Henry, born November 7, 1873, resides in Leavenworth; Mary, born August 15, 1876, Leavenworth; Adam, Jr., born July 18, 1880; and Anna

Elizabeth, wife of Leo Banks, born January 21, 1884, lives at Leavenworth.

Mr. Ehart is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Sons of Veterans and the Foresters. He is independent in politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Ehart have eight grandchildren, as follows: George, born January 19, 1895. He was inducted into the World War and served in the 89th Division Machine Gun. He was in the front line trenches when the armistice was signed. He returned to Leavenworth in June, 1919. The other grandchildren are: Clara, wife of Fred Alcessar, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Martin, Leavenworth County; Rosa, Leavenworth County; Elizabeth, Leavenworth; Frank, Leavenworth, and Walter and Orth Banks.

William J. Domann, a successful farmer and stockman of Kickapoo Township, and owner of 160 acres of land four miles northwest of Leavenworth, was born in Jefferson County, Kansas, March 20, 1868, the son of William and Charlotte (Noll) Domann, who were the parents of twelve children, all of whom live in Jefferson County, except William J. Domann and a brother who is a priest. All of the children are living—ten boys and two girls. The father was born in Westphalia, Germany, November, 1843, and came to America when about eighteen or nineteen years of age, and settled in Kansas, where he worked as a farm hand cutting corn for \$7.00 per month. He became homesick to go back to Europe, but in those days never got enough money saved to make the trip, so remained here. He also worked for the August Wulfekuhler Wholesale Grocery Company, feeding their mules for them and driving a delivery wagon. He then worked at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for the government, freighting to western Colorado and to the Black Hills. During the Civil War he drove an ambulance and bomb shell wagon. After the war he married and moved to the old Scott farm in Jefferson County, and later bought eighty acres of land, which is now the old homestead. He now owns 2,000 acres, all choice farms in Jefferson County. He is now living a retired and pleasant life. He is a shareholder of several banks at the following towns in Kansas: Winchester, Nortonville, Potter and Salina. He and his wife, who was born in Hessen, Germany, in 1849 and came to this country when a child, are both members of the Catholic Church, and they, together with their sons, contributed \$15,000 to the church building.

William J. Domann was reared on his father's farm and attended school, but was handicapped in getting an education by having to work hard. He began for himself when 21 years of age and worked for his father for one year for \$500.00, board, room and clothes. The second year his father gave him a team and all necessary implements with which to farm, and he farmed the home place. His proceeds for two cars of corn that year were two twenty dollar gold pieces, corn having sold at that time for thirteen cents per bushel. This was the first gold he ever owned, and he carried one twenty in each pocket and the other in his other pocket. The same spring he sold the rest of his corn for sixty cents per bushel. He made good from the start and bought his first farm near Nortonville, Kansas, consisting of 160 acres, which he improved, building new fences, new barn and remodeling the house. He lived there for ten years, until 1900, when he sold out and bought his present farm of 160 acres, for which he paid \$10,000. He built and stuccoed the house on this place, erected a barn, and refenced the farm and made other nice improvements. The place was run down at the time he purchased it, but it now presents a fine appearance due to the energy and industry displayed by Mr. Domann.

Mr. Domann was married August 30, 1892, to Frances Didde, who was born in Jefferson County, Kansas, November 27, 1871, the daughter of Joseph and Gertrude (Riepenkroger) Didde, natives of Germany, and who are now deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Domann have had twelve children, as follows: William J., a graduate of Leavenworth High School, and who is a clerk in the postoffice at Fort Leavenworth; Agnes, a graduate of the high school at Leavenworth, and who is a teacher in Salt Creek Valley; Angela, a graduate of the high school, who lives at home; Frances, a graduate of the high school, and who now lives at home, but last year did stenographic work at the Army Service School; Aloysius, a student in St. Benedict College at Atchison, Kansas; Clara and Margaret, students in high school; Edith, Marie, Gertrude, Scholastica and Anthony, all at home with their parents.

Mr. Domann votes the Independent ticket. He is now a member of the school board of district number three; member of the Catholic Church, and of the Moose Lodge, and is a shareholder in the State Savings Bank at Leavenworth, of which bank he was a director for seven years. He and his family are substantial citizens of the township.

J. F. Mottin, a well known farmer of Kickapoo Township, was born in this township September 2, 1869, the son of Leger Nichols and Mary Jane (Daslam) Mottin, who were the parents of eleven children, six boys and five girls, J. F. being the fifth child. Two of the boys died in infancy and one of the daughters is dead.

Leger Nichols Mottin was a native of Lorraine, France, born December 19, 1826. He left his native land in 1845 and settled near St. Louis, Missouri, coming to Kansas in 1868 and purchasing 280 acres of land in Kickapoo Township, where he farmed until his death, December 25, 1903. His wife was born in Illinois, near St. Louis, Missouri, January 4, 1839. She died in April, 1917, and she and her husband are both buried in St. Joseph Cemetery at Mount Olivet.

J. F. Mottin has always been a farmer. He was educated in district school number four, and in early life began working for himself, remaining at home until he married. He bought his first farm in Kickapoo Township, which he sold, and later bought another and sold that, buying his present farm of sixty-six acres in 1913. Thirty acres of this piece of ground is productive. Mr. Mottin does general farming and is energetic and industrious.

Mr. Mottin has been married twice, the first time in 1901 to Minnie Cotter. She died in May, 1903, and Mr. Mottin was married the second time October 22, 1912, to Mamie Vogler, who was born in Leavenworth, Kansas. No children were born to either union.

Mr. Mottin is a member of the Catholic Church and is a Democrat in politics.

Arthur St. Leger Mosse, a farmer and stockman of Kickapoo Township, well known throughout the State as an extensive breeder of pure bred Chester White hogs, was born in County Cork, Ireland, March 29, 1873, the son of Arthur W. and Sophia (Palmer) Mosse, and is the youngest of five children. Arthur Mosse was a farmer in Ireland and died in Arkansas City, Kansas, in 1891 at the age of fifty-six years, and his mother died in 1900 at the age of sixty-five.

Arthur St. Leger Mosse received his education in the Arkansas City, Kansas, grade and high schools, and was graduated from the Kansas University in 1898. For seven years after his graduation he was coach for the Kansas University football team and was coach for the University

of Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh for four years. In 1900 he began farming and in 1902 moved to his present farm of 160 acres, which he owns. He specializes in the breeding of pure bred Chester White hogs, his farm being thoroughly equipped with modern buildings for this pursuit. In 1920 Mr. Mosse exhibited his hogs at twelve state fairs, and these exhibits have made him widely known throughout the country. He is a member and director of Pure Bred Live Stock Association of Kansas, and takes a great interest in the promotion of pure bred stock. His success is placing him in the front rank in this field of endeavor.

December 28, 1898, Mr. Mosse was married to Ruth Grover, who was born on their present farm in 1877. She is the daughter of Charles H. and Sarah (Hanthorn) Grover, both deceased. Charles H. Grover was a prominent politician of Kansas in the early days. He lived in Leavenworth most of his life, where he practiced law. On August 27, 1855, he was appointed district attorney of the territory of Kansas. Mr. Grover pre-empted the farm on which Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mosse now live, and Mrs. Mosse has the land patent signed by President Buchanan in 1859 for the present farm. Mr. Grover was the first county attorney of Leavenworth County, Kansas, and served three terms in the Kansas Legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosse have three children: Justine, a student in Kansas University; Marion and Ruth, both at home with their parents.

Mr. Mosse is a republican, a member of the Episcopal church and is a Mason, a Shriner and an Elk.

James G. White, a successful and capable farmer of Tonganoxie Township, is the owner of 160 acres of land. He was born near Kansas City, Missouri, September 15, 1867, the son of James W. and Anna (McGee) White.

James W. White was born in Clay County, Missouri, October 21, 1836, and when a small child moved with his parents to Platte County, Missouri, where they owned a farm of 220 acres of land three and one-half miles north of Parkville, Missouri. James W. White remained with his parents from 1840 to 1865 on this farm. At this time he enlisted in the Southern army and was wounded at the battle of Wilson Creek.

After the Civil War, James White and Anna McGee were married at Kansas City, Missouri. She was born in Westport, now a part of



MR. AND MRS. JAMES W. WHITE

Kansas City, in 1841, the daughter of Allen and Miss Fry McGee. They were among the very earliest settlers of what is now Kansas City, Missouri. Their homestead was located where Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway are now located. Milton McGee, a brother of Allen McGee, was the first mayor of Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. White, after their marriage, purchased 105 acres of land in what is now Fifty-seventh to Fifty-ninth and Broadway in Kansas City. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Mary E., deceased; James, the subject of this sketch; Addie, Mrs. William Hawley, of Kansas City, Missouri; William A., of Olathe, Kansas; Elizabeth, Mrs. Eugene Littrell, of Kansas City, Missouri; and one infant, deceased.

James W. White remained on this farm until 1908, when he sold the land and retired, moving to Kansas City. He died at Fifty-first and Walnut streets in 1911. His wife, Anna McGee, died on the farm in 1896 and they are both buried at Forest Hill Cemetery.

James G. White attended the public schools of Kansas City and the Commercial College. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he went to South America for two years. Upon his return he was married. His marriage to Della Spence, January 5, 1898, was solemnized at Kansas City, Missouri. She was born February 7, 1873 in Pettis County, Missouri, the daughter of Milton and Fannie (Wifley) Spence.

Milton Spence was a native of North Carolina and came to Greene County, Missouri, when a lad. He followed general farming and stock raising and during the Civil War was allied with the Confederate forces. He was a second lieutenant. During the war he was wounded at the battle of Pilot Knob and later served a term in the Federal Military Prison at Johnson Island. He died in Kansas City, Missouri in 1920. Fannie (Wifley) Spence was born in Nodaway County, Missouri, near Maryville. She was fifteen years old when she moved to Kansas City, and she is now deceased. Mrs. Della (Spence) White was the second child of seven children born to her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. G. James White are the parents of the following children: Francis, a teacher in the Eureka School District No. 45 in Tonganoxie Township; James G., Jr., in the United States Navy; and Pauline, at home with parents.

James White is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Tonganoxie and is a Democrat. He is one of the esteemed and successful farmers of Tonganoxie Township.

Frank W. Logan, a leading grain farmer of Leavenworth, Kansas, and member of a prominent pioneer family, was born in Kickapoo Township on the farm where he now lives, February 23, 1876, the son of B. B. and Sarah A. (Rasdall) Logan, natives of Kentucky and Missouri. The father was born in 1848 and died in 1920. He came to Kansas with his parents when four years old. He was the son of Camblin and Matildia (Fields) Logan, who settled in Walnut Township, Atchison County, Kansas, where they pre-empted land, later moving to Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, where they bought the farm now owned by Frank W. Logan. They lived the remainder of their life on this farm, and reared a family of fifteen children. Camblin Logan was an active member of the Methodist Church, and was a democrat in politics.

B. B. Logan was the second oldest in the family and farmed all of his life, with the exception of a few years, when he engaged in grade contracting in Colorado. He farmed in Oklahoma, and traveled quite extensively for those days. Mrs. B. B. Logan was born in Platte County, Missouri, in 1848 and died in 1911. She and her husband were the parents of eight children, Frank W. Logan being their third child.

Frank W. Logan was educated in the district schools, and began farming about nineteen years ago. During that time he spent four years in Oklahoma and California. He returned to Kansas in 1915 and bought his present farm, which consists of 158 acres, on which he has made necessary improvements. He farms about 300 acres, specializing in raising grain, having 190 acres in wheat. In 1920, he raised 1,700 bushels of wheat. He is strictly a grain farmer, and uses tractors and all modern machinery for farm use. He is one of the most enterprising farmers of the county. In politics Mr. Logan is a democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Church; a charter member of the Farmer's Grange; and also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security.

November 28, 1900, Mr. Logan was married to Myrtle Hundley, who was born in Liberty, Kansas, the daughter of J. C. and Josie (McDonald) Hundley. The Hundley family were among the early settlers of Leaven-

worth County from Kentucky. J. C. Hundley is a farmer of Atchison County.

Mr. and Mrs. Logan have eight children, all of whom are at home; they are as follows: Clyde, Clarence, Elmer, Roland, Geraldine, Francis, Woodrow and Mary.

William F. Sharpe, an enterprising farmer and breeder of Durham shorthorn cattle of Kickapoo Township, was born March 25, 1862, in the town of Kickapoo, Kansas, the son of George O. and Lydia (Smith) Sharpe, who were the parents of three children, as follows: Ella, the widow of Timothy O'Connell of Logan, New Mexico; George O., of Kickapoo Township; and William F., who was the youngest of the three.

George Sharpe was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1812, and died in 1894. He was a millwright and constructed flour mills, working at this business in Virginia. In the spring of 1854, he came to Leavenworth and operated the first saw mill in this section for Murphy C. Scruggs, sawing lumber for many of the buildings that now stand in Leavenworth. He also did carpentering work, and after a few years engaged in the mercantile business at Kickapoo Township, and at the time of his death was the oldest postmaster in the United States in point of service, having conducted the post office of that town before the Civil War until 1894. He always kept a diary, which is interesting to his family and friends. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in 1878 at the age of fifty-six years.

William Sharpe was reared in this township, and in 1878, he began working for the railroad in the track department, for the Missouri Pacific railroad out of Kansas City, Missouri. After his marriage in 1890, he moved to a farm in this township, his wife being an heir to the 105 acres of land, where they now live. All of this place is in cultivation, and Mr. Sharpe has been very successful in farming and stockraising. He made an exhibit of his cattle at the Leavenworth County Stock Show last year, and, although he did not win any prizes, his stock made an excellent showing.

In politics, Mr. Sharpe is a democrat, and has been justice of the peace of his township. He belongs to the Security of Benefit Association.

May 12, 1890, Mr. Sharpe was married to Fannie Finley, who was born on their present farm March 16, 1862, the daughter of William and

Sarah (McCullah) Finley, natives of South Carolina, who settled in Weston, Missouri, about the year 1854, and in 1860 preempted the present farm owned by Mrs. Sharpe. This place was improved by Mr. and Mrs. Finley, and they lived here until their death. Mr. Sharpe has further improved the place, and has tilled most of the land, making it much more productive than formerly, and better to farm in wet seasons.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe have two children, Sadie and Walter, who are at home with them.

George Schweizer, deceased, was a well to do and leading farmer of Kickapoo Township for many years. He was born April 26, 1840, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States with his parents, Melchior and Anna Marie Schweizer, in 1852. George Schweizer was the only child reared out of sixteen children born to his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Melchior Schweizer first went to Canada and later to Weston, Missouri, and in 1853 went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where Mr. Schweizer conducted the first bakery in that town. In those days there were no horses with which to deliver and Mr. Schweizer was forced to carry the bread around town in baskets. Melchior Schweizer bought a farm and in 1861 with his family moved to Kickapoo Township and improved this farm.

George Schweizer was reared and lived in this township until he died, July 12, 1911. He owned eighty acres of improved land and did general farming and stock raising, always keeping a good grade of stock. In 1860 George Schweizer with his neighbors moved an old house from Kickapoo, Kansas, with oxen to the site of the present home. An addition was put on and it made nine rooms. This old house was burned in 1903. His father was the first farmer in this township to sow wheat. His neighbors laughed at him for planting wheat here, but this same ground has been producing wheat since 1869. Mr. Schweizer was treasurer of school district number five for a number of years. In politics he was a Democrat; was a member of the Lutheran Church and of the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

May 12, 1869, Mr. Schweizer was married to Elizabeth C. Schott, who was born December 5, 1851, in Dayton, Ohio, the daughter of John and Anna Mary (Kaechlele) Schott, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. They were the parents of seven children. They left their native country

in 1849 and came to Ohio, where John Schott engaged in blacksmithing until 1853, when he came to Leavenworth, Kansas. He returned in 1855 and brought his family to Kansas. They came by boat up the Missouri River, a long and tedious trip, taking them fifteen days to come from St. Louis to Leavenworth. The boat would get stuck on a sand barge and then all the passengers would have to get out and walk. John Schott became a politician after he came to Leavenworth, and was the first city marshal and later was United States marshal. While he was a policeman Mayor Anthony was the mayor of Leavenworth. Mr. Schott was born May 2, 1836, and died in 1894, and his wife, who was born April 7, 1834, died in 1889.

To George Schweizer and wife were born the following children, fifteen growing to maturity: Anna M., deceased; Karl F., of Arizona; Katherine, the wife of William LaCaille, of Kickapoo Township, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Laura, who is deceased; Melchior, of Los Angeles, California; George, of Kansas City, Missouri; Ernest A., who lives at home and farms the home place; Fred A., who is employed by the government at Camp Funston; Andrew, who is dead; Charles Lawrence, of Nebraska, who is employed as bridge worker on the Missouri Pacific Railroad; Francis M., deceased; Lillian, the wife of H. F. Turner, and who is deceased; David J., of Nebraska, who works with a bridge gang for the Missouri Pacific Railroad; William W., of Los Angeles, California; and Lucien B., of Kickapoo Township.

Charles Lawrence Schweizer was inducted into service in the late war and went from Fort Leavenworth to Camp Funston, where he was stationed for two years in the infantry, and was discharged from there. He was one of the first of twelve men to leave Leavenworth County, and when they were asked as to their willingness to serve their country, out of the twelve, Charles Schweizer was the only one that stated he was willing to fight for his country, and he was then and there made color sergeant and carried the flag out of the county to Camp Funston.

David J. Schweizer enlisted and got as far as Dover, England, when the armistice was signed. He was in the aerial service.

William W. Schweizer enlisted at Kansas City, Missouri, and was in the 129th Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Schweizer owns the home place of eighty acres. She is a member of the Baptist Church of Kickapoo and is an honored resident of this township.

Joseph D. Cleavinger, a prominent farmer and stockman of Kickapoo Township, is a native of Easton Township, Leavenworth County, and was born September 25, 1857, the son of Eli and Jane B. (Davidson) Cleavinger, the second of seven children, as follows: Rebecca Ann, the wife of H. J. Lohman, deceased; J. W., of Mission, Texas; Nancy E., the wife of J. M. Cory, deceased; Asa M., of Trinidad Colorado; Mary J., the wife of J. B. Herndon, deceased; and Moses E. of Spring Lake, Texas.

Eli Cleavinger was born September 17, 1826, near Russellville, Kentucky, and died February 24, 1893. He settled in Missouri in 1849 and lived both in Platte and Clay counties, in that state, for six years. In 1855, he came to Easton Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas, and took up a claim of 160 acres, which he improved and farmed until his death. He was one of the pioneers who assisted in organizing Union Church, a church which all denominations in the neighborhood attended. Mr. Cleavinger was a member of the Masonic Lodge. During the Civil War he was in the one hundred day service, but never got any farther than Leavenworth, Kansas. His father and mother were Asa Eli and Miss (Danks) Cleavinger, natives of Virginia, who lived and died in Kentucky, and were the parents of seven children.

The mother of Joseph Cleavinger was born June 23, 1826, in Kentucky, but came to Missouri when six years of age with her parents. She died June 2, 1910.

Joseph D. Cleavinger has been a farmer all of his life. For twelve years he lived in Jefferson County, where he bought land. In the spring of 1906, he bought his present farm, which was the homestead of his father-in-law, Benjamin F. Edwards, who pre-empted the land from the government. Mr. Cleavinger does general farming and stock raising and is a progressive and worthy citizen of the county.

September 28, 1880, Mr. Cleavinger was married to Hattie Edwards, who was born July 4, 1858, on the present farm. She is a daughter of Benjamin F. and Sarah Jane (Dooley) Edwards, natives of Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. Benjamin Edwards settled in Leavenworth County in 1855 and his wife came in 1857.

Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cleavinger, as follows: Bettie, a teacher in the Leavenworth schools; Asa Benjamin, of Stranger Township; Alice, the wife of B. B. Buchanan, who lives near Fairmont, Kansas; Mary C., the wife of B. F. Highfill, who lives near Potter, Kansas; Hattie, a teacher in the home district school; Joseph Almon, who farms on

his father's place; Jane, a teacher in the Leavenworth schools; Albert, deceased; a child who died in infancy; and Eugene, a student in the Manhattan K. S. A. C.

Mr. Cleavinger is an independent voter in politics; an elder in the Methodist Church; a member of the Farmer's Grange; and a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the 32d degree, and of the Scottish Rite.

Oscar Jaedicke, a well-known farmer of Kickapoo Township, was born on the present farm September 1, 1884, the son of William F. and Eda (Pasewark) Jaedicke, who were the parents of two children, Oscar and Selma, the wife of Mr. Baber of Des Moines, Iowa.

William Jaedicke was born in New York September 29, 1853, and came west before the Civil War with his parents, who were natives of Hanover, Germany, and settled in Atchison County, Kansas, where they died.

Mr. Jaedicke was reared on a farm, and, after his marriage, about thirty-eight years ago, he settled in Leavenworth County, Kansas, in Kickapoo Township, where he purchased 160 acres of land, and later bought eighty additional acres. This farm is now operated by his son, Oscar Jaedicke, the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. William Jaedicke retired from active life in 1911, and are now living in Leavenworth, Kansas. Mrs. Jaedicke was born in Leavenworth County.

Oscar Jaedicke has always lived on the present farm. He was graduated from the grade schools. In 1911 he rented his father's place. Mr. Jaedicke is a fine man, and hard worker, and has a host of friends throughout the township.

January 19, 1911, Mr. Jaedicke was married to Minnie E. Volland, of Coffey County, Kansas, the daughter of Christopher and Sarah M. Bartlett Volland, who were natives of Germany and Kansas, respectively. Both Mr. and Mrs. Volland are dead. Mrs. Jaedicke was educated in the Coffey County schools, and, when eighteen years of age, entered the Topeka State Hospital for training as a nurse, and was there for one and one-half years. In 1905 she entered the Cushing Hospital at Leavenworth, and was graduated in 1906, and did private nursing until her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Jaedicke have four children: Lucian Oscar; Mary Louise; Francis Harold, and Corinne Ellen. Both of the girls were born

on New Year's day, there being six years' difference in their ages.

Mr. and Mrs. Jaedicke are substantial and well-liked citizens of the township. Mr. Jaedicke is an independent in politics. He belongs to the Blue Lodge and Shrine in Masonry, to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Eastern Star and to the Farmer's Grange.

John T. Hughey. a prominent farmer and stockman who owns and operates 160 acres of land in Reno Township, was born October 27, 1874, in Stranger Township, near Edminster, Kansas. He is the son of George H. and Isephine (Hopkins) Hughey.

George M. Hughey was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1843 and with his father, John Hughey, came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and settled in Sherman Township. For a time George M. Hughey followed farming four and one-fourth miles north of Linwood. He farmed in various parts of the county. He died at Linwood in 1909. Isephine (Hopkins) Hughey was born in Douglas County, Kansas, in 1848 and was married to George M. Hughey in Leavenworth County. She died at Linwood, Kansas.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. George Hughey, as follows: John T., the subject of this sketch; Myrtle, wife of T. W. Martin, resides at Linwood; and Elsie, wife of Will Nickelson, of Sedgwick, Kansas.

John T. Hughey attended the district schools of Leavenworth County and remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. For three years Mr. Hughey rented land in Reno and Sherman Townships. In 1902, he purchased 160 acres of land in Dixon County, Kansas, and farmed it for six years. Hr. Hughey then came to Tonganoxie Township, Leavenworth County, and purchased 160 acres of land and in 1915 purchased his present farm of 160 acres in Reno Township. On this farm, Mr. Hughey has made various improvements, building a new barn and other buildings. He has a good herd of Holstein cattle, starting his herd in 1917. The sire of this herd is "Pledge Waverly." A number of the members of this herd came from the Neals herd at Manhattan, Kansas.

Mr. Hughey was married in Montgomery County, Kansas, December 26, 1899 to Iva May Bingley. Her mother, Perlina (Foreman) Bingley, was born in 1853, in Iowa and was married in 1873. Her parents, Henry and Eliza (Masterson) Foreman, were early pioneers of Montgomery and



JOHN T. HUGHEY AND FAMILY

Independence counties, Kansas. They were born in 1813 and were married in 1834. They celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary in 1909. Thirteen children were born to this union, five of whom are living.

Eva May (Bingley) Hughey was one of five children born to her parents, as follows: Gertrude, Mrs. Will Fruits, Kansas; Bertha, deceased; Iva May, wife of the subject of this sketch; Charles, Tulsa, Oklahoma; and Pearl, Mrs. James Kniffen, Montgomery County, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Hughey have been born three children: Marvin, born November 2, 1900, deceased; Orville, born June 28, 1904 at home; and Harold, born March 29, 1906, at home.

John T. Hughey is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a Republican.

James Hegarty, a prosperous and substantial farmer of Kickapoo Township, was born in Cork, Ireland, April, 1865, the son of John C. and Catherine (O'Neill) Hegarty, who were natives of Ireland, and who are now deceased. John Hegarty was a farmer, and he and his wife were the parents of seven children, four daughters and three sons.

James Hegarty spent his boyhood days and grew to manhood in Ireland, and, in 1888, came to the United States, and in April, settled in Atchison County, Kansas, working as a farm hand by the month for Arthur Leacy, earning \$200.00 the first year. James Hegarty attributes his success to hard work, as he attended school for only three years, and he borrowed money with which to come to this country. He worked for Mr. Leacy for three years and then rented a farm in Jefferson County, Kansas, for three years, and in 1895 bought 280 acres in Kickapoo Township, his present farm, which was owned by P. G. Lowe. He later bought an additional forty acres from Joe Cleavinger. Mr. Hegarty has made extensive improvements on the place. In 1910 he built a thoroughly modern veneer house, consisting of two stories, which at that time cost \$5,500.00, but which would be much more valuable at the present time. He has been a general farmer and stock raiser while on this place, and now has 125 head of cattle, and 200 acres of his farm is sown in blue grass. He also has a fine apple orchard, from which some of the best apples that were sold in Leavenworth in 1920 came.

On December 25, 1895, Mr. Hegarty was married to Martha Hudson, who was born near Potter, Kansas. To this union were born four chil-

dren: Raymond, Bessie and James, all at home; and David of Cushing, Oklahoma. David Hegarty, after finishing the Leavenworth High School, at Leavenworth, enlisted in the navy, and crossed the ocean twice. He was discharged in 1920, but is still in the reserves and is drawing a salary. He is but twenty-three years of age, but receives twelve dollars per day for his services in the oil fields.

Mr. Hegarty is a stockholder in the Potter State Bank of Potter, Kansas, and also a stockholder in a bank in Salina, Kansas, and a Kansas City bank. In politics, Mr. Hegarty is a democrat. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Lawrence Kennedy, an enterprising farmer and stockman of Kickapoo Township, who has lived all of his life on his present farm, was born May 11, 1860 on this place, the son of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Dunne) Kennedy, a history of whom will be found in the sketch of Matthew Kennedy, in this volume. Lawrence Kennedy was the fifth child born to his parents. He says that he was born in a slab board house. During his boyhood days he attended District Number Four School. He bought the home place, which consists of 267 acres, from his father several years before the death of the latter.

Lawrence Kennedy has made extensive improvements on the farm, and has been very successful in his agricultural pursuits, due to his energy, industry and thrift. He says that he has worked many a day for twenty-five cents, plowing corn and breaking up sod, and that he was glad to receive that amount.

In politics Mr. Kennedy is a democrat, and he is a member of the Catholic Church.

September 25, 1889, Mr. Kennedy was married to Katherine Hurley, who was born in Kickapoo Township at Eight Mile House. A history of this noted house appears in another part of this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have had eight children, as follows: Lawrence V., of Kickapoo Township; Mabel, the wife of Jack Laird of Leavenworth, Kansas; Clarence and Cecelia, who live at home; Floyd, who is in the United States navy, enlisting from Kansas City, Missouri, in 1920, and who was sent to the Great Lakes Training Station; Edwin and Harold, at home; and Jennive, also at home.

Francis Payeur, a member of a pioneer family of Kickapoo Township, was born on the farm where he now lives August 24, 1884, the son of Julius and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Payeur.

Julius Payeur and wife were the parents of four children, as follows: Maude, the wife of Ed Ebies, who lives near Tonganoxie in Leavenworth County, Kansas; Blanche, the wife of William McNamee, who lives south of Leavenworth, Kansas; Elizabeth, the wife of Benjamin Aaron of Kickapoo Township; and Francis, the subject of this sketch, who was the second child born to his parents.

Julius Payeur was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and in early manhood settled in Leavenworth County, where he farmed. He died thirty years ago. Mrs. Julius Payeur was born in Kickapoo Township and is a daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Dunne) Kennedy, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Francis Payeur was reared on the farm where he now lives, which consists of 100 acres, and which he is now farming. He attended District Number Four School when a boy. He is not married but his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Payeur, lives on the farm with him and keeps house.

Mr. Payeur is a democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church.

Henry Ode, an enterprising farmer and stockman of Leavenworth County, was born January 26, 1857, in Hanover, Germany, the son of Frederick Kramer and Elizabeth Ode, a further sketch of whom appears in the review of August Ode of this volume.

Henry Ode was educated in Germany, and also attended school in the United States, having come to this country with his parents when he was sixteen years of age. After leaving school, he worked as a farm hand, receiving for his labor \$13.00 per month. In 1879, he began farming for himself on rented land in Platte County, Missouri, and farmed there for about ten or twelve years, when he then came to Kickapoo Township, where he purchased his home place of 140 acres, on which he has made nice improvements. He has been a good manager and has met with success in farming and stock raising. He specializes in the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Ode has taken an active part in the affairs of his township. He served on the school board for fifteen years. He is one of the men who has helped develop this locality and has many friends.

March 3, 1880, Mr. Ode was married to Minnie Krueger, who was a

native of Hanover, Germany, born July 4, 1858. She died August 2, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Ode were the parents of six children: Elizabeth, who lives at home; Marie, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Mollie, Edward, and Alma, all at home; and Rose, the wife of Thomas Cahill of Leavenworth County.

Mr. Ode is a member of the Lutheran Church, and of the Modern Woodmen of America Lodge. In politics he is a democrat.

Joseph P. McEvoy, a prosperous and progressive farmer of Kickapoo Township, is a native of Leavenworth County, Kansas. He was born December 21, 1870, the son of Patrick and Caroline (Young) McEvoy, who were the parents of six children, as follows: Thomas of Kickapoo Township; Anna, the wife of Mr. Huber of Brookfield, Missouri; Joseph P., the subject of this sketch; Isaac J., of Kickapoo Township, who lives on the home place; William, deceased; Mary, the wife of Thomas Murray of Kickapoo Township.

Patrick McEvoy was a native of Kildare, Ireland, born in 1832. He left there when a boy, coming to the United States, and joined the army here, serving in Troop E., of the United States Mounted Rifles. He enlisted on the first day of March, 1852, and re-enlisted February 3, 1861, in Company E of the United States Cavalry and was discharged February 3, 1862. He then worked for the government at Fort Leavenworth, and, in 1867, moved to a farm in Kickapoo Township. The mother of Joseph McEvoy was born August 3, 1844, in Somerset, England, and came to America when about nine years old. She is now living on her farm in Kickapoo Township.

Joseph McEvoy has been a farmer all of his life. In 1900 he bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of 160 acres of good land, and on which are good improvements. Mr. McEvoy began breeding Shorthorn cattle in 1900, and has many well developed progressive opinions along this line. Mr. McEvoy is a shareholder in the Farmers Exchange of Kickapoo, Kansas. He is a democrat; a member of the Catholic Church, and is of the Knights of Columbus and Modern Woodmen of America lodges.

April 26, 1900, Mr. McEvoy was married to Anna K. Mayer who is a native of Easton Township. They are the parents of five children: Edward, deceased; Henry, at home; LeRoy; Clara and Anna.

Mrs. McEvoy is a daughter of Jacob and Anna K. Mayer, natives of

Germany, but who settled in Leavenworth County, Kansas, in pioneer days. Jacob Mayer is deceased, and his wife lives in Easton Township. They were the parents of eight children, Mrs. McEvoy being their third child.

Patrick McEvoy was a prominent farmer and pioneer of Leavenworth County. He was born March 17, 1833, in County Kildare, Ireland, and died January 9, 1904. He left his native land when a young man after his war record. He moved to a farm in this township in early days, and bought forty acres of land. He had a land grant for 160 acres, but gave this grant to William Finley, who built a house on the land.

Patrick McEvoy and wife reared a family of six children. His wife was Caroline Young, who was born August 3, 1844, and now lives with her son Isaac J. McEvoy. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McEvoy were married July 31, 1864, and lived an industrious and useful life, meeting with well merited success.

Isaac J. McEvoy was reared on his present farm, and attended the district schools when a boy. He worked first in Nebraska for the Missouri Pacific Railroad for thirteen years as a bridge builder, and, in 1907, he rented the old home place and engaged in farming. He was married November 20, 1907, to Mayme Kennedy, who was born in Kickapoo Township, a daughter of Matt and Emma Herley Kennedy, both natives of Kickapoo Township, the latter being deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac McEvoy have had four children, as follows: Charles M., who was born May 5, 1910; Irene C., who was born June 11, 1912; Vincent I., who was born March 25, 1916; and Helen M., who was born December 6, 1920.

The McEvoy's are well respected citizens of Kickapoo Township and have many friends.

Giles H. Thornburgh, a member of a well-known and prominent family of Easton Township, was born June 23, 1868, on the farm where he now lives. He is the son of Pleasant and Susan (Henderson) Thornburgh. Pleasant Thornburgh was born in New Market, Tennessee, April 20, 1830, and came to Leavenworth County, Kansas in 1854, being one of the first settlers of Easton Township. He settled on Stranger Creek, which land

around and on his place was thick with timber. A station, which was established about 1915 on the Santa Fe Railroad was named for the Thornburgh estate. Mr. Thornburgh did general farming and was also township trustee of Easton Township. Mrs. Susan Thornburgh was born in Platte County, Missouri, July 15, 1840, and died July 30, 1917, her husband having died January 16, 1879. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thornburgh are buried in Round Prairie Cemetery. They were members of the Christian Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Pleasant Thornburgh were the parents of five children, as follows: William, who is deceased; Sarah, the wife of Robert Mitchell, of Potter, Kansas; Emma, the wife of Levi Turner, of Prague, Oklahoma; Giles H., the subject of this sketch; and Jefferson, of Nortonville, Kansas.

Giles H. Thornburgh was reared on the farm where he lives at present, and has always made this his home. He bought the place in 1917 and has made many improvements. The farm consists of 240 acres of good land, which he rents.

Mr. Thornburgh is a representative citizen of his community. In politics he is an independent voter and is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons Lodge. He is not married.

T. F. Hall, a practical and enterprising farmer of Easton Township, was born June 27, 1879, in Sullivan County, Tennessee, the son of James F. and Nancy (Sturn) Hall, the eighth of nine children; his father was born in Tennessee and came to Leavenworth County in 1881, locating on his present farm, which he farmed until his death December 26, 1899, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife was born in Tennessee and died in 1902 at the age of sixty-four years. Both were members of the Methodist Church and are buried at Round Prairie Cemetery.

T. F. Hall was educated in the District Number Sixty School and Horton High School, and later attended the Chillicothe Normal. After finishing his education, he taught school very successfully for one year, and then engaged in farming. He and his brother Richard D. Hall bought his present farm in 1905, and in 1920, T. F. Hall bought his brother's share. He has made extensive improvements on the place, and is making a marked success of farming and stock raising. He is a member of the Christian Church, and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons Lodge of Kickapoo No. 4 at Potter, Kansas. Mr. Hall ranks as one of the progressive, substantial citizens of his community.

Mr. Hall was married June 21, 1905, to Carrie M. Mitchell, who was born in Easton Township, the daughter of R. F. and Sarah (Thornburgh) Mitchell, early settlers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have three children, all living at home: Elliott, Francis and Howard.

Michael Begley, deceased, was a substantial farmer and citizen of Easton Township for many years. He was born August, 1851, in Ireland, and, when a young man, came to the United States, and settled in Easton Township, where he farmed eighty acres of land. His brother, Peter Begley, owned eighty acres adjoining, and they farmed together. Michael Begley also worked on the plains for a few years. He was a dependable and honest man, and has many friends who remember him well. He died in Leavenworth County, in 1896.

May 19, 1885, Mr. Begley married Rosa McCoy, who was also a native of Ireland, born January 7, 1862, in Armaugh County, and left her native land in 1883, coming to the United States and settling with her parents in Atchison, Kansas. She and three of her sons conduct the home farm, which they own.

Mr. and Mrs. Begley were the parents of four sons: James, M. Leo and Michael, at home with their mother; and John, of Valley Junction, Iowa. The Begley family are all devout members of the Catholic Church.

M. Leo Begley served in the late World War in the 353d Infantry of the 89th Division, and was in France for two years and was gassed while in battle. He was inducted into service September 3, 1917, and was discharged in 1920, when he came home and began farming.

Mrs. Begley and her sons are enterprising farmers and continue farming along the progressive lines that were followed by Mr. Begley during his lifetime. They are meeting the same success that followed Mr. Begley in his work.

Clarence W. Corson, a leading farmer and stock breeder of Easton Township, was born on his present farm August 8, 1884, the son of W. B. and Mary J. (Shipp) Corson, who were the parents of five children: Oscar J. and Jennie, both deceased; Josephine, a widow, and Sallie A., both living on the home place; and Clarence W., the subject of this sketch, who was the youngest child.

W. B. Corson was born at Staten Island, New York, February 17, 1827, and died March 10, 1900. He was a blacksmith, and traveled quite extensively. In 1849, he went to California, and then went to Australia and England. In 1860, he bought 160 acres of his present farm, and paid \$2,000.00 for same. He later added more land. He specialized in the breeding of jacks and jennies, commencing this line of work in 1882, and continued in it until his death. He was a democrat, and member of the Christian Church. He was married June 12, 1860; his wife was born in Platte County, Missouri, March 29, 1842. She came with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shipp, in 1854 and settled in Leavenworth County.

Clarence Corson has always lived on his present farm, which now comprises 550 acres of well improved land, and which is owned by him, his mother and his two sisters. He was educated in District Number Sixty School, this school being on his parent's farm. Clarence Corson began breeding jacks with his father, and has been engaged in this business since. He usually has six to twelve head on the place. He and his brother Oscar J. were breeders together until the death of the latter. Clarence Corson is unmarried. He is a wide-awake young farmer, dependable and progressive, and is well known throughout the township and county.

Dennis O'Dea, a pioneer farmer and stockman of Reno Township, who, for over fifty years has been a resident of Kansas, is a native of County Limrick, Ireland. He is the son of Dennis and Catherine (Hogan) O'Dea, natives of Ireland, where they were tillers of the soil. They spent their lives in their native land. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis O'Dea, Sr., as follows: Patrick, James and John, all deceased; Dennis, the subject of this sketch; Bridget, deceased; Ellen, deceased; Matthew, in Stevens, Kansas; and Thomas, deceased. John and Thomas O'Dea were Civil War veterans.

Dennis O'Dea was born January 12, 1837 and received his education in his native land. In 1849, in company with his sister, Bridget, he came to the United States. Dennis O'Dea located in New York State for four years, where he was employed as a farm laborer; then in Ohio for one year and in Illinois eight years. In 1867, Mr. O'Dea came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and purchased 160 acres of virgin land. On this he built a one room log cabin. He was married to Johanna O'Connell, March 3,



RESIDENCE OF DENNIS O'DEA

1862 in Illinois. In 1883, Dennis O'Dea built a nine room house which is still the family residence.

In the early days Mr. O'Dea hauled wood to Lawrence, Kansas, and brought his family supplies from there. He has added to his original 160 acres of land from time to time and now owns 550 acres of well improved and productive land. Mr. O'Dea has specialized in feeding and shipping cattle, while he has carried on general farming.

Dennis and Johanna (O'Connell) O'Dea are the parents of three children, as follows: Ella, born April 12, 1863 in Illinois, at home with her parents; Nettie, born September 19, 1867, at home with her parents; and Charles, born December 24, 1871, died in 1891.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Dea are members of the Catholic Church and he is independent in his political views. The O'Dea family stands high in the esteem of the people of the county. In 1912 Mr. and Mrs. O'Dea celebrated their golden wedding and Mrs. O'Dea died June 5, 1914.

George William Roe, well known County Commissioner of Leavenworth County, and prosperous farmer of Easton Township, was born September 3, 1858, in the western part of Leavenworth, Kansas, the only child of John and Julia (Hickey) Roe, pioneers of Kansas.

John Roe was born in Manchester, England, but located in Kansas when a young man. He was a soldier during the Civil War, belonging to the first Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at Wilson Creek. His wife was born in County Carlow, Ireland. Since Mr. Roe's death, she was married the second time to Patrick Clavin, a farmer of Leavenworth County, Kansas. No children were born of her second marriage.

George William Roe was fifteen years of age when his mother and step-father moved to the farm, where he has since remained. He became heir to 200 acres of land, and later bought 160 acres, on which he has made extensive improvements, changing log cabins and shanties to modern buildings. Mr. Roe is a republican, and, in 1914 was elected county commissioner, and has held this office ever since, having no opposition, the second time he ran. He was also a trustee of Easton Township in 1900, and handles civic affairs with the same good judgment with which he manages his farm and private affairs. He is a member of the Catholic Church; Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of Columbus lodges.

Mr. Roe was married May 5, 1886, to Mary E. Gallegher, a native of

Leavenworth County, Kansas, and daughter of John and Ann (Clavin) Gallagher, who came from Ireland before the Civil War and settled in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Roe have had eleven children, as follows: Anna, the wife of Benjamin Banks of Kickapoo Township; Elizabeth, who lives at home; George W., Jr., Mary S., Henry, Julia, Leo, Catherine, Emma and Frank, all at home; and John P., who served in the World War. He was drafted in 1917 and went into training at Camp Funston with Division 89, 353d Infantry, Company C, March 15, 1918, he was assigned to the 3d Division, 30th Infantry at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and was a sharp shooter. He was wounded at Chateau Thierry on the 18th of July, 1918, and lost a limb by a shrapnel. He was discharged February 19, 1919, from Walter Reed Hospital at Washington, D. C.

Fred W. Lohmann, a practical and energetic farmer of Easton Township, was born in this township February 13, 1870, the son of August and Phoebe Gropengiesger Lohmann, the third oldest of nine children, all of whom are living; his father was born in Germany and came to the United States after the Civil War and settled on Stranger Creek on the Worden place in Easton Township. He later bought a farm, and, at one time, owned 400 acres of land. He died in 1915 at the age of sixty-nine, and his wife, who was also a native of Germany, is now living with her son John, the oldest child. She is seventy-two years of age. Mr. and Mrs. August Lohmann assisted in organizing the Lutheran Church, in which church they held membership.

Fred W. Lohmann has always been on a farm, and during his boyhood days he attended school in District Number Six. When about twenty-four years old he began working for himself, and he and his brother John Lohmann bought eighty acres of land and farmed together for five or six years. Fred Lohmann now owns 130 acres of land about six miles from Easton. This place was formerly owned by William Minert, who improved it. Ten acres near Potter, Kansas, is in timber. Mr. Lohmann has always been an industrious man and thoroughly merits the success which he has met in life. He is a democrat in politics and a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Lohmann was married April 27, 1904, to Mary Schott, who was born April 27, 1877, in Leavenworth, Kansas, the daughter of Conrad and

Katherine Schott, natives of Germany. Her father was a farmer and came to Leavenworth County prior to the Civil War.

Mr. and Mrs. Lohmann have two children: Helen M., born September 13, 1906, and Marie C., born April 26, 1909.

Fred Krueger, a well-known retired farmer of Kickapoo Township, was born December 23, 1854, in West Prussia, Germany, the son of Fred and Christena (Krueger) Krueger, the second oldest of five children. His parents died in Germany.

Fred Krueger was reared in Germany and served in the army there for two years. When twenty-two years old, he came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and worked as a farm hand near Tonganoxie, Kansas, for \$10.00 per month. Six months later he went to Leavenworth and worked in a sash and door factory for Munson and Burrows, for one and one-half years. He then worked in a coal mine, at Leavenworth shaft for a year and a half and then in a furniture factory for Dilwood and Lysle at Leavenworth for two and one-half years, later going into carpenter work, in which work he was engaged until 1886. He sold his property in town at that time and bought a forty-acre farm near Mt. Olivet in Kickapoo Township, which he improved and where he made his home for twenty years. He sold out and bought the Fred Thees farm of 165 acres, upon which he made many improvements and where he lived for thirteen years, when he sold the place. Mr. Krueger has been an industrious man, thrifty and dependable and has met with well merited success.

October 18, 1879, Mr. Krueger was married to Wilhelmina Orlowski who is now dead. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Mary, the wife of Otto Tretting of Kickapoo Township; Fred of Fort Leavenworth Barracks, who is an engineer at the prison; Minnie, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Lottie, deceased; Henry, a farmer of Kickapoo Township; Otto, on the home place; Ferdinand and Johanna, of Leavenworth; and William, deceased. Mr. Krueger lives with his son Henry.

Ferdinand Krueger was in France during the World War, with the 88th Division, doing service as a gunner. He was drafted in May, 1918, and after short training at Camp Funston went to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and from there was sent overseas. He is now a draftsman in Kansas City, Missouri, but lives in Leavenworth, Kansas.

I. W. Robinson, a progressive farmer of Easton Township, and member of a pioneer family of this section, was born on his present farm September 10, 1862, the son of Jonathan J. and Susan (Mott) Robinson, and the youngest of five children, all of whom are dead, except I. W. Robinson and Charles A. Robinson, of Denver, Colorado.

Jonathan J. Robinson was born in 1806 in Vermont. He was married twice, the first time to Miss Kieth of Indiana. They were the parents of six children, all deceased. His second wife was also a native of Indiana. Jonathan J. Robinson was a farmer and came to Leavenworth, Kansas in 1856, and homesteaded a farm, on which he built a log cabin. When he came to this county there was a printing press setting under a tree at Leavenworth. Jonathan Robinson used oxen to break and cultivate his ground. He made long trips to market with his produce. He died in 1868 at the age of sixty-two years, and his wife died in 1896 when seventy-two years old.

I. W. Robinson was reared on his present farm, and was educated in District Number Eleven School. He bought this farm after the death of his mother, and has made necessary improvements on the place. He is a breeder of sheep, and is also interested in advanced agriculture from every standpoint, having some very good ideas on the subject of farming and breeding.

Mr. Robinson was married February 23, 1899, to Louise Krohne, who was born in Platte County, Missouri, and came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, when ten years of age, with her parents, William Krohne and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are the parents of five children: Albert, of Easton Township; Mott, now attending the Kansas State Agriculture College at Manhattan, Kansas; Susie, a high school student at Easton, Kansas; Harry, at home, and Charlotte, who died when one year old.

Mr. Robinson is a republican, of which party he is a staunch supporter, taking an active interest in political affairs. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

John G. Heim, a pioneer of this section, who has made a success in farming by hard work and good management, was born in Wertumberg, Germany, August 3, 1845, the son of John and Elizabeth (Schafer) Heim, the third of six children; John Heim's father was a blacksmith in Germany, and also engaged in farming. He and his wife were born, reared and died in Germany.

John G. Heim received his education in his native land and grew to manhood there, serving awhile in the German army. In 1868, he came to the United States and first settled in Columbia County, Ohio, where he worked as a farm hand until January, 1873, when he came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and bought his present farm. This place was in brush at that time, but Mr. Heim has made extensive improvements, and now has a modern, up-to-date farm. At that time, razor back hogs were in prominence in this section, and the farmers drove their hogs to St. Joseph to the market, but Mr. Heim says that the hogs of today could not walk four miles without dying. He also says that the railroads have done more for the country towards modernizing the farms than the people have done. Mr. Heim now owns 229 acres of valuable land. He owes his success to his hard work. He is one of the pioneers who has seen the crude implements used by the early farmers replaced by modern machinery, such as tractors, etc.

Mr. Heim is an independent voter in politics and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Heim helped organize St. John's Lutheran Church and donated the site of one acre for the building which is located on the north eighty acres of Mr. Heim's farm.

January 22, 1880, Mr. Heim was married to Mary C. Meinert who was born in Germany November, 1859, and died March 11, 1893. To this union seven children were born: Henry, who was accidentally knocked off of a horse and died from wounds received; Adolph, who is at home; Fred, of Easton Township; Mary, the wife of Fred Nieman, of Atchison County, Kansas; John C., at home; Anna, the wife of Otto Gaupp, of Keenesburg, Colorado; and Gustave, deceased.

R. W. Stafford, one of the most prominent citizens of Easton, Kansas, is cashier of the Easton State Bank and also editor and publisher of the "Transcript". He was born April 7, 1878, at Franklin, Nebraska, the son of J. C. and Rachel (Murray) Stafford, who were the parents of five children, R. W. Stafford being the oldest. The other children are: Grace, the wife of R. Phillips, who lives on a farm near Easton, Kansas; Mary, the wife of Fred Miller, who is employed on the railway, and who lives in Easton, Kansas; John E., the postmaster of Easton, Kansas; and a child, who died in infancy.

J. C. Stafford was born near Nashville, Tennessee, February 24, 1837.

In 1842, his parents came to Weston in Platte County, Missouri, later, in 1845, moving to Clarinda, Iowa. J. C. Stafford remained there with his parents until about the year 1877, when he went to Franklin, Nebraska, where he had a contract to build a part of the B. & M. Railroad, known as the Burlington and Missouri. In 1887, he came to Leavenworth, Kansas, and helped build one mile of the A. T. and S. F. Railroad, where the siding of Thornburgh now is in Easton Township. After this, he engaged in farming in Easton Township, but sold his farm in 1916 and moved to Easton, where he and his wife are living a retired life. Mrs. J. C. Stafford was born March 17, 1831, in Tennessee. She and her husband are members of the Methodist Church.

R. W. Stafford received his education in the Easton schools and the Stanberry Normal school at Stanberry, Missouri. After finishing his education, he engaged in teaching, and in 1899 became principal of the Easton High School at Easton, Kansas, and remained there in this capacity until 1905, when he became manager of the Lambert Lumber Company of Easton, which position he held until 1921. He then accepted the position of cashier of the Easton State Bank, which position he is well qualified to fill. His versatility is shown by the different lines of work in which he has been engaged, not the least of which is the newspaper which he publishes. He bought the newspaper and printing plant in 1915 from O. M. Osborn, and Mr. Stafford has been editor and publisher since that time. This paper was founded in 1908 by Mr. Stafford and Mr. O. J. Potter, president of the State Savings Bank of Leavenworth, Kansas. The paper was conducted by different individuals until Mr. Stafford took charge in 1915. It is a flourishing paper with a good circulation.

Mr. Stafford votes the democratic ticket. For sixteen years he was on the school board. He is very altruistic and his attitude toward his town and community is a commendable one. He helped build the high school here and also founded the Barnes High School, now a consolidated rural high school of Easton, Kansas. Mr. Stafford is a member of the Methodist Church and superintendent of the Sunday School. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodges, and is always ready and willing to lend his assistance in any worthy venture.

Mr. Stafford was married to Clara Meyer, November 4, 1898. She was born near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, a daughter of Henry and Dorris Meyer, who are now living on a farm in Easton Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Stafford have had four children: Goldia, a teacher in the Easton schools; William B., manager of the Lambert Lumber Company of Easton, Kansas; Thelma and Robert W., Jr., both of whom are at home with their parents. The Stafford family are among the best citizens of the county and have many friends.

The Easton State Bank, one of the dependable and flourishing institutions of Easton, Kansas, was organized August 18, 1902, with a capital stock of \$5,000.00, with the following officers: W. T. Hines, president; Dr. W. A. Adams, vice-president; F. M. Seward, cashier. The organizers were: S. Hulett, J. M. Corey, J. W. Hennessey, R. Mayer, Henry Holtmeyer, Sam Watson, G. W. Sanders, J. F. Neiman and W. T. Hines.

The first bank building was a frame structure, which burned in 1903, and another frame building was erected, which was moved in 1912 and the present building was built on the same site. This building is made of concrete and, with fixtures, cost \$4,200.00.

In 1907, the capital stock of this bank was increased to \$10,000 and increased again in 1919 to \$30,000.00.

In 1904, E. A. Sabrin who was cashier, was succeeded by O. J. Potter, who was succeeded in 1920 by Neal T. Boyd, and, in 1921, R. W. Stafford succeeded Mr. Boyd. The present officers are: R. Mayer, president; W. T. Hines, vice-president; and R. W. Stafford, cashier, and Miss Halcy Potter, assistant cashier. The directors are: R. Mayer, W. T. Hines, S. Watson, P. W. Siven, Henry Holtmeyer, C. W. Corson, Tony Brose, T. J. Hennessey and O. J. Potter.

This bank is controlled by farmers of Jefferson, Atchison and Leavenworth counties and is one of the thriving institutions of Leavenworth County and the State of Kansas.

Christian Sass, a prosperous farmer of Easton Township, was born January 22, 1873, in Holstein, Germany, the son of Christian and Katherine (Weber) Sass, both natives of Germany, and the parents of three children, of whom Christian Sass is the youngest. Christian Sass, Sr., was a miller. He and his wife were reared in Germany and lived and died there.

Christian Sass received his education in the schools in Germany and, in 1889, came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, where he worked on a

farm by the month, later renting a farm. In 1901 he bought a farm of ninety acres in Easton Township, which he afterward sold and bought seventy acres in the same township, two years later adding 160 acres, which is his present home place. He has made necessary improvements for general farming and for raising Duroc Jersey hogs and Red Polled cattle, and has been successful in both lines.

October 7, 1897, Mr. Sass was married to Martha A. Heidrich, a native of Leavenworth County, the daughter of Frederick and Anna (Dietmann) Heidrick, who came from Germany to Leavenworth County in 1871. They were the parents of eleven children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Heidrick are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Sass are the parents of eleven children: Katherine A., deceased; Adolph C., of Easton Township; John F., who lives at home; Christene M., who is housekeeper for her brother Adolph; Rosa M., at home; William H., Edward J., Carl H., Ernest A., Harold L. and Elmer A.

Mr. Sass is a member of the Lutheran Church, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodges and, in politics, he is a Democrat. Mr. Sass is a substantial citizen.

Calvin Willard Loomis, deceased, was an extensive farmer and land owner and during the course of his career was prominently identified with the growth and progress of this county. He was a native of New York and was born near Syracuse, March 30, 1866. When three years old his parents left New York State and settled on a farm near Marshall, Michigan. For eleven years they remained there and Calvin Loomis attended the district schools. In 1881 they came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, where they again took up farming.

Calvin Willard Loomis, in the spring of 1889, purchased what is now known as the "Sam Ward farm," near Edminster, Kansas, and he owned and operated this farm until 1901, when he sold it and purchased 1,000 acres nearby. He was a breeder of Holstein cattle and had a large dairy farm, which was known far and near. Mr. Loomis was beloved by all who knew him, as he was kindly dispositioned to strangers as well as friends, and lived an honest upright life. He was always ready to give to the needy and many poor people were recipients of his bounty. Mr. Loomis's death was caused by being accidentally crushed between the doorway of his barn and one of his animals, on February 6, 1913.



MRS. MARY LOOMIS



CALVIN W. LOOMIS

In April, 1895, Calvin Willard Loomis and Mary Huston were united in marriage. Mary Huston Loomis is the daughter of Patrick and Mary Jane Huston, the former deceased and the latter living at Tonganoxie, with whom Mrs. Mary Loomis makes her home. Patrick Huston was a native of Ireland and upon his arrival in the United States settled at Parkville, Missouri, where he was married to Mary Jane Williams, in 1863. After their marriage they came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and purchased 120 acres in Stranger Township, where Mr. Huston labored and reared his family. He spent the remainder of his life on this farm.

Mrs. Mary Jane Huston was born in Dublin, Ireland, October 22, 1837, the daughter of John and Julia (Reynolds) Williams. John Williams and his family left Ireland about 1840 and were among the early pioneer settlers of Chicago, Illinois and Parkville, Missouri. For many years, John Williams worked at his trade of stone mason. He helped in the construction of some of the largest and finest buildings in Parkville, Missouri and vicinity. John and Julia (Reynolds) Williams died at Parkville, Missouri. They were the parents of the following children: Thomas, with Mrs. Mary Jane Huston; Edward, deceased; Mary Jane Huston; John, deceased; and Julia, deceased.

Patrick and Mary Jane Huston were the parents of the following children: Mary, married Calvin Willard Loomis, of this sketch; Edward, lives in Oklahoma; Julia, Mrs. Joe Klamet, of Leavenworth County; Henry, deceased; Ella, died in infancy; James, Tonganoxie, Kansas; and Thomas, lives in Kansas.

Mrs. Mary Jane Huston moved to Tonganoxie in 1911 and has purchased one of the nicest residences in this city. She has grown up with the country and is an old pioneer of this county.

Mrs. Mary Loomis, widow of Calvin Loomis, after the death of her husband, disposed of 1000 acres of his land and purchased a farm of 147 acres, near her former home. The Union Pacific station, on Big Stranger, is located on her land. Mrs. Loomis also owns real estate at Kansas City, purchased by her husband. In 1915, Mrs. Loomis came to live with her mother and brother.

Calvin Willard Loomis was a well known figure in Leavenworth County and endeared himself to many friends, having spent the greater share of his life in the county and was active in all of its agricultural activities.

George Porter, a successful self-made farmer and stockman of Easton Township, was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, September 25, 1858, the son of A. C. and Charlotte (Grobengeiser) Porter, who were the parents of seven children, George Porter being the oldest; A. C. Porter was born in Kentucky and came to Leavenworth County from Indiana in 1868 and located in Easton Township. He later bought a farm here. He died December 1, 1911, at the age of seventy-four years, having been found dead in the yard, his death due to heart trouble. Mr. A. C. Porter was married twice, the second wife being a widow of William Wells, and two children were the result of this union. His first wife was a native of Germany, which country she left when seven years old, settling in Indiana with her parents. She died in 1875 in Leavenworth County.

George Porter was ten years of age when his parents came to Kansas. He attended the district schools of this county, and has lived here continuously since he came. He bought his present farm in 1901, has made many improvements on it. Previous to the purchase of this farm he worked as a farm hand for Al Pemberton for seven years, and twelve years for Thomas Stewart, receiving from twelve to nineteen dollars per month for his work.

Mr. Porter has been an industrious man and has been successful through his own efforts. He does general farming and stock raising. In politics, Mr. Porter is a democrat. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons Lodge. He is a shareholder in the Easton State Bank at Easton, Kansas.

February 19, 1914, Mr. Porter was married to Hattie Gortney, who was born in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas, and is a daughter of Steven and Lavinia Robinson. By a former marriage to J. T. Gortney, Mrs. Porter had five children, three girls and two boys, all of whom are married, except James who lives with his mother.

John F. Nieman, a scientific and prosperous farmer, is a native of Easton Township, born June 21, 1871, and is the son of Martin and Elizabeth (Schott) Nieman. His father and mother were the parents of four children, as follows: Henry, of Potter, Kansas; Emma, the wife of H. Bente, of Leavenworth, Kansas; John F., the subject of this sketch; and August, who lives on the home place.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Nieman are natives of Germany. Mr. Nieman

came to the United States in 1857 and worked for four years as a farm hand in Indiana, and during the Civil War enlisted in that state in the Seventh Volunteer Infantry of Company C, and served throughout the war. In 1867 he came to Leavenworth, Kansas and located on rented land, and in 1870 bought the farm where he now lives. He is eighty years of age. He was married twice, his first wife dying soon after their marriage. His second wife left Germany during the Civil War, and came to Leavenworth, Kansas. Martin Nieman was one of the organizers of the Lutheran Church.

John F. Nieman was educated in District Number Six School. He has been a farmer all of his life, beginning work for himself in 1898 on the farm where he still lives. He is up-to-date in his methods, using modern machinery and taking advantage of new ideas. He has recently started the breeding of pure blood Duroc Jersey hogs for market and in this work also he has been very successful.

February 16, 1898, Mr. Nieman was married to Lena Schwettman, a native of Illinois. They are the parents of six children, all of whom live at home: Dora, Clara, Fred, Hilda, Bertha and Elmer.

Mr. Nieman was an organizer and director of the Eastern State Bank. He later sold his stock and then helped organize the Farmers State Bank of Potter, Kansas. Mr. Nieman is republican in his politics and is a member of the Lutheran Church. He and his family are highly respected citizens of the township.

William F. A. Ehart, a well known farmer and stockman of Easton Township, was born in Providence Hesse at Kassel, Germany, July 16, 1875, the son of Henry and Martha (Wring) Ehart, the oldest of five children. Henry Ehart was married four times. He was a farmer and came to the United States in 1884, settling on a farm in Leavenworth County, near Potter, Kansas, and ten years later moved near Easton, Kansas, where he and his wife died, the former in 1915 at the age of seventy-four years, and the latter at the age of seventy-one years, in 1917. Both were members of the Lutheran Church.

William F. A. Ehart was nine years old when his parents came to the United States. He attended the district schools when a boy, and after growing to manhood worked as a farm hand for a few years and in 1898 he rented land for two years, and then bought three or four

different farms, improving them. He bought his present farm in 1911, which consists of 146 acres of good land. Mr. Ehart does general farming and stock raising and is a thrifty, industrious farmer, making a success in agricultural pursuits. In politics Mr. Ehart is a Republican. He is a member of the Christian Church.

December 29, 1897, Mr. Ehart was married to Rebecca J. Pennington, who was born in Easton Township October 10, 1876, the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Snody) Pennington, natives of Missouri, but who are now living at Potter, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Ehart have had eight children: James H., who died in infancy; Katie E., a teacher who lives at home, and a graduate of the Easton High School; Anna, who lives at home; Lucy May, Myrtle, Fred A., Emma and Helen J., all at home with their parents.

H. T. Biehler, a progressive farmer and native of Easton Township, was born on his present farm December 22, 1870, the son of Max and Rosa (Gilgore) Biehler, both natives of Baden, Germany. H. J. Biehler and a sister, Miss Lena Biehler, are the only two living of eight children.

Max Biehler was born May 9, 1826, and died January 31, 1907. He came to the United States in 1849 and settled in Buffalo, New York, where he stayed for six months, going from there to Ohio. He lived in Ohio three years and then went to Weston, Missouri, eventually locating in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1860, where he lived with his family until his death. For eight years he was road overseer of Easton Township. During the Civil War he served for sixteen days in the State Militia. His wife was born in 1828 and died August, 1906. Both she and her husband were members of the Catholic Church, and they are buried at Oak Hill Cemetery.

H. T. Biehler grew to manhood on his present farm, and has lived here all of his life with the exception of four years. When a boy he attended District Number Eleven School. He has been engaged in farming ever since finishing his education, and at the time of the death of his parents owned forty-two acres of land. He became heir to sixty acres, and later purchased the other heirs' shares in the estate, and he now owns 244½ acres of well improved land. He does general farming and raises high grade stock, and is one of the most substantial farmers of this community. In 1911 Mr. Biehler built a round barn on his place, which

is one of the best modern barns in the county, and is the only one of this kind in this section.

Mr. Biehler takes an active interest in the affairs of Leavenworth County and has many friends.

November 18, 1900, Mr. Biehler was married to Anna Brose, who is a native of Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas, the daughter of John and Julia Brose, a sketch of whom appears in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Biehler have had four children: One who died in infancy; Elmer J., Leo V., and Marcella M., all at home with their parents.

Mr. Biehler is a shareholder in the Easton Bank of Easton, Kansas. He is a Republican but is independent in his voting. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Knights of Columbus Lodge. He takes an active interest in all community affairs and has many friends over the county.

A. A. Bowen, the progressive and successful president of the State Bank of Linwood, Kansas, is one of Linwood's most enterprising merchants and business men. He is a native of White County, Georgia, where he was born May 8, 1856, the son of Isaac and Mary (Cantrell) Bowen, natives of Georgia. Isaac Bowen is the son of Thomas and Miss Hunt Bowen, natives of Georgia, where they were engaged in farming and spent their lives.

Isaac Bowen was reared in his native state and was married to Mary Cantrell, a native of the same state. In 1865 they came to Missouri and in the spring of 1871 they established their home in Reno Township, Leavenworth County. They farmed land in this township for many years and were citizens of the county for nearly fifty years. In 1913 Isaac Bowen died at the age of ninety-four years and his wife preceded him in death a few years at the age of eighty-two years.

A. A. Bowen was the sixth child of the ten children born to his parents. When he was nine years of age he came with his parents to Missouri and later to Reno Township, where he has ever since made his home. Mr. Bowen received his education in the district schools and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age. He then farmed rented land until he purchased the land which is the present town site of Linwood, Kansas. The bank and lumber yard are located on a portion of this farm.

In 1906 A. A. Bowen discontinued farming and went into the mercantile business in partnership with F. E. Frederick, in which business he is actively engaged. Mr. Bowen was instrumental in organizing the Linwood State Bank and in 1915 was elected its president.

Mr. Bowen has been twice married, the first time to Rilla Hamill, now deceased. To this union three children were born, as follows: Bertha, widow of William Adams, living at Conway, Kansas; Melvin, deceased. and John, of Eudora, Kansas. December 31, 1881, A. A. Bowen and Katie Frederick were united in marriage. She was born in Kansas City, Missouri. To this union one child, Lottie, was born. She was married to J. E. Blevins and lives at Linwood, Kansas.

A. A. Bowen is a public spirited citizen and always takes an active interest in the local affairs. He is a Democrat and has been township trustee for two terms and township treasurer for three terms. Mr. Bowen owns twenty-seven acres of land in Linwood, Kansas, and forty-five acres across Stranger Creek. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and of the Shrine; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Bowen has been actively associated with the county's growth and development for many years and is one of its esteemed citizens.

William Wendel, a well known retired farmer of Easton Township, was born February 2, 1847, in Germany. He left his native land in 1884 and settled in Leavenworth, Kansas, where he lived and worked as a laborer for one year. He was accompanied to this country by his brother-in-law, Chris Ehart. Before William Wendel left Germany he was blind for several years but after coming to America he regained his eyesight.

In 1902 Mr. Wendel bought his present farm of 120 acres in Easton Township. He has made extensive improvements on this farm. His wife is also a native of Germany. She was born October 9, 1846.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendel are the parents of eight children: John, of Easton Townssip; Elizabeth, the wife of T. Burke, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Christena, the wife of S. Goble, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Martha, the wife of Mat Fritchen, of Kickapoo Township; Chris, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Mary, the wife of H. Felzki, of Kickapoo Township; Anna, the wife of William Kreuitzer, of Easton Township; and Adam, who was born on the present farm February 28, 1887, educated in district school number six, and who is now farming the home place.

In politics Mr. Wendel is independent. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and he and his family are substantial citizens of the county.

Dr. J. W. Warring, a retired and highly honored physician of Linwood, Kansas, who for the past fifty years has practiced medicine in Linwood and has endeared himself to many friends, is a native of Scott County, Kentucky. He was born near Georgetown, Kentucky, August 4, 1847, the youngest son of William C. and Martha M. (Bryan) Warring.

William C. Warring was born in Delaware, where the Warring family was established after their emigration from Scotland, their ancestral home. William C. Warring was a physician and practiced medicine in Scott County, Kentucky, and later established his business in Owen County, Kentucky. He was thirty-four years old when he died in 1854. By his first marriage he had three children. He was married the second time to Mary Caldwell, and three children were born to this union.

Doctor J. W. Warring received his education in Kentucky and graduated from the old Kentucky College of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1869. In 1870 Doctor Warring came to Linwood, Kansas, where he began the practice of medicine. In 1873 he attended the Physicians and Surgeons College of Kansas City, Missouri, taking a post graduate course. He has since then kept abreast of the times and faithfully and conscientiously done his work of administering to the sick and dying. Doctor Warring is not doing active work, but continues to be medical adviser and physician for the employees of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Dr. J. W. Warring is the only living charter member of the Masonic Lodge No. 241, Linwood, Kansas, which he helped to organize many years ago. He is a Democrat and has served as township trustee for Sherman Township.

Dr. J. W. Warring was married the first time May 9, 1870, to Lydia F. Harness, who was born July 9, 1852, near Louisville, Kentucky. She died in 1905. To this union the following children were born: Carrie M., now Mrs. William Ford, of Argentine, Kansas; Ray M. was killed in a railroad accident while serving as a brakeman for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad; Earl A.; Ola O.; and Claude W., who lives at Topeka, Kansas, and are engaged in the produce business. Doctor Warring and Sarah (Forbes) Forman were married in June, 1902. She is a native of Pittsburg, Kansas, and by a former marriage to William Forman has two sons, Otto, of Portland, Oregon, and Mason, deceased.

Doctor Warring has always taken a commendable interest in the local affairs of the township. He has served on the school board and was a member of the first council of Linwood, Kansas. The early days of his practice were perilous ones, in a new country and under pioneer conditions. On horseback he would make the rounds to see his patients and many a time was called out in a dark and stormy night.

Doctor Warring is a member and trustee of the Congregational Church and one of the honored and respected citizens and physicians of Leavenworth County.

John Tudhope is a retired farmer and railroad man and the oldest living member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Kansas. He joined the Masons in 1854 in Upper Sandusky, Ohio and took the chapter degrees at Marion, Ohio and the Scottish and York Rite degrees at Lawrence, Kansas. He is a K. C. C. H. degree Mason and a member of the Abdallah Temple at Leavenworth, Kansas.

John Tudhope was born April 10, 1833, near Glasgow, Scotland, where he received his early education. He was fifteen years old, when his parents, John and Esther (Alston) Tudhope, left their native land and established their home in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. John Tudhope, Sr., was employed in railroad contracting work. In 1854, he moved from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Nevada, Ohio. During the Civil War he enlisted from Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, in the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry and served through the war. After the war, his regiment was sent to Texas to investigate the Mexican affairs. When he was mustered out he held the rank of corporal. He returned to Ohio where he engaged in farming which he continued until his death, May 1, 1877. He was seventy years old. Esther (Alston) Tudhope was eighty-one years old at the time of her death, May 10, 1890.

John and Esther (Alston) Tudhope were the parents of eight children, as follows: Esther, died in infancy; John, the subject of this sketch; Marguerite, Mrs. Campbell, now deceased; Jane, Mrs. Frochlich; William, address unknown, was a soldier in the Civil War, in the Fourth U. S. Cavalry; James was killed in the battle of Gettysburg; Thomas, died in infancy; and Marion, Mrs. G. W. Balliet, of Mansfield, Ohio.

John Tudhope started his first railroad work in 1852, when he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad to lay tracks near Alleghany City,



FIVE GENERATIONS OF THE TUDHOPE FAMILY—LEFT TO RIGHT, STANDING: MRS. MARY HARBATIGH, DONALD C. SISCOE AND MARY G. SISCOE. SITTING: JOHN TUDHOPE (EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD WHEN PHOTO. WAS TAKEN) AND JOHN T. SISCOE.

Pennsylvania. He helped in the laying of 187 miles of track between Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Crestline, Ohio. He then was employed in the same work between Crestline and Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1854, Mr. Tudhope went to Nevada, Ohio, where he was employed in the repair work of the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1867, he came to Kansas, intending to give up railroad work and engaging in the fruit business. He selected the present site of Linwood, Kansas, as the spot for his fruit farm, but the Indians who owned the land would not sell, so he had to purchase land near by. He purchased fifty-six acres, one-half mile west of the present town of Linwood and which is now his home. Unable to realize his dream of a fruit farm, Mr. Tudhope went on to Lawrence, Kansas, where he was employed on the Union Pacific Railroad, having charge of the repairs of the tracks as road master between Junction City and Kansas City.

In 1893, Mr. Tudhope left his railroad work and engaged in farming in Leavenworth County. He owned at one time over 700 acres of land. He has sold a part of it, retaining the original tract of fifty-six acres purchased in 1867 and now owns 420 acres of land.

John Tudhope has been twice married, the first time July 24, 1854, to Mary Williamson, a native of Pennsylvania, and a descendant of the original Quakers who settled in Pennsylvania with William Penn. She died April 16, 1901, age seventy-one years. The following children were born to this union: Isaac A., deceased; Viola, married Frank Duncan, deceased; Sarah Esther, the wife of Hugh Perry, who lives on her father's home place and she has two sons, John, married and has two sons, and W. T. Perry, principal of the school at Linwood, Kansas; Mary, the wife of D. C. Harbaugh, Topeka, Kansas; John, Marysville, Kansas; and James, a farmer and stockman on his father's land in Sherman Township. John Tudhope was married the second time in 1902 to Sarah Elizabeth (Meyers) Junk. No children have been born to this union.

Mr. Tudhope celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday April 11, 1921, and thirty-seven members of his family were present. They celebrated on Monday, April 11, 1921, and at this time a photographer from Lawrence, Kansas, came and took many views of the family reunion. A few friends and neighbors came to help in the celebration. Mr. Tudhope has ten grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild. In the home where he resides are represented five generations of the family.

In front of Mr. Tudhope's home is a row of magnificent evergreen trees, which Mr. Tudhope planted many years ago. He was inspecting the railroad ties near the Missouri river and he gathered some little cedar trees, placed them in his overcoat pocket, and upon his arrival home he planted them in his front yard and they have repaid him for his thoughtfulness by their beauty and usefulness.

The first presidential vote that Mr. Tudhope cast was for John C. Fremont and his first vote was for S. P. Chase for governor of Ohio. Mr. Tudhope is a staunch republican. He has served on the Linwood school board for twenty-nine years and has always taken an active interest in the education of the young.

Mr. Tudhope has many warm friends and the family stands high in the community.

T. W. Martin, the cashier of the Linwood State Bank, is one of the leading business men of Linwood, and a native of Kansas. Mr. Martin was born in Sherman Township, Leavenworth County, April 8, 1872, the son of Edward and Anna E. (Harness) Martin.

Edward Martin was born in Keokuk, Iowa, and received his education and was reared near Crab Orchard, Kentucky. He made his home with his brother-in-law, Albert Albright, who operated a tavern and was an extensive farmer and stock dealer. This tavern was a familiar sight to the early horse dealers who were driving their stock to the South, and its genial hospitality was enjoyed by many a man in this business. Edward Martin remained in Kentucky until 1870, when he came to Stranger, Kansas. Upon his arrival in Sherman Township in the month of January, he made his residence in an old Indian cabin. He started his farming operations in the spring by renting land and continued farming rented land for many years. He later purchased 320 acres of land which he improved extensively and farmed until 1896, when he moved to the Kaw Valley at Linwood, Kansas, and engaged in potato raising. He remained on this farm of 200 acres in section 21 in Sherman Township until his death, in November, 1902. He was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death.

Edward Martin was twice married, the first time to Rebecca Albright, a native of the Cumberland Mountains of Kentucky. To this union four children were born, as follows: Jane, Mrs. George Dellitt, deceased; Dan-

iel, deceased; George, died at the age of forty years at Bonner Springs, Kansas; and John, of Linwood, Kansas. The second marriage of Edward Martin to Anna Harness, a native of the Cumberland Mountains also, was solemnized in Kentucky. To this union five children were born: James, deceased; T. W., the subject of this sketch; Augusta, deceased; Richard, deceased, and Edward, superintendent of the paint department of the Eastern division for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Edward Martin and wife were members of the Christian Church. Mr. Martin helped to organize two or three school districts in Sherman Township. He was also a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. They were for many years respected and honored citizens of Sherman Township and Leavenworth County, coming here during the days when the Indians were still here. Mrs. Anna (Harness) Martin died in March, 1917, at the age of seventy-six years.

T. W. Martin was reared and educated in school district No. 66 in Sherman Township and attended the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas, for one year and one year at the Kansas City Medical College at Kansas City, Missouri. In 1896 Mr. Martin took up the profession of teaching school and continued in this for eleven years. At the end of that time he became the manager of the Linwood Telephone Company, a branch of the Suburban Telephone Company. He was with this company for five years. In 1913 he was appointed cashier of the Linwood State Bank, which position he now holds.

T. W. Martin is interested in many other business ventures in Linwood. He is the secretary and treasurer, also a stockholder of the Linwood Elevator Company, president of the Sunshine Soap Manufacturing Company. He is the owner of 200 acres of well improved land and handles all kinds of insurance in connection with his work as cashier of the Linwood State Bank.

November 2, 1900, T. W. Martin and Myrtle Hughey were united in marriage. She is the daughter of George and Iciphe (Hopkins) Hughey, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kansas. Mrs. Myrtle (Hughey) Martin is a native of Sherman Township. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of the following children: Murray, a student at the Kansas State University at Lawrence, Kansas; Opal, deceased; and Helen Lois, five years of age, at home with her parents.

Mr. Martin and his wife are members of the Methodist Church and he is treasurer of the church. Mr. Martin is also a member of the Ancient

Free and Accepted Masons and the Shrine, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Democrat and a progressive business man.

The Linwood State Bank, of Linwood, Kansas, was organized January 29, 1903, with a capital of \$5,000. M. R. Howard, the first cashier of the bank, was instrumental in establishing the bank. The president of the bank was C. C. Burnett. In 1906 the banking business was purchased by A. J. Poor, with R. L. Biggert as cashier. They in turn sold the bank of Willis K. Folks in 1909. In 1912 Walter E. Head, of St. Joseph, Missouri, purchased the bank and he was assisted by J. E. Blevins as cashier. A year later, in 1913, T. W. Martin, the present cashier of the Linwood State Bank, purchased the controlling interest and has since continued as its able and successful cashier.

The original site of the bank was a little east of the present location and during the flood of 1903 the safe was submerged in sixteen feet of mud and water; six feet of this was mud. After a great deal of difficulty the safe was fished out of its muddy place and deposited in an old smoke house, fourteen feet square. Later it was moved into an unoccupied room of the Linwood Lumber Company's building and in 1907 was moved to its present location.

The bank has been robbed twice in its history. The first time during the time that R. L. Biggert was cashier. The safe was blown and \$1,800 was taken. The second robbery occurred July 21, 1916, while T. W. Martin was cashier. He with his son, Murray Martin, were alone in the bank, shortly after lunch. It was about one thirty in the afternoon. Three men came in and locked Mr. Martin and his son in the vault while they ransacked every place for money. They found \$1,300 and made their escape. Two of these men were apprehended at Kansas City, Missouri, where they were convicted and sent to the State Penitentiary. One of these men escaped from the prison in March, 1921.

The Linwood State Bank's statement is as follows: Capital, \$10,000; surplus, \$10,000; deposits, \$200,000.

The present officers are: President, A. A. Bowen; cashier, T. W. Martin; assistant cashier, Miss Dorothy Stratford, and vice-president, H. B. Browning, a farmer living on the west edge of Linwood. There are five directors, as follows: A. A. Bowen, John Browning, Robert Gregg Smelzer

and T. W. Martin. The bank stock is largely owned by members of Sherman Township.

John W. Hennessey, a well known hardware and furniture merchant and farmer of Easton, Kansas, was born July 3, 1862, in Kickapoo Township, the son of Michael and Mary Hennessey, a history of whom appears in the sketch of Thomas J. Hennessey of this book. John Hennessey is the oldest of seven children. He was reared on a farm and attended school in district seventy-two in Easton Township. He remained on the farm until 1909, when he engaged in the hardware and furniture business at Easton. He carries a large stock of hardware and furniture and is ready to meet the demands of many customers. Mr. Hennessey owns ninety acres of land in this township.

In politics Mr. Hennessey is a Democrat, and has been township treasurer and township trustee, filling both positions with credit. He is a member of the Catholic Church and the Knights of Columbus Lodge.

February 8, 1893, Mr. Hennessey was married to Anna Wunderlich, a native of High Prairie Township. She died in January, 1907. To this union were born five children: Mary, Helen and Carrie, at home; Thomas, who died at the age of fifteen years, in June, 1916; and Bertha, who lives at home.

Mr. Hennessey and family are highly respected citizens of Easton and have many friends in this township.

F. E. Fredrick, a substantial citizen and merchant of Linwood, Kansas, is a native of Kansas. He was born in Wyandotte, Kansas, November 27, 1871, the fourth child born to J. B. and Marguerite (Lynch) Fredrick.

J. B. Fredrick was born in Germany and left his native land when seven years old. He settled in Henry County, Missouri, where he made his home until early manhood. He then went to Jackson County, Missouri, and purchased land, which is now the main part of Kansas City, Missouri. The old union depot was later built upon the land which he purchased at this time. In March, 1871, J. B. Fredrick came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and purchased 120 acres of land in Sherman Township. This was his home until his death in 1899. He was sixty-four years old at the time of his death. His wife, Marguerite (Lynch) Fredrick, was

born in Johnson County, Kansas, and died in 1894 at the age of fifty-eight years.

F. E. Fredrick was reared on the farm of his parents until 1897, when he with his brother, William H. Fredrick, opened a general merchandise store at Linwood, Kansas. This partnership was dissolved in 1903, when F. E. Fredrick with his sister, Mary, Mrs. Frank Ward and a brother, Thomas Fredrick, formed a business partnership and conducted the business. In 1906 F. E. Fredrick purchased an interest in the mercantile business of his brother-in-law, A. A. Bowen.

June 1, 1904, F. E. Fredrick and Azelia Gross were united in marriage. She is a native of Kansas. To this union four children have been born, as follows: Donald, Oral, Mary Katherine and Alfred, all at home.

F. E. Fredrick is a Democrat and a public spirited citizen. In April, 1917, he was elected mayor of Linwood and was re-elected in April, 1921. He has improved the little city by new side walks and has used twenty car loads of cinders upon the streets. He was reared in the Catholic faith and he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

John Smelser, manager of the grain elevator at Linwood, Kansas, and a director of the Linwood State Bank, is a native of Rush County, Indiana. He was born March 1, 1850, the eldest child of three children born to John and Sarah (Norvell) Smelser. The other two children are deceased.

John Smelser was married three times, the first time to Mary Boone, a native of Kentucky and a descendant of Daniel Boone. To this union ten children were born. The second marriage was to Mary Gilson. No children were born to this union. His third marriage was to Sarah Norvell, a native of Franklin County, Indiana. John Smelser was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1797 and in 1825 emigrated to Indiana, where he was engaged in tilling the soil. He was among the very earliest pioneers of that state and endured the privations and struggles of the early pioneers against the forces of nature and the red men, not counting the loneliness and the vast distances between human beings. He died in 1862.

John Smelser was reared on his father's farm in Indiana and in 1868 came to Jackson County, Missouri, where he farmed until 1870, when he came to Leavenworth County and settled on a farm of 160 acres in Reno

Township. Mr. Smelser improved his property extensively and farmed until 1915, when he came to Linwood and opened up his grain elevator business. He is also a shareholder and director of the Linwood State Bank.

In March, 1874, John Smelser and Lydia Miller were united in marriage. She was born in Indiana, a short distance north of Indianapolis. To this union the following children have been born: Troy, Colorado; Ora, St. Louis, Missouri; Bessie, Mrs. J. N. Snyder, Linwood, Kansas; Mirle, Colorado; Charles, Linwood, Kansas, and Agnes, the bookkeeper in the lumber yard of Linwood, at home.

Mr. Smelser is a member of the Methodist Church and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is a Democrat and one of the substantial citizens of Linwood.

Orra S. Johnston, a well known breeder of horses, mules and Spotted Poland-China hogs, is the owner of 220 acres of land in Sherman Township.

Mr. Johnston and his mother own what is known as "Fairview Farm" and this is where he keeps a registered Percheron stallion and the famous "Missouri Chief" jack and the numerous pure bred Poland-China hogs for which the farm is so well known. Mr. Johnston ships hogs all over the United States and has private sales. He also has Shorthorn cattle.

Orra S. Johnston was born in Crawford County, Ohio, and is one of two children born to Orra and Kizzie M. (Hill) Johnston. The other son, John, is deceased. Orra Johnston senior was born in Crawford County, Ohio, where he was a farmer and stock buyer. On account of ill health he spent much of his time in Texas buying cattle. These he would drive over the trail to Ellis, Kansas, and ship them over the Union Pacific Railroad to the Kansas City markets. He died at his home in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1876. His wife, Kizzie M. (Hill) Johnston, was born in Marion County, Ohio, and makes her home with her son.

Orra S. Johnston attended school at Bucyrus, Ohio, and remained on the farm with his parents. In 1895 he came to Leavenworth County and purchased land in Sherman Township near Linwood. He farmed this for four and one-half years. Disposing of it he went to Litchfield, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the shoe business until 1901, when he returned to Kansas. He purchased his present farm and made extensive improvements on the place. He began breeding in 1902.

Mr. Johnston is a member of the Christian Church and is a Democrat. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and one of the progressive farmers of Leavenworth County.

Clyde F. Siscoe, a progressive and wideawake business man and farmer, who is the most extensive potato grower in the famous potato growing Kaw Valley, is also a breeder of Percheron horses, and mules. Mr. Siscoe owns 341 acres of well-improved land, with a modern residence, electrically lighted with a private Delco lighting system. The residence is equipped with hot and cold running water and modern bath conveniences. Mr. Siscoe has 145 acres in potatoes each year and employs six men the year around. During the potato season he has thirty to forty men to help harvest his crops. He has a private railroad siding at the east end of the farm and in 1907 he shipped seventy-eight carloads of early Ohio potatoes to the Kansas City, Missouri, markets.

Clyde F. Siscoe was born September 27, 1877, in Sherman Township, Leavenworth County, the son of Ernest and Ellen (Snyder) Siscoe, both natives of Defiance County, Ohio. The former was born January 25, 1849, and the latter April 9, 1849. Ernest Siscoe was the son of Elezer and Hannah Siscoe, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Linwood, Kansas, in 1875, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Ernest Siscoe came to Leavenworth County in 1877 and was a practical farmer. He owned 700 acres of land at the time of his death, September 27, 1904. His wife survived him until February 7, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Siscoe were the parents of the following children: Jennie, now Mrs. W. E. Brock, of Sherman Township; Fred L., of Sherman Township; Eugene O., in Colorado; Maude, wife of William Perry of Chandler, Oklahoma; Clyde F., the subject of this review; and Clinton A., of Sherman Township.

Clyde F. Siscoe was reared and educated in Sherman Township and attended the high school of Linwood, from which he was graduated. In 1898 he commenced his farming operations, and after his father's death became the heir to 198 acres of land. In 1906, he purchased 110 acres of land and in turn traded it to his brother, Clinton Siscoe for the east side of Mr. Siscoe's present farm. Mr. Siscoe built his modern home in 1910.

Clyde F. Siscoe and Mrs. Maggie (Dewitt) Snyder were married February 25, 1909, and to this union one child, Ernest F., has been born. Mrs.



C. F. SISCOE, FAMILY AND RESIDENCE.

Siscoe is a daughter of A. J. and Mary (Henson) Dewitt, natives of Ohio, who settled in Iron County, Missouri, in 1858, where Maggie Dewitt Snyder was born. By a former marriage to Richard Snyder, Mrs. Siscoe has one child, Eva Marie, at home.

Mr. Siscoe is a republican and a member of the Congregational Church. He is one of the substantial and successful citizens and farmers of Leavenworth County.

Theo Meinke, a farmer and soap powder manufacturer of Linwood, Kansas, who is closely and intimately associated with the social and business life of Linwood, is a progressive and substantial business man. He was born in Lexington, Missouri, April 7, 1864, one of nine children born to his parents, Henry and Mary (Holtcamp) Meinke, six of whom are living, as follows: John, Lawrence, Kansas; William, Linwood, Kansas; Henry, Kansas City, Missouri; Theo, of this review; Emma, Mrs. George Bauer, Kansas City, Missouri; and Matilda, Mrs. J. P. Bryan, of Kansas City, Kansas.

Henry Meinke and his wife were natives of Germany and left their native land because of the oppression of the military system in Germany and the opportunity for greater freedom in the United States. They were married in Missouri, where Mr. Meinke was a laborer and farmer, before the Civil War. In 1865 they came to Douglas County, Kansas, and later moved to Johnson County, where they followed farming. They both died of pneumonia, only four days apart, in 1883.

When Theo Meinke was seventeen years old he began as a farm hand and later rented land in Reno Township, Leavenworth County. In 1903 he purchased eighty acres of land in Sherman Township and in 1907 traded this for thirty acres of land one-half mile west of Linwood. He had moved to Linwood in 1906 and in 1915 purchased his present home.

The marriage of Theo Meinke and Alice May Anderson was solemnized December 10, 1891. She is a daughter of L. G. and Mary Ann (Littlejohn) Anderson. L. G. Anderson was a farmer, born in Kentucky and is now deceased. His wife, Mary Ann (Littlejohn) Anderson, was born in Illinois and makes her home in Sherman Township, Leavenworth County. Mr. and Mrs. Theo Meinke are the parents of the following children: Archie, manager of the Linwood telephone exchange; Carl A., a farmer of Linwood; Leslie B., at home, and Ollie, Mrs. Roy A. Serviss, a mail carrier of Linwood.

Theo Meinke is an independent voter, but leans toward the Democratic party. He always takes an active and commendable interest in all local, county, state and national affairs. He served as clerk of the school board for fifteen years and was a member of the council for thirteen years. He is a member of the Congregational Church and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. The Knights of Pythias are discussing the election of a home for the Pythian fraternity and Mr. Meinke is endeavoring to have the home located at Linwood, Kansas.

Linwood Soap Powder Manufacturing Company, of Linwood, Kansas, is the headquarters of the soap company which makes a soap powder in four different states. This powder was patented by J. D. Diffie and in 1918 he sold his patent right to twelve men of Linwood, Kansas, and they opened up and financed a soap powder manufacturing plant.

The following are the officers: President, T. W. Martin; vice-president, A. A. Bowen; secretary and treasurer, Theo Meinke. The board of directors are: T. W. Martin, J. E. Blevins, Charles Spencer, A. B. Fredrick and A. A. Bowen.

The company is capitalized at \$12,000 and from its beginning in 1918 has continued to grow and increase its volume of business.

H. C. Short, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners and also in the abstract business for many years, is one of Leavenworth County's most substantial citizens. Mr. Short was born in Atchison, Kansas, September 17, 1859, the son of Oliver F. and Frances (Catlin) Short. Oliver F. Short was a native of Virginia, and Frances (Catlin) of Illinois. They were married in 1857 in Springfield, Illinois, and came to Atchison, Kansas, where Mr. Short was employed as a government surveyor.

In the days before the Civil War the work of a surveyor was full of many hardships and dangers. Not alone the wildness of an unsurveyed land but the lurking Indian, who was jealous of his rights, had the early pioneers to contend with. Oliver Short knew all of these things and experienced the many hardships of his work. He surveyed all over the northern and western Kansas and also went into Indian Territory. In 1874 Oliver Short and his two sons, H. C. and Truman, in the company of nineteen other men were surveying land. For the convenience of their

work they were camped in three camps, six men in each camp. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians had been harassing them for some time and one day while H. C. was left in camp away from the rest of the company the Indians came and destroyed every man in the three camps. Mr. Short and his son Truman were killed on Monday and their bodies were not found until the following Wednesday. Some of the men endeavored to get to the main camp where H. C. Short and three other men were stationed, but were waylaid by the Indians who killed every member of the party and also their oxen. This massacre occurred in Meade County near Meade Center. The bodies of Oliver Short and his son Truman were buried in Mt. Muncie Cemetery. His wife, Frances (Catlin) Short, survived him many years, passing away in 1912 in Leavenworth, Kansas. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Short: H. C., the subject of this sketch; Truman, met death in the Indian massacre; Frank, a farmer near Boise City, Idaho; Leonard, in the laundry business in Chicago, Illinois; and Metella, residing at Boise City, Idaho.

H. C. Short received his education in the public schools of Leavenworth, Kansas, and later attended the University at Lawrence, Kansas, for two years. While his father was surveying the lands of Kansas, his son, H. C., accompanied him on many of his trips. Between 1880 and 1882 Mr. Short crossed the Oregon Trail twice. He spent six years in the West and upon his return to Lawrence, Kansas, he purchased the abstract business from S. F. Atwood, Wood, Spaulding and Bowen, consolidating them into one big business. He has continued this line of work for thirty-five years and has built a reliable and trustworthy business. Mr. Short served nine months as city commissioner of Leavenworth and was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners in 1904 and re-elected in 1908. At the expiration of this latter term the present courthouse, costing \$100,000, was built. The finishing, wiring and heating plant cost an additional \$60,000. This great sum, \$160,000, was paid by the county without issuing any bonds. In 1916 Mr. Short was re-elected as county commissioner of the second district and in 1920 he was made chairman of the board.

H. C. Short and Emma W. Neubauer were united in marriage June 7, 1888. She is a daughter of Fred Neubauer, of Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Short have the following children: H. C., Jr., of Tulsa, Oklahoma, in the oil business; Helen M., wife of T. A. E. Belt, Schenectady, New York; Albert L., now a student at the State University. Mr. and Mrs. Short reside at 1206 Ohio Street.

Mr. Short has always taken an active interest in local affairs and has contributed much of his time and talents in the upbuilding of the city of Leavenworth and the county.

Joseph Voorhees, the present capable and efficient county clerk of Leavenworth County, is a type of sturdy, vigorous manhood, of which the nation is justly proud. During the World War Joseph Voorhees volunteered his services for his nation's honor. He went into training at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, the second officer's training camp. After three months of training he was given the commission of first lieutenant, Reserve Officers Corps. He was assigned to the Fifty-third Regiment, Sixth Division, Regular Army, and stationed at Chickamauga Park, Georgia. July 5, 1918, Lieutenant Voorhees with his regiment sailed for France, where they continued their training until they moved forward to the front line sector. In September, 1918, Lieutenant Voorhees was transferred to the Intelligence section of the Seventh Army Corps. After the arrangements of the Army of Occupation had been settled, he was reassigned to the Sixth Division, in charge of the Message Center. He was with the First Army Corps during the Meuse-Argonne offensive and spent twelve days at the front.

His re-election to the position of county clerk was received by cablegram, December 25, 1918. This was a unanimous election from his many friends and supporters in Leavenworth County. March 19, 1919, orders were received to embark for the United States and Mr. Voorhees arrived May 5, 1919, ten months from the time he had sailed. He was mustered out at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Voorhees in the United States he took up his work as county clerk. He was re-elected without any opposition in 1920.

Joseph Voorhees was married February 25, 1918, to Elizabeth Jackson, a daughter of William Jackson and wife. Mrs. Voorhees was a trained nurse and a graduate of Cushing Hospital of Leavenworth. To Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees one child, Joseph, Jr., was born September 1, 1920.

Joseph Voorhees was born near Dodge City, Kansas, March 17, 1887, in a sod house, the son of Isaac E. and Levina (Sizelove) Voorhees, a sketch of whom is given in Eph Voorhees' review in this volume. Joseph Voorhees was educated in the public schools of Lansing and Leavenworth, Kansas. He was employed by the Great Western Stove Company for six

months and then taught school in District No. 49, twelve miles west of Leavenworth. He was only eighteen years of age and had a first grade certificate. He taught for six years in the rural schools of the county. He was then appointed deputy county clerk under Jessie A. Hall. In 1914 he was elected county clerk and received the following re-elections in 1916-1918-1920, the last two without any opposition.

Mr. Voorhees is an active charter member of the Byron H. Mehl American Legion Post. This post has a membership of 250. Lieutenant Voorhees was its first vice-commander and is a strong advocate of the principles of greater Americanism. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Christian Waelti is a successful and well known chiropractor, located at 515 Delaware street, Leavenworth. He was born in Saint Clair County, Illinois, Stockey Township, January 2, 1889, the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Haas) Waelti. Charles Waelti died in Illinois in 1917 and his wife now lives in Stockey Township, Saint Clair County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Waelti were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, who lives at home; Samuel and George, who also live at home; Daniel, of Saint Clair County, Illinois; Charles, who lives on the home farm; Emma, the wife of John Turnermeister, of Saint Clair County, Illinois; Albert, of Millstadt, Illinois; Louis, who lives on the home farm; Christian, the subject of this sketch; Bertha, the wife of William Reichart, of Saint Clair County, Illinois; Lena, the widow of Fred Arnold, of Saint Clair County; and Fred, also of Saint Clair County.

Doctor Waelti attended Forest Hill School in Stockey Township, Saint Clair County, Illinois, and then spent three years at the Palmer School of Chiropractic and was graduated from this college December 29, 1915. He also attended an osteopathic school at Chicago, Illinois, and obtained a degree in 1917, but does not practice osteopathy.

Doctor Waelti came to Leavenworth, Kansas, in October, 1918, and began the practice of his profession at 515 Delaware Street. He has built up a good practice in Leavenworth, which is not confined alone to the town, as he has become well and favorably known throughout the county. While a few years ago the science of chiropractic was unknown, now fifteen states have straight chiropractic boards, Kansas being one among them. Eight other states give chiropractic legal recognition. Twelve

supreme courts have held drugless healing was not the practice of medicine. Two states and one territory have no legal restrictions against chiropractic, and one state and one territory exempt chiropractic from medical practice laws.

Doctor Waelti is a member of the Yeoman Lodge of Leavenworth.

David Herries, a splendid citizen of Tonganoxie Township, is a native of Scotland, born at Dumfries November 15, 1838, the son of James and Isabelle (Smith) Herries. His father came to Canada in 1846, and the year following David Herries and his mother joined him. Both James Herries and his wife died in Brant County, Canada, he at the age of sixty-nine and she when fifty-five years of age.

David Herries spent his boyhood in Canada and attended the public schools there. In 1865 he came to America and stayed with his brother, John Herries, in Alexander Township for two years, and then located on his present farm of 160 acres, where he has lived continuously ever since. This is a good farm, but Mr. Herries paid only \$3.00 per acre for it. He has extensively improved the place, building residence, barn and other buildings. He built the first residence in 1869, which still stands and is now used for a wood house. The L. & T. railroad runs through the farm and a water tank, which furnishes water for the railroad, is located on the place. The land is well watered with a fine spring and water flows the entire year. Mr. Herries is a fine man and has many staunch friends in the township.

In 1870 Mr. Herries was married to Margaret Gatchell, a native of Wyandotte County, Ohio, near Sandusky. She is the daughter of Hiram and Sarah Gatchell, both of whom died in Ohio, she at the age of sixty-five years on January 16, 1887, and he in the year 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Herries have had the following children: Myrtle, the wife of Herman Eggert, of Jefferson County, Kansas; Isabelle, the wife of Murray Eggleston, of Lawrence, Kansas; James, of St. Joseph, Missouri, who married Fannie Johnson; Emma, who lives at home; Hiram, of St. Joseph, Missouri, who married Rydia Cockrell, a prominent teacher of this county at one time, and who now teaches in St. Joseph as substitute; and William, who died at the age of twenty-three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Herries have the following grandchildren: Bessie, Margaret, Howard, Fannie and Lottie Eggert; Edward, Hiram and Ruth Eggleston; David H., Mary Marine and Glenn Herries.

Edward Eggleston was in the United States Navy at the Great Lakes Training Camp for a few months during the World War, and was transferred to Boston, where he developed tubercular trouble. At the time he volunteered for service he was a medical student at Lawrence, Kansas.

David Herries was a charter member of the Eureka Grange and later transferred his membership to Delaware Grange at McLouth, Kansas. Mr. Herries has filled the offices of director and treasurer of the school board.

Mr. Herries remembers the hard times of '73 and '74, when the chintz bugs destroyed the crops, and also the grasshopper "panic" of '74 and '75. He says the grasshoppers were so thick that the dust on the earth seemed to be alive, but that the chintz bugs did more damage than the grasshoppers.

Roy Seifert, a member of a pioneer family of this section, is the owner of 160 acres of land in High Prairie Township, seven miles southwest of Leavenworth, Kansas, and two and one-fourth miles north of Boling. He was born in Stranger Township August 28, 1895, the son of William and Flora Seifert, of Leavenworth. William Seifert is a native of Ohio and came to Kansas with his father when about ten years of age. His wife is also a native of Ohio and is the daughter of Herman Ittner, an early settler of High Prairie Township.

Roy Seifert was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, attending both the ward and high schools and, since finishing his education, he has followed farming and dairying, making a success in both lines of work. His farm of 160 acres is well improved. He built a fine farm residence in 1917, has a good silo and barn, and the farm is watered by natural springs, which, with the rolling and fertile grass land, make the farm ideal for raising cattle. Mr. Seifert has seven grade cattle and fourteen registered Holsteins with a registered male. Mr. Seifert sells his milk to a dairy in Leavenworth, Kansas. He also raises pure bred White Leghorn poultry, having about 200 hens. Mr. Seifert has a good farm, which is well kept, and the residence is on an elevation, giving one a fine view of the surrounding country.

September 19, 1917, Mr. Seifert was married to Lula English, a daughter of W. A. and Cora English, of Leavenworth. Mrs. Seifert was born in Delaware Township and was educated in the schools at Leaven-

worth. Mr. and Mrs. Seifert have one son, LeRoy. They receive their mail on a route from Leavenworth.

Mr. Seifert is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Boling. He also belongs to the Grange at Boling.

George L. Rapp, a well known and enterprising farmer of Easton Township, was born July 31, 1861, at Baldwin, Kansas, the son of Jacob and Louisa (Rapp) Rapp, being the third of eight children, three of whom are living: Martha, the wife of John Vollmar, of Kansas City, Kansas; Katherine, the wife of David Freedle of Piper, Kansas, living on a farm. Jacob Rapp was born in Wertumburg, Germany, in 1836 and died in 1878. He was a tinner in his native land, and came to the United States when sixteen years old, and settled in Baldwin, Kansas, in 1862. He afterward moved to a farm in Easton Township, where John G. Heim now lives. In 1865, he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and burned lime there for four years, his family living on the farm, to which he returned in 1869 and engaged in the flour mill business, building a flour mill at Millwood, in Easton Township, which he conducted until his death.

The Jacob Rapp Water Power flour mill at Millwood was one of the first mills to be built in Easton Township. Mr. Rapp built the mill in 1871. It was one of the historic spots of the township. Thirty thousand bushels of wheat and ten thousand bushels of corn were ground each year at this mill. The mill products were never shipped; the mill was used only to grind grain for the farmers of the community.

Jacob Rapp is buried on the Heim farm, together with his wife and two daughters in a private cemetery of the Rapp family. Mrs. Jacob Rapp was also a native of Germany. She died 1889 at the age of forty-nine years.

George L. Rapp was one year old when his parents came to Leavenworth County. He was educated in school district No. 6, and remained on the home farm until his mother's death. In 1907, he bought his present farm of eighty acres. He does general farming and stock raising, and is one of the dependable citizens of the township. In politics, Mr. Rapp is a republican. He served nine years on the school board in district number twenty-three.

Mr. Rapp was married January 3, 1895, to Eliza Schwettman, who was born in Clinton County, Illinois, November 22, 1867, the daughter of



THE JACOB RAPP GRIST MILL

Fred and Louisa (Poss) Schwettman, both natives of Germany. They lived in Leavenworth County for twenty-five years; both are deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Rapp have four children, all living at home; Walter, Minnie, Mary and Elva. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Thomas K. Wilson, a prominent farmer, and one of the oldest pioneers now living in High Prairie Township, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, April 7, 1846, the son of William and Lucinda (McKinney) Wilson, who came to Kansas in 1857 and settled at LeCompton and entered 160 acres of land. About six years later they moved to Leavenworth County and settled in High Prairie Township near Boling, later moving to Leavenworth, where Mr. Wilson died in 1908. He is buried in High Prairie Cemetery.

William Wilson was prominently identified with the Presbyterian Church and came west with the view of doing church extension work. He was instrumental in building churches at Olathe, Topeka and Lawrence, Kansas, the first Presbyterian Church at Lawrence, and, with Doctor Minor and others, Mr. Wilson assisted in establishing the State University at Lawrence. After coming to High Prairie Township he also built a Presbyterian Church here. During the Civil War he was chaplain of the Sixth Kansas, appointed by the governor. Mr. Wilson was a clerk in the State Legislature at one time, giving him an opportunity to become acquainted with the pioneers of territorial days. He was personally known to Judge LeCompton, James H. Lane and Governor Carney, also Quantrill, who sacked Lawrence in Civil War times. Mrs. Wilson is also buried in High Prairie Cemetery.

Thomas K. Wilson came to Leavenworth in 1863, but has lived on his present farm since 1866. This place consists of 240 acres and was formerly known as the Thompson farm, Mr. Wilson buying out the heirs. In 1870 he was married to Sarah Thompson, a daughter of William and Sarah Thompson, who settled here about the year 1860 and lived here until their deaths. Mr. Wilson also owns 160 acres, formerly his home place, northwest of Boling, Kansas, and 320 acres in Wallace County, Kansas.

Mr. Wilson's home place is an excellent farm, with good improvements. The rock building where he lives is one of the best constructed dwellings to be found here. He also has a well constructed barn with

dimensions of fifty by fifty feet. The land is fertile soil and well watered. Mr. Wilson has been renting the place for the past five years and spends his time in reading.

Mr. Wilson has filled the office of trustee of his township and also served on the school board for twenty years.

Mrs. Wilson died in 1913 and is buried in High Prairie Cemetery. They had the following children: Mrs. Lulu Cook Copeland, of San Francisco; Mrs. Mamie Harrison, of Leavenworth, Route One; Mrs. Daisy Warden, of Easton, Kansas, Route One; Mrs. Zoe Smith, of Leavenworth, Route One; Mrs. Hester Schweizer, of Los Angeles, California; Newton, of Leavenworth; and William, who died in Osborn County, Kansas, in 1912 and is buried in High Prairie Cemetery.

Mr. Wilson has twenty-three grandchildren living: John, Lloyd, Catherine, Thomas and Gordon Cook; Guy, Hazel, Daisy, Hubert, Howard, Woodrow, Isabelle, Eugene and Robert Harrison; Jack, Ward, Zoe and Elizabeth Schweizer; Harold and Walter Smith, Jr.; Irwin Wilson; Hester and Helen Warden. He also has two step-grandchildren: Clarence and Elmer Warden.

Mr. Wilson has a keen memory and vividly recalls pioneer days and many interesting incidents. As he saw eastern, central and western parts of Kansas many years ago, he says he would like to take a trip over the routes he made in those days and see the progress made since the Indian days of the fifties. He remembers hearing James H. Lane make a speech at LeCompton, Kansas, when making a race for United States Senator against Marcus J. Parrott, and that Mr. Lane wore a faded buffalo overcoat with a rip down the back a foot long. Mr. Wilson attended church at LeCompton in 1857, which was then the capital of the state, and he says there were only three women present: Mrs. William Lamer, the merchant's wife; Mrs. Wilson, his mother, and her daughter, Mary, who died in Salt Lake City. He says that the hall was crowded with men, all armed with pistols in their belts and bowie knives in their boot tops.

Mr. Wilson has been a consistent good roads booster from the time the agitation for good roads was commenced in this county, and the Leavenworth-Springdale road runs along the north side of his farm. His long residence here has made his face familiarly known in Douglas and Shawnee counties as well, where he has a host of friends.

The following pioneer settlers of this county are recalled by Mr. Wilson: Leslie Salisbury, who entered the land now owned by his son,

Emerson; Captain Scruggs, who entered the land now owned by C. V. Campbell; George Burges, who entered the land now owned by Mr. Barnard; H. Donahue, who entered the land of Mr. Myers; and Ute Barr, who entered the Brummel farm.

Russell Wilson, more familiarly known as "Russ" Wilson, is the popular and efficient sheriff of Leavenworth County. He was born in Doniphan County, Kansas, November 6, 1879, the son of John and Minnie (Alford) Wilson, both natives of Kentucky. John Wilson and Minnie (Alford) Wilson were early settlers of Doniphan County, settling there in 1854. He was a farmer and stock buyer until his death in Leavenworth in 1902. He was buried in Mt. Muncie Cemetery. His wife died in 1881 and was buried in Wolfe River Cemetery. Two children were born to them, Julia, wife of R. A. Atkinson, Kansas City, Missouri, and Russell, the subject of this sketch.

Russell Wilson was educated in the public schools in Doniphan County and came to Leavenworth with his father in 1895. For many years they conducted a feed and sale stable, where they worked up a very lucrative business. In 1918 Mr. Wilson was elected sheriff of Leavenworth County and was re-elected in 1920 with no opposition. During the World War, when the government was buying up every available mule that the county afforded, Mr. Wilson bought mules for the government.

Russell Wilson and Anna Thompson were united in marriage in October, 1903. She is the daughter of James and Bridget (Sullivan) Thompson, residents of Leavenworth. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, four of whom are living, as follows: Bessie; Frank, died in infancy; Floyd; Julia, and Jane. They make their home in the sheriff's residence at the county jail.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His popularity as a county official is shown by the fact that in 1920 there was no opposition to his re-election.

Charles Seifert, the energetic proprietor of Sunny Side Dairy Farm, which is located one-half mile from the city limits of Leavenworth on the Lawrence road, was born in Stranger Township January 17, 1894, and is the son of William and Flora Seifert.

Charles Seifert was educated in the public schools. He has been

engaged in the dairy business for the past six years in High Prairie Township, and purchased his present farm of 166 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, formerly the Kowalewski farm, in March, 1920. Mr. Seifert has put many improvements on the place, rebuilding the residence; built a new silo fifteen by thirty-five feet, and also a modern milk house. He uses a Pinetree milker of three single units. Mr. Seifert has twenty-one head of registered Holstein cattle with registered bull, "U. S. Amesby Skylark Canary Homestead," who is from one of the best cows of the Disciplinary Barracks. He also has ten grade cows. Mr. Seifert raises hogs, mules and horses, and has water piped to the feed yards and in the buildings, which is pumped by a gas engine. He retails his milk in Leavenworth, having a truck and Ford roadster he uses when delivering to his customers.

Mr. Seifert is a wide awake dairyman and has built up a wonderful business in the short time that he has operated his dairy.

December 31, 1915, Mr. Seifert was married to Caroline E. Kuhnhoff, of Leavenworth, who is a native of Atchison, Kansas, and a daughter of W. A. Kuhnhoff, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Seifert have one daughter, Georgia Marie.

Mr. Seifert is secretary of the County Farm Bureau and is also a member of the State Bureau. He is progressive and possesses those qualifications which will always make him successful.

Rev. A. G. Dick, the present pastor of the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Leavenworth, Kansas, is a worthy successor of the two noble pastors who succeeded him in this parish. The St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church had its beginning when Rev. M. Meyer came to Leavenworth November 9, 1862, organized his church and started preparations to build the church edifice. This was placed at Sixth and Delaware streets and the first service was held Christmas Day, 1862. In 1866 the church was moved to Seventh and Miami streets, where the pastor, Reverend Meyer, was enabled to do greater and more efficient work for his growing flock.

In 1863 the parochial school was established and the field of its labor has increased as the years have gone by. In 1882 Rev. M. Meyer moved to St. Louis, Missouri. The Rev. C. Hafner succeeded him and remained as pastor until the fall of 1907. At the beginning of his pastorate the frame building was replaced by a substantial brick one, which was again

replaced, in 1911, by the present brick church. Rev. A. G. Dick took up his duties as pastor January 5, 1908. The church was built in 1911 and the parsonage was built in 1916. The church property, including the parochial school located at Sixth and Osage streets, the present principal of which is R. E. Appelt, is valued at \$60,000.

A. G. Dick was born in Ohio August 6, 1877, the son of Anton and Anna (Thielmann) Dick, both natives of Germany. Anton Dick was born in Germany in 1852 and came to the United States in 1866. He settled in Ohio, where he farmed until 1884, when he purchased land near Monroe, Michigan. He identified himself as a successful farmer and stockman. He was a member of the school board for a number of years. His wife, Anna (Thielmann) Dick, was born in Germany in 1851 and they were married in Ohio in 1874.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Dick were the parents of three children, as follows: Charles, residing in Michigan; A. G., the subject of this review; William, residing in Michigan. Anton and Anna (Thielmann) Dick still reside in Michigan.

Reverend Dick received his education in the public schools of Michigan and later at the Concordia College at Fort Wayne, Indiana and the Lutheran Theological Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri. After the completion of his course he was placed in charge of a church at Blackwell, Oklahoma, and in 1908 he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he has remained an efficient and capable pastor of his flock.

In 1905 A. G. Dick and Otille Kamprith were united in marriage at Monroe, Michigan. They have two children, Herbert, born in 1908, and Edgar, born in 1912.

The St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, under the leadership of its pastor, Reverend Dick, was aggressive and in the lead in its war work. Forty-six boys and one Red Cross nurse were sent to the front. All of them returned with one exception, Carl Schwandt, whose body rests across the seas.

Charles R. Barrett, a progressive and well known grocer located at 319 North Fourth Street, is a native son of Kansas. He was born on a farm in Douglas County, Kansas, November 23, 1862, the son of John E. and Eliza E. (Boggs) Barrett. John E. Barrett was born in Ohio and came to Missouri when a young man, where he conducted a stationary

engine saw mill for some time. He later moved to Douglas County, Kansas, where he established his saw mill on the LeCompton road. In this mill the large trees were turned into lumber, used by the pioneers for their homes, also for the Union Pacific Railroad and other industries in need of the lumber. He purchased a farm of 160 acres in Leavenworth County and until 1870 conducted his farming operations in conjunction with his sawmill. At this date he disposed of his farm to a Mr. McGonical. Mr. Barrett then established a saw mill in Leavenworth County, Kansas. He was located near the Leavenworth road until 1900, when he retired to his home in Kansas City, Kansas. He is now buried in the Argentine Cemetery. His wife, Eliza (Boggs) Barrett, was born in Kentucky in 1833 and died in 1895. They were the parents of six children, as follows: John, deceased; Anna, Mrs. John Ryan, Kansas City, Kansas; Charles R., the subject of this sketch; Tom, living in Kansas City, Missouri; Ella and Mollie, deceased.

Charles R. Barrett was educated in the district school known as the "Timber Ridge School" of Leavenworth County, Kansas. He remained with his parents on the farm until twenty-one years of age. He learned the carpenter's trade in Leavenworth, Kansas, under McKinney and Ralph, old time contractors and builders, who built many an edifice in Leavenworth County. For three years he was employed by them and then he worked for the Union Pacific for three years in their bridge and building department. He then moved to Winchester, Kansas, where he was engaged in farming for four years. Then he came to Leavenworth, where he worked as a carpenter, then as janitor of Oak Street School for seven years, then on the police force for fourteen years. He was special officer for the Santa Fe Railroad for one year and three months, but his health failing he discontinued the work. In 1911 Mr. Barrett opened his grocery and confectionery business, in which he has made a success and many business friends.

Charles R. Barrett was married to Libbie Housh in Winchester, Kansas. To this union one child was born, Nina, who married Gene Kudder and who now lives in Parsons, Kansas. Later Mrs. Libbie (Housh) Barrett died and was buried at Winchester, Kansas.

In 1893 Charles R. Barrett and Helen Bernine were married. She is the daughter of Frank and Caroline (Reese) Bernine. Frank Bernine was born in Germany and when he came to the United States he settled in St. Louis, Missouri, where he followed his trade of tailor. Between

the years of 1864 and 1867 he established a tailor shop in Leavenworth, Kansas, and conducted the two shops for many years. He died in 1910 at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His wife, Caroline (Reese) Bernine, was born in Ohio and they were married in St. Louis, Missouri. She died in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1886. Eleven children were born to Frank and Caroline (Reese) Bernine, as follows: Anton, Joseph, Mary and George, all deceased; Helen, Mrs. Charles Barrett; Caroline, deceased; Frank; Henry J., at St. Louis, Missouri; Joseph, deceased; Clara, wife of Dr. Claude Baker, of Wichita, Kansas, and Edward, deceased.

Charles R. Barrett and Helen (Bernine) Barrett have no children.

Mr. Barrett is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is a Democrat.

Richard E. Becker, the well known and successful upholsterer, located at 223 Delaware Street, is a native of Germany. He was born in Trier, Germany, February 2, 1859, the son of Joseph F. and Hegner (Kunigunde) Becker. Joseph F. Becker was born in Trier, Germany. He was a tailor in his native city for many years until he went to Brazil, where he followed his trade for twenty-two years. He returned to Trier, Germany, where he died in 1884, at the age of seventy-two years. Hegner (Kunigunde) Becker was born in Saarburg, Germany, in 1835. She died in Trier, Germany, in 1914. Joseph Becker and Hegner Kunigunde were married in Saarburg, Germany, and they were the parents of eight children, as follows: George F., deceased; Richard E., the subject of this sketch; Joseph F., living in St. Louis, Missouri; Gertrude, a widow living in Trier, Germany; Mary, Trier, Germany; Anna, Victor and Anna, deceased.

Richard Becker received his education in the schools of Trier, Germany, later taking one year at college and one year at a boarding school. He was apprenticed to an upholsterer, where he worked for three years without any compensation, his course costing him \$159.00. After he finished his apprenticeship he traveled over Germany and Austria, plying his trade in many different places. In 1881 he decided to embark for the United States. He took ship at Antwerp, crossing to England. He traveled across England by rail and embarked at Liverpool for the United States. He landed in New York, where he remained two days, taking passage for St. Mary's, Kansas, where he arrived December 15, 1881. He left there March 15, 1882, for Leavenworth, Kansas.

He was employed by Rischter and McCracken, furniture and upholsterers, for one year. For five years he was employed by the firm of Helmers and Parmelee and then one year by Mr. Helmer. With this firm he was the foreman of the upholstery department. May 1, 1888, he opened up a furniture business and upholstering at 408-410 South Fifth Street, where he successfully conducted his business until 1895, when he moved to Third and Delaware streets. At this place he remained for one year, moving to the present place in 1897. He has discontinued his furniture business and confines his efforts to the upholstery work.

Richard E. Becker and Lena Hellar were united in marriage in Leavenworth, Kansas, in May, 1883, and they have six children, as follows: Annette, now Mrs. Frank Miller, Leavenworth, Kansas; Richard H., Los Angeles, California; George, Leavenworth; Lena, a sister in a convent; Mary, now Mrs. A. L. Sumpter, Leavenworth; and Joseph F., of Leavenworth.

Richard Becker has been a successful business man of Leavenworth many years and has always been interested in the welfare and growth of his adopted city. He is a member, with his family, of the St. Joseph Catholic Church and in politics is independent.

Mrs. Cora Adelia Wellhouse Bullard who has been a member of the Kansas State School Book Commission since that body was created in 1912, is one of the widely known and capable women of the State. Mrs. Bullard is a native of Leavenworth County. She was born in Salt Creek Valley, Kickapoo Township, January 25, 1863, a daughter of Frederick Wellhouse, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Mrs. Bullard received her education in the public schools of Leavenworth, and the Wesleyan College at Warrenton, Missouri, and received her business training under the capable direction of her father and her brother, Walter. She has always taken a deep interest in all vital public questions, and was active in the women's suffrage movement before women were given the vote in Kansas.

In 1912 Mrs. Bullard was appointed a member of the State School Book Commission by Governor Hodges, and was reappointed to that position by Governor Capper in 1916, and is now the senior member of the Commission, serving her fifth term. She is a member of the State Live-stock Association, and is the only woman in the United States who is a



MRS. CORA. A. WELLHOUSE BULLARD

member of such an organization. She is one of the directors of the Kansas State Historical Society, and a member of Native Daughters of Kansas. During the World War, Mrs. Bullard was active in war work. She was a member of the Council of Defense and vice-president of the First Congressional District, and a member of the Committee on Agricultural Production. She is an honorary member of the State Board of Agriculture and a life member of the State Historical Society.

The Bullard farm home which is located two and one-half miles northeast of Tonganoxie, Kansas, is one of the splendid places of Leavenworth County. The residence, which was built a few years ago, was planned by Mrs. Bullard, and constructed under her personal supervision. It is a handsome residence, artistically designed, finished and furnished. A wide, comfortable porch extends on three sides of the house, and the place presents a pretty appearance. This is one of the places of which Leavenworth County is especially proud.

Henry Shelby Bullard, a prominent farmer and stockman of Leavenworth County, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Sangamon County, that State, March 18, 1858, a son of John and Sarah (Fallis) Bullard and the youngest of eleven children born to them. John Bullard and his wife were natives of Kentucky, the former from Shelby and the latter from Henry County from which counties the subject of this sketch was named. John Bullard and his wife rode on horseback from Kentucky to Illinois about 1839; this was their wedding tour. They spent their lives in Sangamon County, Illinois.

Henry Shelby Bullard was reared in Sangamon County, Illinois, and attended the district schools and later took the regular course at the Kemper Military College at Boonville, Missouri, where he was graduated. He then returned to Illinois where he remained until the death of his father. He saw much of the early day life on the plains. At a very early date he hauled passengers and freight between Harper and Anthony, Kansas, at a time when that section was wild and unsettled and Indians were numerous and Mr. Bullard had many experiences with them. After spending about three years here, Mr. Bullard returned to Illinois. Five years later he came back to Kansas and engaged in the dry goods business at Lawrence. He conducted that business for three years and sold out and went to Iowa where he bought and sold cattle until 1888 when he returned to Kansas.

On June 26, 1889, Mr. Bullard was united in marriage with Cora Adelia Wellhouse, further mention of whom is made in this volume. She is a daughter of Frederick Wellhouse, a sketch of whom also appears in this volume.

After his marriage, Mr. Bullard clerked for a time in a dry goods store in Lawrence, Kansas. In 1891 he entered into partnership with his father-in-law, Mr. Wellhouse, in the operation of the Wellhouse farm which consists of 700 acres and is located in Stranger Township, Leavenworth County. This arrangement continued until the death of Mr. Wellhouse in 1911 and since that time Mr. and Mrs. Bullard have been engaged in farming and stock raising here. It is a well-improved place and one of the splendid farms of Leavenworth County.

Mr. Bullard is a republican and a member of the Methodist Church.

William Becher, the owner of the Soda Water Works, Leavenworth, Kansas, is a native of Germany. The home farm on which he was born has been in the family for six generations. He was born August 5, 1857, in Wissen, Coblinz, Germany, the son of John and Christine (Hombach) Becher. John Becher was also born on this selfsame farm, the son of Pether Becher, born 1785. Pether Becher was a farmer and stockman and during the Napoleonic wars he fought under Napoleon, in Russia. John Becher was born in 1820 and at first rented land from Feerst Van Hartzfeld, later owning his own farm. He died in 1890. Christine (Hombach) Becher was born on the neighboring farm in 1823, and was married to John Becher in 1848. She died in 1876. Seven children were born to John and Christine (Hombach) Becher, as follows: John, Mary Ann, Catherine and Peter, all deceased; William, the subject of this sketch; John and Henry, living in Germany.

William Becher went to the public schools of his day and received an eighth grade education. He remained at home and worked on the farm until he was twenty-six years of age. He sailed from Bremen, Germany, May 14, 1884, and landed in Baltimore, Maryland, May 28, 1884. He located at Leavenworth, Kansas, working for the city for eighteen days, then was employed at the brewery. August 1 he was employed at the Soda Water Works and continued with them for four years. In 1892 Mr. Becher started his own factory for the making of all kinds of soda water, pops and ginger ales. He built a building sixty by thirty feet of brick

and installed the most modern machinery. He has kept his factory up to the highest efficiency all of these years, replacing outworn and old fashioned machinery with the newest and best. He is able to make 300 cases a day with his equipment.

William Becher has made two trips to his native land since coming to America, the first trip from December 15, 1888, to March 3, 1889, and again from June 28, 1900, to October 1, 1900. He stopped at Paris to visit the World's Fair on his second trip.

William Becher and Frances Riepenkrooger were married in Leavenworth, Kansas, May 15, 1888. Mrs. Becher's father with his two brothers came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, and made their way to St. Louis, where they remained for one year. They were shoemakers and in 1857 they came to Leavenworth, where they plied their trade. Mrs. Becher's father died at Leavenworth in 1902. His wife also died the same year and they are both buried at Leavenworth. They were the parents of eleven children.

Nine children have been born to William and Frances (Riepenkrooger) Becher, as follows: William, at Chicago, Illinois; Mary, Atchison, Kansas; Henry, Leavenworth; Joseph, John, Leona, Francis, Angela, Alois and Peter. The last two were twins. Peter is deceased. The others live in Leavenworth.

William Becher and family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. He is also a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and is a Republican.

Lee Bond, a well known lawyer of Leavenworth, Kansas, and United States commissioner, was born March 21, 1873, in Leavenworth, Kansas. He is the son of William and Josephine (Fisher) Bond. William Bond is a descendant of Joseph Bond, a Quaker who came to the United States in 1720.

William Bond was born in Weston, Missouri, July 19, 1840. In 1865 he came to Leavenworth, when he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In 1872 William Bond was elected to the State Legislature, serving one term. Upon his return, in 1874, he was elected county sheriff, which position he held until 1878. He served on the council of the second ward and was United States commissioner until 1907. At this time he retired from active business and is now making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Quigley, Monrovia, California.

William Bond and Josephine Fisher were united in marriage April 21, 1862, at St. Louis, Missouri. Josephine (Fisher) Bond was born in 1847 in St. Louis, Missouri, and died March 17, 1907. To this union were born four children, as follows: Ada, born in 1864, is Mrs. Thomas Quigley, of Monrovia, California; William Q., born June 11, 1867, died December 31, 1872; Estella May, born June 9, 1869, is Mrs. Herbert Minn, Salem, Oregon; Lee, the subject of this sketch.

Lee Bond received his education in the public schools of Leavenworth, Kansas. He graduated from the Washington University of Law and the Law School of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1897 Lee Bond started the practice of law with the law firm of Baker, Hook and Atwood. This partnership being dissolved, he became a member of the law firm, Atwood, Bond and Harper. From 1905 to 1913 he was county attorney of Leavenworth County. After his father discontinued his work as United States commissioner, in 1907, Lee Bond was appointed to the place, which position he still holds.

September 27, 1899, in Leavenworth, Kansas, Mr. Bond was married to Veva Atchison. No children have been born to this union.

Lee Bond is a member of the legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and is also the president of the Leavenworth Country Club. He is a Republican and a successful lawyer, having an extensive practice in this section of the state.

McGuire Brothers Clothing Company, located at 411 Delaware Street, Leavenworth, Kansas, is one of the finest and most progressive clothing companies of Leavenworth. This firm is owned by Clarence and Shirley McGuire, both natives of Mount Sterling, Kentucky. Clarence McGuire was born July 14, 1878. He received his education in the Kansas schools and started his first clothing business in Leavenworth in February, 1912. This was located in the 300 block on Delaware Street. In 1913 his brother, Shirley McGuire, became a partner in the business and the store was moved to its present location, 411 Delaware Street. The McGuire brothers have an interest in various business projects of Leavenworth. They also have a clothing store at Atchison, Kansas.

January 1, 1904, Clarence McGuire and Effie Hudson were married at Arkansas City, Kansas. They are the parents of two children, as follows: Clarence J., born August 15, 1906, and Hudson Lee, born October 19, 1909.

Clarence McGuire is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and a member of the Shrine by York route. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and various local orders.

Shirley McGuire, the junior member of the McGuire Clothing Company, was born December 8, 1881, in Mount Sterling, Kentucky. He attended the schools of Kansas and since 1918 has been actively engaged with his brother, Clarence McGuire, in the clothing business. He became a business partner in the firm in 1913.

Shirley McGuire and Charlotte McCartney were married at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, May 26, 1915. Shirley McGuire is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and a Shriner by York. He belongs also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and to various local orders.

The McGuire brothers are well known, wide awake business men, who save neither time nor expense in making their business the very best in quality and esteem. They are extensive advertisers and carry an exceptionally fine line of goods.

George Beal, president and manager of the Consumers Ice Company, Leavenworth, Kansas, is a native of England. He was born May 11, 1855, in London, England, the son of Thomas and Ann (Gibson) Beal. Thomas Beal was born in 1831 in Wallcott, England, and came to the United States in 1871. He landed in New York, taking passage for Lawrence, Kansas, where he was engaged in the livery business until his death in 1895. Ann (Gibson) Beal was born in 1830 in Wallcott, England, and died at Lawrence, Kansas. Thomas and Ann (Gibson) Beal were the parents of nine children, all of whom are dead with the exception of Thomas A., living at Davenport, Iowa, and George, the subject of this sketch.

George Beal was educated in London, England, and came with his parents to Lawrence, Kansas, at the age of sixteen. He remained with his parents until twenty years of age, when he was employed by an upholsterer at Lawrence, Kansas. In 1887 George Beal and John Brandon opened up a brewery at Second and Kickapoo streets. In 1913 they purchased the present property, formerly a packing house and ice plant. They continued the brewery business until the breweries closed in 1919. They then converted their business into an ice plant. The Consumers Ice Company was incorporated in 1913 and George Beal was made president and manager.

George Beal was married November 29, 1883 to Adalade Walruff, at Lawrence, Kansas. They are the parents of three children, as follows: Lena, widow of Sam Patterson, deceased, is at home with her parents; Gertrude, wife of W. R. Crandell, Leavenworth; and August, chief engineer of the ice plant.

George Beal is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Beal is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Beal has built up a substantial business.

Rev. Father Bernard S. Kelly, the rector of the Cathedral of Leavenworth, Kansas, is a native of Illinois and a descendant of an old family living in Ireland. Father Kelly was born December 24, 1866, in Brinfield, Illinois, the son of William Edward and Catherine (Dowd) Kelly. William Edward Kelly was born December 4, 1837, in County Galloway, Thuam, Ireland. He was the son of Michael and Margaret (McCugh) Kelly, the former a farmer and the postmaster at Thuam, Ireland, for many years. His grandson is the postmaster at the same place now. Michael Kelly was born in 1795 and died in Thuam, Galloway County, Ireland, in 1902, at the advanced age of 107 years.

William Edward Kelly came to the United States when he was nine years old and settled in Middletown, Ohio. In 1856 he moved to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming. March 11, 1857, William Edward Kelly and Catherine Dowd were married. She was born January 30, 1838, in Carrick on Shannon, Ireland, the daughter of Patrick and Mary (Dolan) Dowd. They were both natives of Ireland and died in their native land. In 1870 William and Catherine (Dowd) Kelly moved to Johnson County, Kansas, where they engaged in farming near Olathe, Kansas. For many years William Kelly was county commissioner of Johnson County. In the fall of 1898 he retired from active work. To Mr. and Mrs. William Kelly sixteen children were born, as follows: William H., Edgerton, Kansas; Mary J., Mrs. William Hindricks, of Kansas City, Missouri; John D., contractor of Kansas City, Missouri; Thomas T., ex-treasurer of Kansas, lives at Paola, Kansas; Margaret, Mrs. William Sherr, deceased; Edward E., deceased; Martin J., banker at St. Paul, Kansas; Bernard S., the subject of this review; Helen C., Mrs. Martin Gear, Thompson, Utah; Sarah J., Sister Marion at St. Mary's Academy; Joseph A., real estate and insurance, Kansas City, Missouri; Francis Z., Gardner, Kansas; Martha Ann,

Mrs. A. J. Marshall, Gardner, Kansas; Charles M., Gardner, Kansas, on the old homestead. The other three died in infancy.

Father Bernard Kelly was educated in the public schools of Johnson County, Kansas, and the high school of Olathe, Kansas. For five years he attended the St. Benedictine College at Atchison, Kansas, and St. Mary's Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was ordained a priest June 21, 1899, and organized the Blessed Sacrament Parish at Kansas City, Kansas. At this place he did some great work in organizing and building up the parish. He remained in this parish for eight years and then organized what is now St. Peter's Parish at Kansas City, Kansas, where he also built up the parish in numbers and spirituality. June 3, 1909, Father Kelly took up his work at Leavenworth, Kansas. Since his coming he has spent \$250,000 in improving the various buildings of the church and parochial school. He organized the Catholic High School, which has grown until it now numbers 100 pupils.

Dr. Timothy D. Seeley, a retired veterinarian and postmaster of Tonganoxie, Kansas, was born in Hudson, Wisconsin, in 1860. He is the son of Isaac and Irine (Day) Seeley, both natives of New York. Isaac Seeley was born in Handlesville, New York, and was engaged in the mercantile business before he moved to Hudson, Wisconsin. He was eighty-five years old at the time of his death at Hudson, Wisconsin, March 11, 1887. His wife, Irine (Day) Seeley, was born in New York where she was also married to Isaac Seeley. They had seven children born to them as follows: Katherine, Mary, Emma, William, Bell, Gertie and Timothy. With the exception of Dr. Seeley, the subject of this sketch, the children are deceased.

Doctor Seeley received his education in the public schools of Wisconsin and the Henkley Military Academy of Hudson, Wisconsin. He attended the Medical School at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was publisher and distributor of veterinarian work for fifteen years. Later he was established at Lincoln, Nebraska, as veterinary surgeon. In 1895, Doctor Seeley came to Tonganoxie, Kansas, and followed his profession until 1914, when he was made the postmaster of Tonganoxie. In this capacity he has won many friends and established his reputation as one of the leading substantial citizens of his village.

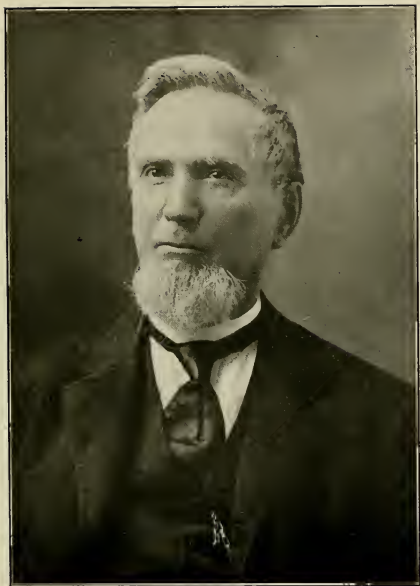
Doctor Seeley and Mollie (Burke) were united in marriage at Fall

City, Nebraska. She is the daughter of Christian and Marie (Book) Burke, natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1870, settling in Illinois near Chicago. In 1880, they moved to Hallan, Lancaster County, Nebraska, locating on a farm where they followed farming during the remainder of their lives. They had five children as follows: Mollie, Mrs. T. Seeley, of this sketch; William, of Hallan, Nebraska; Charles, of Hallan, Nebraska; Bessie, now Mrs. August Albers, deceased; John, of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

Dr. and Mrs. Timothy Seeley are the parents of five children, as follows: Dwight, of Topeka, Kansas; Maude, wife of Marion Davis, of Kansas City, Missouri; Francis, Mrs. Fred Bramble, of Hickman Mills, Missouri; Florence, Mrs. Charles Korbus, of Chicago, Illinois, and Bert, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. Seeley is an upholder of the democratic principles of government and has lent a decided influence through his campaign work for the democratic candidates. In 1912, Doctor Seeley was urged to be a candidate for county coroner on the democratic ticket. Doctor Seeley is a member of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen, of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Seeley, who was a member of the Royal Neighbor Lodge and of the Congregational Church, died March 24, 1920.

Frederick Wellhouse, nurseryman and fruit grower, was born in Chipewa Township, Wayne County, Ohio, November 16, 1828, son of William and Hannah (Yohey) Wellhouse. His father was a native of Hanover, Germany, and in 1804 came to America with his parents and settled in Baltimore, Maryland. Later he moved to Wayne County, Ohio, where he married a daughter of Peter Yohey. Frederick Wellhouse attended school until the age of fifteen, when, owing to the death of his father, the management of the farm and a mill property devolved upon himself and his brother George. In 1853 he went to Christian County, Illinois, and engaged in farming until 1858, when he moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, where, for a brief period, with J. N. Ray as a partner, he edited and published the "Indiana Farmer." In 1859 he went to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and engaged in the growing and sale of young fruit trees. He continued in that line until 1876, when he began planting commercial apple orchards, the beginning of the work that was destined to make his name famous. He planted orchards at Glenwood, Leavenworth County, 117



FREDERICK WELLHOUSE

acres, in 1876; Miami, Miami County, 160 acres, in 1878; Fairmount, Leavenworth County, 160 acres, in 1879; Osage, Osage County, 800 acres, in 1889; Summit, Leavenworth County, 400 acres, in 1894. The crop of 1890, amounting to 80,000 bushels of apples, sold for over \$50,000. It was the most valuable apple crop ever grown by one man in the Middle West and brought to Mr. Wellhouse the title of "The Apple King." By 1913 he had raised twenty-seven crops, aggregating 600,000 bushels. He was a member of the Kansas State Horticultural Society and a director for four years, treasurer fifteen years, and president ten years. He was a director of the Kansas State Fair Association during 1881-93, and vice-president for four years. In addition to his multiplex business interests Mr. Wellhouse was actively interested in municipal, county and state government. He was justice of the peace of Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, in 1860; chairman of the board of commissioners of Leavenworth County during 1861-63, and member of the Kansas State Legislature in 1865 and again in 1888. During 1861-65 he was captain of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment Kansas State Militia, and took part in the Price raid campaign in 1864 until the Confederate forces were turned South at the battle of Westport, his command assisting in driving them as far South as Little Santa Fe. In the spring of 1865 he was captured at Aubrey, Kansas, by Confederate guerillas, who committed various depredations and shot to death his traveling companion. The success in life of Frederick Wellhouse depended largely upon his ability to directly forecast the future, which he never ceased to study. A large share of it he also owned to his indomitable energy and his steadfastness of purpose. Practical labor had made him a competent farmer, and honest dealing, sensible living and intelligent effort all lent their share of success to the new and closely related industry to which he gave the close application of a master mind in the art of agriculture and horticulture. His unusual career was strikingly emblematic of those laudable characteristics which reveal American manhood in its inspiring form. He was married in January, 1848, to Susan, daughter of Daniel Housley, of Copley Township, Summit County, Ohio, and had four children, Walter, who is secretary, at Topeka, of the Kansas State Horticultural Society; Mary C., wife of Hamilton Moore, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Horace M., and Cora, wife of H. Shelby Bullard. He died in Leavenworth, Kansas, January 10, 1911.—From the National Cyclopedia of American Biography.

Judge Samuel James McNaughton, the well-known lawyer and jurist of Tonganoxie, Kansas, is a descendant of an old Scottish family. The McNaughton family has an ancestral record dating back 800 years, recording the names of families before the clans were formed in Scotland. For centuries the heads of this family were the Thanes of Loch Fyne and Lochane.

Alexander McNaughton, of Argyleshire, Scotland, immigrated to this country in 1738. He settled in New Windsor, Orange County, New York, and subsequently was granted a patent to land in Argyle, Washington County, New York. He was accompanied by his nephew, Malcolm McNaughton, the third, who was the son of Duncan and Margaret (Fisher) McNaughton. After the death of Duncan McNaughton, whose birthplace was Argyle, Scotland, Margaret (Fisher) McNaughton joined her son, Malcolm McNaughton, the third, in the United States.

Malcolm McNaughton, the third, had a son, Findley, who married Elizabeth Murray. They had six children, of whom Malcolm, the fourth, was one. Malcolm McNaughton was born in Argyle, Washington County, New York and received an excellent education. He was admitted to the bar and for many years practiced law in Saratoga County, New York. For six years he was judge of the court of sessions. He married Phoebe (McDowall) the daughter of General James McDowall, who served in the War of 1812. Malcolm McNaughton, the fourth, and Phoebe (McDowall) McNaughton passed long and useful lives in Washington County, New York. The former died in 1876.

Samuel James McNaughton, the son of Malcolm, the fourth, and Phoebe (McDowall) McNaughton, was born September 9, 1851, in Schuylersville, Saratoga County, New York. He was next to the youngest of eight children born to his parents. He received his education in the public schools of New York and in St. Stephen's Academy. In 1869, he graduated in a law course and three years later he was admitted to the bar. He came to Kansas immediately after, settling in Reno Township, Leavenworth County. He taught school for some time and then established his law practice in Leavenworth County. In 1874 Mr. McNaughton was elected justice of the peace, which position he held for fifteen years. During this time he also engaged in farming, owning a farm near Lawrence, Kansas. In 1893 Judge McNaughton opened up law offices in Tonganoxie, Kansas, and has continued a successful business since that time.

April 14, 1881, Samuel James McNaughton and Anna A. Eaton were

united in marriage. She is the daughter of Nathaniel H. and Mary A. Eaton, of Reno Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton four children have been born, as follows: Malcolm, Lucy, Alicia and Mabel.

Samuel James McNaughton is past venerable consul of the Modern Woodmen of America Lodge. He is also past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias Lodge and a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons Lodge. Mr. McNaughton also served for four years as the chairman of the executive committee of the Kansas Farmers Alliance.



John W. Evans, the capable and successful proprietor of the Royal Theatre, of Tonganoxie, Kansas, is also engaged in the real estate business and farming. John W. Evans was born in Tonganoxie Township, November 27, 1872, the son of Lemuel and Ellen (Lash) Evans.

Lemuel Evans was born in 1841 in Illinois. When a young man he came of Doniphan County, Kansas, and later to Tonganoxie Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas, where he was engaged in farming. At first he purchased land, four miles west of Tonganoxie, and at the time of his retirement from active farming. In 1895 he engaged in partnership with his son, John W. Evans, in the real estate business and they continued this partnership until 1915, when Lemuel Evans retired from active business. He died January 20, 1921.

Lemuel Evans was a Civil War veteran. He enlisted on the Union side at Leavenworth, Kansas, June 3, 1861, as a private in Company D, First Kansas Regular Infantry, and when he was discharged he was a corporal in the aforesaid company. During the battle of Wilson Creek, Lemuel Evans was wounded in the eye and lost his eyesight.

Lemuel Evans and Ellen Lash Evans, who was born in Illinois in 1842, are the parents of six children, as follows: Oscar, deceased; Samuel, of Bethany, Missouri; John W., of this sketch; Nettie, the wife of Ivan Sechrest of Tonganoxie; Lucy, deceased, and Lemuel, of Salicia, Montana.

John W. Evans was educated in the Tonganoxie district school and worked on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age. After his marriage, Mr. Evans opened up a restaurant in Tonganoxie and conducted this for seven years. He then engaged in the real estate business with his father, Lemuel Evans. In the meantime, he had opened the first moving picture airdome in Tonganoxie which developed into the present Royal Theatre.

John W. Evans was married to Lavina Reno, at Leavenworth, Kansas. She is the daughter of Dr. J. W. and Mary A. Reno. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have four children, as follows: Ralph, died in infancy; Carlos William, graduate in law from the Kansas State University in the class of 1921; Lucile, at the Kansas State University; and Lemuel, at home.

Carlos Evans, the son of John W. Evans, is a World War veteran, although he did not see any overseas service. He reported at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, July 18, 1918, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Infantry, September 16, 1918. He was transferred to Camp Grant, Illinois, September 26, 1918, and discharged at this camp, December 7, 1918.

John W. Evans is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a republican and one of the substantial and successful citizens of Tonganoxie.

Frank W. Henry, a successful and substantial merchant of Tonganoxie, Kansas, is a native of Kentucky. He is the son of Joseph and Mary (Graham) Henry and was born in Princetown, Kentucky, September 1, 1860.

Joseph and Mary (Graham) Henry were natives of Ireland, the former, born 1810, the son of Alec Henry, who remained in his native land. The latter, Mary (Graham) Henry was born in 1825. In 1850, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henry left their native land and established their home on a farm in Kentucky. At the time of Mr. Henry's death, he owned 250 acres of land. He died in 1875 and his wife in 1895. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Sarah, in Kentucky; Nanny, Mrs. Robert Craig, in Kentucky; Robert, a farmer in Kentucky; Frank W., the subject of this sketch; and William, of Kentucky.

Frank W. Henry attended the district schools of Kentucky, and followed farming until nineteen years of age. At that time, in 1884, he was employed by his cousin, Alec Kirk, in a general grocery store at Leavenworth, Kansas. He remained in his cousin's employ for fourteen years when he opened a general merchandise, grocery and meat shop at Tonganoxie. His business is located in a two-story building with two store rooms.

September 15, 1898, Frank W. Henry and Sophia Mordaunt were married at Leavenworth, Kansas. She is the daughter of John and Lulu

Mordaunt. To this union three children have been born as follows: Lee, studying pharmacy at the Kansas City School of Pharmacy; Dorothy, taking a general course at the Kansas State University; and Louise, attending the Tonganoxie High School.

Frank W. Henry is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and with his wife a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Henry has always manifested keen interest in the upbuilding of his community and has served on the village council for many years. He has won the esteem and confidence of his many friends and business associates.

James McNamee, the proprietor of the Tonganoxie, Kansas, garage, is a native of Leavenworth County. He was born in Kickapoo Township on a farm, April 4, 1876, the son of Patrick and Rose (Campbell) McNamee.

Patrick McNamee was born in Ireland in 1828, and came to the United States when eighteen years old. He found employment on the levee of the Mississippi river in Louisiana for some time and later in the coal mines of Wheeling, West Virginia. He was drafted in the Confederate Army while at Wheeling, West Virginia, and served in the southern cause for two years and eleven months. After the war, in 1865, he came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and settled on a 160-acre farm. He lived on this farm until his death and during the years of his successful labor as a farmer he added more and more to his possessions. He owned, at the time of his death, in 1900, 640 acres of land. Rose (Campbell) McNamee was born in 1834 in Ireland, and with her parents settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She died in 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McNamee were the parents of nine children, as follows: John, deceased; Josephine, Mrs. John Miller, on the old home place; Mary, Mrs. Charles Young, of Welborn, Kansas; Gertrude, deceased; Sarah, a Catholic sister at Memphis, Tennessee; Rosamond, Kansas City, Missouri; James McNamee, of Leavenworth County, the subject of this sketch; William, of Leavenworth County; and Stella, of Kansas City, Missouri.

James McNamee was educated in the Mount Olivet District School and remained on the farm with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Sacramento, California, and worked as a farm laborer. Mr. McNamee then worked as a fireman on a tug on the Sacramento River

and from this work went to Juno, Alaska, where he was employed in the Tredwill gold mines. After leaving the gold mines he was on Douglas Island for five months, then at Seattle, Washington, where he again took ship for Alaska and returning from there he was employed as a fireman on the tug Queen. After this he again returned to Alaska and worked for the Charles D. Lane mining company. He again resumed his occupation of fireman on the tug Sparkles and again the Queen. In 1900, James McNamee returned to Leavenworth County and located on his father's farm, where he remained until the fall of 1919, when he opened the present garage at Tonganoxie. In the garage, which Mr. McNamee operates he has for sale the Buick cars, the Cletrac tractor and all accessories and oil.

James McNamee and Margaret Fox were married April 30, 1913, at Hoge, Kansas. She is the daughter of James and Alice (Torpey) Fox, the former a Leavenworth County pioneer and the latter a native of Independence, Missouri. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McNamee, as follows: James, Jr., born March 17, 1914; Rose Mary, born May 19, 1915; Margaret Ruth, born November 30, 1916, and Sarah Justine, born September 2, 1918.

James McNamee is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also a member of the Catholic Church. He is a democrat in politics.

Fred Papenhausen, a retired pioneer farmer of Stranger Township, and a substantial citizen of Tonganoxie, is a native of Illinois. He was born in Cook County, Illinois, March 13, 1856, the son of John and Dora (Bucholtz) Papenhausen. John Papenhausen was born April 3, 1804, in Mecklenberg, Germany, and in 1854, with his wife and family, left his native land. He first located in Illinois where he worked as a brick maker. Later, he came to Woodson County, Kansas, homesteading 160 acres of land. He is deceased and is buried in the Fall Creek Cemetery, at Jarbalo, Kansas.

Dora Bucholtz Papenhausen was born in Prussia, Germany, February 7, 1816. From 1854 until 1889, the time of her death, she lived on thirty-seven acres of land in Stranger Township. She is buried in Fall Creek Cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. John Papenhausen were born six children, as follows: Minnie and Mary, twins, the former deceased and the latter the

wife of John Hitzman of Leavenworth County; William, of Leavenworth; Augusta, died in Germany; Carl, died in Illinois; Fred, the subject of this sketch.

Fred Papenhausen attended the Smith's District School Number Twenty-seven of Stranger Township and worked on his mother's farm. He remained with her until his marriage, when he purchased eighty acres adjoining the farm of his mother. After Mrs. Dora Papenhausen's death, he purchased the thirty-seven acres and continued his farming operation until September 15, 1915. Forty-three years were spent on the one farm and Mr. Papenhausen well earned the retirement which he enjoys at his home in Tonganoxie. He employs his leisure time doing carpenter work.

On the home farm where Fred Papenhausen was raised and which he later owned, he was married to Emma Jahn, December 15, 1880. She is the daughter of Henry and Mary (Haug) Jahn. The former was born August 30, 1837, in Saxony, Germany, and when a young man left his native land settling in Cook County, Illinois, and then in 1877 moving to Tonganoxie, Kansas, where he was a blacksmith. He died in Leavenworth, in 1908 and was buried at Mount Muncie Cemetery. Mary (Haug) Jahn was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and settled in Cook County, Illinois, where she was married to Henry Jahn. She died in 1910 in Leavenworth, Kansas, and is buried in Mount Muncie Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jahn were the parents of ten children, as follows: Matilda, wife of Kasper Kulmus, of Leavenworth; August, of Leavenworth; Bertha married Fred Dobler, of Kansas City, Missouri; Emma Papenhausen, of this sketch; Herman, Fort Worth, Texas; Henry, Fort Worth, Texas; Mary, Kansas City, Missouri, married Pat Dulaney; Riney, deceased; Rosie, wife of John Jackson, of Onaga, Kansas; and Charles, of Enid, Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Papenhausen are the parents of ten children, as follows: Henry, of Tonganoxie; Fred, Eudora, Kansas; Emma, wife of William Holder, of Tonganoxie; Dora, married Charles McPherson, a farmer of Leavenworth County; John, enlisted in the United States army at Fort Leavenworth, May 28, 1917, and was assigned to Company E, 139th Infantry, 35th Division. He was sent first to Camp Doniphan, then went to France where he was engaged with his company in the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was a corporal and returned to the United States and was discharged at Camp Funston May 9, 1919. John Papenhausen is farming in Stranger Township; William, married Mary

Mails of Lawrence, Kansas; Matilda, was in nurses' training schools of the Cushing Hospital of Leavenworth and Swedish Hospital of Kansas City, Missouri, from which hospital she graduated. September 19, 1917, when she enlisted in the Red Cross and was sent to Camp Pike, from thence to England where she was placed with the English forces. Later she served at Base Hospital Number Twenty-one, St. Louis, and at Rouen, France, after leaving the English hospital. She was also located at the Evacuation Hospital Number Thirty-six at Nants, France. July 3, 1919, she sailed for the United States, on the ship Aquatania, arriving at New York, July 20, 1919. She left New York July 24, 1919, and was discharged in September, 1919. Freda, another daughter, is in the Nurses' Training School of the Swedish Hospital at Kansas City, Missouri, and a son, Charles, who enlisted April 23, 1917, in the Signal Corps at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, was transferred to Fort Leavenworth and then again to Camp Alfred Vail, New Jersey. August 27, 1918, he sailed for overseas and was on the firing line for some time. In June, 1919, he returned to the United States and was discharged at Camp Funston, July 8, 1919, as a sergeant; Robert, died in infancy.

Fred Papenhausen and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and Mrs. Papenhausen is a member of the Eastern Star, the Rebeccas and the Royal Neighbors. Mr. Papenhausen is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grange. He is also a member of the auxiliaries of these lodges, the Rebeccas and Eastern Star. He is independent in politics and has served an unexpired term on the school board and one full term as treasurer of Smith School District Number Twenty-seven, Stranger Township.

Professor Eph Voorhees, the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Leavenworth County, has served his county for the past eight years and is now serving his fifth term. He was re-elected November 2, 1920. Professor Voorhees was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, Kansas, and the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas. Prior to his election to the important office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Voorhees' taught ten years in the public schools of Leavenworth County, Kansas. In 1912, he was elected and each succeeding two years he has been re-elected.

Professor Eph Voorhees was born in Ford County, Kansas, December 4, 1885, the son of I. E. and Lavina (Sizelove) Voorhees. I. E. Voorhees

was born in Illinois and for forty years was intimately associated with the public life of Kansas. For many years he was the editor of a newspaper at Dodge City, Kansas. He was a guard at the State Prison for several years and later he served in the same capacity at the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kansas. His last days were spent on his farm at Miltonvale, Kansas. He died in July, 1919. His wife, Mrs. Lavina Voorhees, was born at Dodge City, Kansas, and now resides with her children.

Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Voorhees were the parents of the following children: Bert, an attorney at St. Joseph, Missouri; Jesse, a railroad man in Canada; Mrs. Julia Billings, Delphos, Kansas; Professor Eph, the subject of this sketch; Joseph, county clerk of Leavenworth County; Charles, a teacher at Miltonvale, Kansas; Archie, a railroad man at Dodge City, Kansas; Claude, a student at Yale University; Mary Adams, Maitland, Florida, and Lloyd, a ranchman in Montana.

Professor Eph Voorhees and Miss Edna Oliphant were united in marriage in 1910. Mrs. Voorhees is the daughter of John Oliphant and wife. Mr. Oliphant died in May, 1921, and his wife died many years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees have been born two sons, Gordon Stanley and Donald Shirley.

Mr. Voorhees has made some great changes in the school systems of the county since his superintendency. At the present there are seventy-six separate school districts in the county and six rural high schools, the last one being formed at Tonganoxie, Kansas. The other rural high schools which he has organized are in Easton, Lansing, Jarbalo, Linwood and Basehor. There are 325 high school students in the county, outside of Leavenworth and 3,000 children enrolled in the grades.

Professor Eph Voorhees is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Eustace P. Leakey, a widely known and successful dentist of Tonganoxie, Kansas, is a native of England. He was born in 1877, in Topsham, a suburb of Exeter, Devonshire, England, the son of John A., and Caroline (Parrett) Leakey. John A. Leakey was of Irish origin, although he had been born and educated in England and was a vicar of the Episcopal Church at Exeter, Devonshire, England. He was the youngest of a very large family of children and spent his life in his chosen work. He was born in 1831 and died in 1896.

Caroline (Parrett) Leakey was born in Switzerland and when a very young girl came to England with her parents. To her union with John A. Leakey was born seven children, as follows: John Arundel; Charles James; Caroline Arundel; Florence Emily; Arthur Troughton and Eustis P., the subject of this sketch. Caroline (Parrett) Leakey died in 1878, a year after Eustace P., the subject of this sketch, was born.

E. P. Leakey attended an English Grammar School and finished his education at Queens' College, Cambridge, England. After the death of his father, John A. Leakey, in 1896, E. P. Leakey decided to come to the United States and for a few months was located at Rochester, New York, moving then to Buffalo, New York. It was here that he decided to become an American citizen and take up dentistry. April 3, 1900, he took out his papers for citizenship and in September, 1900, started as a student in dentistry at the Buffalo University, finishing his course at the Northwestern University in Chicago, in 1904.

After Doctor Leakey finished his course in dentistry, he took a position in a dentist's office at Tonkawa, Oklahoma. He was not satisfied to work on a salary, so he started an office for himself at South Haven, Kansas. September 1, 1911, Doctor Leakey purchased his present business from Doctor Lockwood and has since then been having an ever growing clientele.

Eustace P. Leakey and Ethel P. B. Root were married at Buffalo, New York. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Root, both natives of Buffalo. To Doctor and Mrs. Leakey five children have been born, as follows: Dorothy Bannaman, in high school at Tonganoxie; Marjorie Florence and Horace Arundel, students in the grades, and John Eustis and Arthur Lee, still at home with their parents.

Doctor Leakey is a member of the Episcopal Church and is a republican.

Dr. Walter B. Coe, of Tonganoxie, Kansas, is one of the substantial and successful physicians of Leavenworth County. He has for the past twenty-five years given unstinted service to the people of Tonganoxie and vicinity.

Walter B. Coe was born in Tipton, Iowa, July 24, 1868, the son of John P. and Abigail (Soule) Coe. The former was born in 1827 in the state of New York and with his parents moved to Ohio, where he lived until 1888 when he established his home on a farm in Leavenworth

County. This farm of sixty acres, one-half mile from Tonganoxie, was his home until his retirement, in 1908, to Kansas City, Missouri. He died and was buried at Kansas City, Missouri. Abigail (Soule) Coe was born in 1832 in Ohio and was married to John P. Coe in her native state. She died and was buried at Kansas City, Missouri. They were the parents of three children, as follows: Dr. C. M., of Fayetteville, Arkansas; W. Sherman, Portland, Oregon; and Walter B., the subject of this sketch.

Walter B. Coe was educated in the grade and high school of Omaha, Nebraska, and the Buchtel College of Akron, Ohio. He received his medical education at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, graduating in the class of 1896. Upon the completion of his course, Dr. W. B. Coe opened up his office at Tonganoxie, Kansas. He has faithfully and unselfishly continued his service to the people of Tonganoxie and its environs.

Doctor Coe was married in 1901 to Mary E. Grist, a daughter of John S. and Matilda E. Grist, of Tonganoxie. No children have been born to this union.

August 13, 1918, at Fort Leavenworth, Doctor Coe enlisted in the Medical Corps as captain and was discharged at Fort Leavenworth, December 14, 1918.

Doctor Coe is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a republican and with his wife a member of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Coe is also a member of the Rebeccas and the Eastern Star.

Calvin Kesinger, deceased, was a respected pioneer merchant of Springdale, Kansas, and real estate agent for many years. He was a native of West Virginia, born August 29, 1841, and came to Kansas in his youth and grew up with the country. He was a general merchandise merchant at Springdale for many years, later being actively engaged in the real estate business, which took him to various cities. At one time Mr. Kesinger had a real estate office at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Broadway street, and was in partnership with Newton Mann.

Calvin Kesinger was the son of Wilson and Sarah Ann (Bean) Kesinger, the former a native of West Virginia, born July 22, 1819, and died in 1881, the latter was a native of West Virginia, born April 25, 1819, and died October 26, 1894. They were the parents of twelve children, Calvin Kesinger being the oldest.

April 2, 1913, Calvin Kesinger and Mrs. Julia Rose (McArdle) Moore were married. She is the daughter of Collins and Nancy (Stevens) McArdle, the former born in West Virginia in 1833 and the latter born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1840. They were married in Illinois and in 1860 established their home on a farm of 200 acres, in Tonganoxie Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas. They were pioneer farmers and honored citizens of the county. Collins McArdle passed away in 1909 and his wife in 1916. They are buried at Hubble Hill Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. McArdle were the parents of twelve children, as follows: John, in Nebraska; Elizabeth, married Charles Burry, Tonganoxie; Mary, died at Wichita, Kansas; James, Covington, Oklahoma; Remus, Covington, Oklahoma; Mrs. Julia Kesinger, of this sketch; Lulu, the wife of Henry Geib, Tonganoxie; Collins, Vemeda, Oklahoma; Bertha, married William Pardee, deceased; Bessie, married George Cassidy, Oklahoma; Virgil, Oklahoma; and Jennie, married Claude Keltner, Douglas, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Calvin Kesinger was married twice, the first time was on June 25, 1891, to John Moore, the son of George and Sarah (Cravens) Moore. John Moore was born in 1852 in Ohio and came to Kansas from Iowa, settling on a farm. He sold this farm and opened up a butcher shop and grocery store in Tonganoxie. He also bought and sold cattle, which business he was engaged in at the time of his death in 1904. He is buried at Hubble Hill Cemetery. Two children were born to this union, Mae J., born August 1, 1892, at home; and Grace, born March 24, 1894, died March 28, 1910.

Calvin Kesinger was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Springdale, Kansas, and a member of the Friends Church. He was a republican. Mrs. Kesinger is a member of the Friends Church, and the Pythian Sisters. Calvin Kesinger died at Lawrence, Kansas, March 16, 1917. He was one of the honored pioneers of the county.

William H. Hillner, contractor and builder, located at Tonganoxie, Kansas, was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1874. He is the son of Clever D. and Lucy (Bernenger) Hillner.

Clever D. Hillner was born in Columbia County, Pennsylvania, in 1844, the son of Isaac and Susan (Rider) Hillner. Isaac Hillner was a native of Germany who left his native land when very young and settled in Pennsylvania. His parents were meat packers in the old country.

They had eleven children. Isaac Hillner died in 1861 in Pennsylvania, which was also the birthplace of Susan (Rider) Hillner. She was a descendant of an American family who had participated in the Revolutionary War.

Clever D. Hillner was married in February, 1872, to Lucy Bernenger, who was born April 15, 1853, in Catawissa, Columbia County, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of six children, as follows: William H., of this sketch; Charles, deceased, December, 1896; Anna, Mrs. Lemuel Wiley, Tonganoxie; Mary E., Mrs. William D. Allen, Berryton, Kansas; Minnie, Mrs. Joseph Starling, Whiting, Kansas; Lester W., Tonganoxie, Kansas. Clever Hillner died December 24, 1914, and Lucy (Bernenger) Hillner, April 27, 1920. They are buried at Maple Grove Cemetery.

Clever D. Hillner came to Kansas with his wife and family in 1878 and lived in Lawrence, Kansas, for two years, where he was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad. In February, 1880, he purchased eighty acres of land in Tonganoxie Township, later adding eighty acres to the original piece. This land was located three-fourths of a mile south of Tonganoxie. He was a successful farmer and stockman for many years.

William H. Hillner received his education in the district schools of Tonganoxie Township and the Friends Academy, which he attended for one year. In 1904, he left his father's home where he had worked as a farm laborer and went to Topeka, Kansas. He remained in this city until 1914, where he was employed as a carpenter. For two years, he was employed in his trade at Tonganoxie and then in 1916, he went to Great Falls, Montana, and Fairfield, Montana, where he followed his trade. He remained there a short time, later coming back to take charge of his mother's farm, until her death in 1920. Then Mr. Hillner discontinued farming and again took up his work as carpenter and builder at Tonganoxie, Kansas. He is a member of the Friends Church and one of the substantial citizens of Tonganoxie.

Henry A. Kemberling, one of the well-known farmers and stockmen of Tonganoxie Township, is a native of Tonganoxie Township, and was born June 17, 1882, on the farm on which he now lives. He is the son of George W. and Lizzie (Lighterd) Kemberling, both natives of Pennsylvania.

George W. Kemberling was born in 1847 in Blair County, Pennsylvania, the son of Henry Kemberling, who came to Leavenworth County in 1868 and purchased one hundred acres of Union Pacific Railroad land.

After Henry Kemberling's death, the land was transferred to his son, George Kemberling, and is now owned by Henry A. Kemberling. The wife of Henry Kemberling, Sr., lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years. She passed away October 24, 1911, on the present farm. George Kemberling died November 27, 1914, and is buried at Hubble Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Lizzie (Lighterd) Kemberling was a native of Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kemberling were the parents of three children, as follows: Henry A., the subject of this sketch; Ora, married Dan Dugan, of Willows, California; and William, died in infancy.

Henry Kemberling was reared on the present farm and received his early education in the Pleasant Prairie District School. He remained on the farm with his parents until he was eighteen years of age when he was employed by James Dewyer. He worked for Mr. Dewyer eight years, five years of which were spent laboring with never a holiday. In 1906, Mr. Kemberling went to Texas for a short while, and upon his return started farming for himself on a farm in Tonganoxie Township. In 1911, Mr. Kemberling came to the present farm, which was originally one hundred acres. To this he added ninety-four acres in 1917. He now has a well-improved farm, upon which he does general farming and dairying. He has eight head of Holstein cattle of which he is justly proud.

Henry A. Kemberling and Lottie Stokley were married on this farm in 1910. She is the daughter of Clayton and Zella (Roberts) Stokley, natives of Missouri. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kemberling, as follows: George, born September 9, 1911, at home; Clarence C., born May 26, 1913, at home; Pauline L., born January 23, 1915; and Rosella, born December 28, 1920.

Henry Kemberling is a republican and the Kemberling family is well known and highly respected in Leavenworth County.

Henry Murr, a successful farmer and stockman of Tonganoxie Township, is a native of Leavenworth County. He was born April 17, 1880, on the place where he now lives, the son of William C., and Sena (Schrimpf) Murr. William C. Murr was born in 1834 in Wurtemberg, Germany, and in 1854 left his native land and came to the United States. For a number of years he worked as a farm laborer. In 1858, he came to Leavenworth County where for a number of years he worked as a laborer, and in 1870, he purchased eighty acres of land, which was the nucleus of the farm, now owned by his son, Henry Murr.

Sena (Schrimpf) Murr was born in Franklin County, Missouri, September 15, 1844. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schrimpf, came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1855 and settled on a farm near the Delaware Indian Reservation. They are now both deceased. William C. and Sena (Schrimpf) Murr were married in Kansas and had one child born to them, Henry Murr, the subject of this sketch. William C. Murr died on the present place, October 8, 1919. Mrs. Sena Murr makes her home with her son.

Henry Murr was reared in Tonganoxie Township and attended the Eureka District School. He remained on the home farm with his parents all of these years and labored with and for them. In 1905, Mr. Murr commenced the breeding of Chester White hogs started his business with three of the finest hogs procurable from the O. L. Kerr herd at Independence, Missouri.

Henry Murr, from small beginnings in the breeding of Chester White hogs, has made wonderful progress. He is an extensive advertiser and holds large sales of his hogs each year. In 1920, his sale of forty hogs netted him \$4,720, an average of \$118 a head. He also displays his hogs each year at the state fair and carries away prizes. In 1919, Prince Tip-Top, a Chester White sire, took the grand champion prize. This hog is a descendant of Wildwood Prince. Big Dora, an aged sow, took fourth prize at the same show. In 1920, Tonganoxie Chief, a junior yearling sire, took the first prize and also a senior sire first prize. Crown Prince, a junior sire, took the junior champion first prize at the same time. Henry Murr has an extensive sales territory of his hogs, which is scattered over ten states. He is well-known in his immediate territory as well.

Mr. Murr was married the first time in Leavenworth County, October 20, 1901, to Mabel Ida Stigleman, a daughter of M. L. and Mary (Robertson) Stigleman. To this union two children were born, as follows: William, born July 16, 1903, at home; and Ida, born March 9, 1905, at home. Mabel (Stigleman) Murr died January 11, 1907. October 13, 1908, Henry Murr and Nellie E. Pecka were married. She is a daughter of Joseph and Jennie (House) Pecka. Three children have been born to this union, as follows: Charles H., born January 31, 1910, at home; Jennie M., born June 17, 1911; and Evelyn E., born December 22, 1912, at home with parents.

Henry Murr is a member of the Farmers Union, the Chester White Record Association of Kansas and the Chester White Breeders' Associa-

tion. He is a republican, and one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Tonganoxie Township.

James D. Anderson, a Civil War veteran who spent the latter years of his life in Leavenworth County, was a native of Illinois. He was born in Coles County, Illinois, November 19, 1846, and spent his early boyhood days on a farm. He was thus engaged when the Civil War broke out and in the summer of 1861 before he was fifteen years old when President Lincoln called for 500,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion, young Anderson literally left his team in the field and walked to Mattoon, Illinois, and enlisted. This was on August 7, 1861, and he was assigned to Company D, Forty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged January 5, 1864, by reason of expiration of his term of enlistment and re-enlisted the same day in the same company on the battlefield near Bolivar, Tennessee. He was later transferred to Company K, Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served as corporal with that command until he was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, on July 22, 1865, by general order of the War Department, on account of the close of the war. He participated in a number of the important engagements of the war and made a good military record.

After his discharge from the army, Mr. Anderson returned to Illinois, and for a time worked in a sawmill and was engaged in rafting logs down the Wabash River. About 1868, he removed from Terre Haute to Rockville, Indiana, where he worked in a cooper shop about a year. He then engaged in farming until 1877, when he went to Arkansas, where he was engaged in lumbering and rafting logs down the James River. In 1884 he went to western Kansas, where he was engaged in various pursuits, until he entered the National Military Home at Leavenworth, Kansas. Here he died October 19, 1908, and his remains rest by the side of his comrades in Section 24, row 1, in the National Military Home Cemetery, at Leavenworth.

James D. Anderson was married June 19, 1876, to Minerva Finnigan. She was born at Rockville, Indiana, December 19, 1859, a daughter of George and Nancy (Lambert) Finnigan, and was one of three children born to them, as follows: Albert, William and Minerva. George Finnigan was born at Steubenville, Ohio, about 1837, and died at the age of 73 years. His wife was born at Logansport, Indiana, and lived to be about 73 years old. Mrs. Minerva (Finnigan) Anderson is now the wife of Edward Coyle.

To James D. and Minerva (Finnigan) Anderson were born seven children, five of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Albert G., a representative of the Historical Publishing Company, of Topeka, Kansas; Charles C., a switchman in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Beulah Hockel, Pana, Illinois; Winona E., married George Wagoner, Amarillo, Texas; and Frank, deceased.

James D. Anderson was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics he was a staunch adherent to the policies and principles of the republican party.

Theodore C. Davis, a well-known and highly respected retired farmer and Civil War veteran, of Tonganoxie, is an early pioneer settler of Leavenworth County, Kansas. He was born in Windham County, Vermont, June 3, 1842, the son of Ethan and Lemira (Dix) Davis.

Ethan Davis was born in 1814 in Vermont and was engaged in farming for many years. He was also a mail carrier from Leydon to Greenfield, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in farming in Franklin County, Massachusetts, and in 1869, joined his son, Theodore Davis, on a farm in Leavenworth County, Kansas. In 1840, Ethan Davis was married to Lemira Dix, who was born in Vermont, in 1823. They were the parents of two children, Theodore C., the subject of this sketch; and Martha P., now Mrs. Arthur Davis, Caldwell County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Davis made their home for many years with their son, Theodore, in Leavenworth County, and were engaged in farming all the while. Ethan Davis died in 1873 and Lemira (Dix) Davis, in 1883. Both are buried at the Reno Cemetery.

Theodore C. Davis attended the district school in Leyden Center, Massachusetts, and finished at the Powers Institute, at Bernardston, Massachusetts. At the age of sixteen he was employed at a shoe factory in Wooster, Massachusetts, and remained in this work from 1858 to 1864. He enlisted at Wooster in the Fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Cavalry, Company G., under Colonel Washburn in the Union army. He was on scout duty most of the time during the war and engaged in several skirmishes. He was discharged at Boston, Massachusetts, November 15, 1865, as a first sergeant.

After the war, Theodore Davis returned to Wooster, Massachusetts. He was married at Whitingham, Vermont, September 19, 1866, to Charlotte E. Hurd, the daughter of James E. and Angeline (Rector) Hurd.

The former was a native of Bennington County, Vermont, and the latter was a native of Dutchess County, New York. They were the parents of four children. Charlotte E. Davis, their third child, was born in Troy, New York, June 20, 1844.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Davis are the parents of five children, as follows: Abbie L., deceased; Clarence J., Maxwell, Nebraska; Herbert E., deceased; Theodore C., Jr., of Tonganoxie; Ray S., of Los Angeles, Cal.

Theodore C. Davis came to Leavenworth County in 1869 and purchased a farm of 136 acres of land, on which he lived until he retired and moved to Tonganoxie in 1910. In 1917, he disposed of the land. Mr. Davis has always been interested in local affairs and served as a member of the council of Tonganoxie for two terms. He is a republican and one of Tonganoxie's substantial citizens.

Louis P. Sanders, who is successfully engaged in farming and stock raising in Tonganoxie Township, is a native of Leavenworth County. He was born in Alexander Township, December 21, 1862, the son of John and Sarah (Schrimpf) Sanders, both natives of Illinois.

John Sanders was born in 1834 in Illinois and in 1855 established his residence in Alexander Township, Leavenworth County. He did early day freighting across the plains for six years and during the Civil War was under General Price. He owned 566 acres of land at the time of his death in 1902. His wife, Sarah (Schrimpf) Sanders was born October 24, 1838, in Illinois, and was married to John Sanders in Kansas. She died in March, 1919. Her father, Henry Schrimpf, was an early pioneer of High Prairie Township, where he homesteaded land. He died at an advanced age in 1886.

John and Sarah (Schrimpf) Sanders were the parents of eleven children, as follows: Louis P., the subject of this sketch; Anna, Mrs. Thomas Courtney, Leavenworth County; Willie C., of Leavenworth; George, Leavenworth; Benjamin, on the Alexander Township homestead; Charles, Coffey County, Kansas; all of whom are living; five children died in infancy.

Louis P. Sanders attended the district schools of Alexander Township and remained at home until his marriage, in March, 1887, to Maggie Corlett. She is the daughter of William and Sophia (Cowan) Corlett, natives of the Isle of Man. Sophia (Cowan) Corlett was the daughter of James

and Sophia (Loon) Cowan, who were married in Peele, England, and lived in the Isle of Man. Their daughter, Sophia Cowan, was married to William Corlett in 1854 in the Isle of Man and soon after their marriage they set sail for the United States. They first settled in Illinois, where they farmed and then in 1860 came to Leavenworth County, where they spent the remainder of their days.

Louis P. and Maggie (Corlett) Sanders are the parents of four children: Dana, born July 31, 1888, now living in Reno Township, Leavenworth County, was married February 10, 1912, to Grace Phencie, of Reno, Kansas; Clarence, born December 7, 1890, married Anna Kimmel, of McLouth, Kansas, September 15, 1915, now lives in Jefferson County, Kansas; Paul, born January 8, 1893, is at home; Florence, born February 10, 1895, married January 29, 1916, to Norman Butterfield of Tonganoxie Township.

Louis P. Sanders, in 1887, operated one of his father's farms of 116 acres, three miles west of present farm, for three years. Then Mr. Sanders, previous to coming to his present arm, bought and improved 120 acres in Tonganoxie Township. In 1901 he purchased 206 acres of the finest improved land in the township, where he is actively engaged in the general farming and stock raising business.

Mr. Sanders is a member of the Methodist Church and in politics is republican. He has been a member of the District Number 206 school board for many years and is well known throughout the township.

Thomas Taylor, pioneer farmer and stockman of Reno Township, who lives retired on the farm which has been his home for over fifty years, has won the esteem and friendship of friends of many years standing. He was born in County Down, Ireland, August 14, 1834, the son of Anthony S. and Mary (Lowry) Taylor, both natives of the same county, Ireland.

Anthony S. Taylor was born in 1795 and his wife, April 10, 1797. They were married in their native land, where they followed farming. The following children were born to them: Mary, born September 8, 1823; Jane A., born December 28, 1825, deceased; Anthony, born October 16, 1827, deceased; John L., born December 21, 1829, deceased; Robert, born April 7, 1832, deceased; Thomas, the subject of this sketch and his twin sister Anna, the latter deceased; Hugh, born October 5, 1836, de-

ceased; Sarah, born October 14, 1838, deceased, and Hans, born December 13, 1840, died in infancy.

Anthony S. Taylor established his home in the United States previous to the Civil War. He preceded his family to the United States and located in Brooklyn, New York, where he followed farming and also taught school. Later he and his family moved to Pennsylvania, where he died. His wife died in the same state October 14, 1872.

Thomas Taylor attended the National school of Ireland and came to the United States with his mother and family. They located in Brooklyn, New York, where their father had preceded them and later moved to Pennsylvania, where Thomas Taylor farmed with his father for six years. Later, Mr. Taylor spent ten years on rented land in Illinois, coming to Kansas in 1867. At this time, he selected the land which, in 1869, became his home. He, with his brother Robert, purchased 500 acres in partnership from the railroad company. This partnership lasted for ten years, when the land was divided equally among the brothers. To this land, Mr. Taylor has added other land until he now owns 490 acres. Part of the present home is the original house built upon the land upon their arrival in 1869.

In the home where they now live, Mr. Taylor and Millie Schrimpf were married in 1880. She is the daughter of Henry and Anna (Rhule) Schrimpf, natives of Germany. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, as follows: Arno, born December 27, 1880, now lives on the home place; Emmett, born July 30, 1882, married Lena Huston, and lives in Tonganoxie; Anna, born September 11, 1884, at home with her parents.

Thomas Taylor has always raised a high grade of cattle and has done general farming. At present he has his land rented and lives retired in his home. He is a member of the Methodist Church and is a democrat in his politics.

Hugh A. Hallenbeck, substantial and successful farmer of Reno Township, who owns 246 acres of well-improved land, is a son of an early settler of Leavenworth County. Mr. Hallenbeck was born March 7, 1859, in Lee County, Illinois, a son of George W. and Jane (Wells) Hallenbeck.

George Hallenbeck was born August 2, 1829, in Albany, New York, and when a very young man left his home and located in Lee County,

Illinois. He rented land and farmed until 1868, when he purchased ninety-three acres of land, which a year later he traded for eighty acres of land in Leavenworth County. In a covered wagon, he moved his wife and family, with all the family goods and possessions. It took them a month to make their perilous journey over new roads and country. They crossed the Mississippi at Quincy, Illinois, and the Missouri River at Weston, Missouri. This eighty acres, located two miles southeast of Tonganoxie, was their home for many years and formed the nucleus of his farm. He owned in, 1895, when he disposed of all his land, 220 acres. After that he lived with his children. Mrs. Jane (Wells) Hallenbeck was a native of Prince Edward Island and died at her home in Leavenworth County, Kansas.

George W. and Jane (Wells) Hallenbeck are the parents of the following children: Hugh A., the subject of this sketch; Louise, Mrs. George Farrell, of Thornton, Iowa; Jessie, Mrs. Perry Burkhead, Herferd, Oregon; Claude, deceased; George B., in Kansas; Catherine, wife of John Todd, Tonganoxie, Kansas; Mabel, wife of John Watkins, Wichita, Kansas; and John, in Nebraska. George W. Hallenbeck was married the first time in Ohio to Louise Brown, later deceased. They had one child, Charles, who is also deceased.

Hugh A. Hallenbeck was reared on his father's farm and has always followed farming. He attended the Hawk Hollow district school in Stranger Township. When thirty years old, Mr. Hallenbeck purchased sixty-five acres of land near Tonganoxie, and operated it for twelve years. He disposed of this land and then purchased the present 166 acres of land, adding eighty acres to this later. Both of these farms are well improved with farm buildings, each having two good barns. Mr. Hallenbeck's home is a large and spacious house of eleven rooms.

December 31, 1889, Hugh A. Hallenbeck and Jennie Spray were married in Tonganoxie Township. She is a daughter of John and Ruth (Stafford) Spray. The former a native of Indiana and the latter of Osceola, Iowa. They were married in Kansas, where they were early settlers. They are both deceased. They died in California. To Mr. and Mrs. Spray, three children were born, as follows: Laura, Mrs. S. Bell, of California; Jennie, wife of the subject; and Nettie, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hallenbeck are the parents of six children, as follows: Claude, at home; Grace, wife of J. Crab, on the eighty acres be-

longing to his father; Charles and Mildred, twins, in high school at Linwood, Kansas; an infant, deceased, and George, at home.

Mr. Hallenbeck does general farming and dairying. He owns forty head of Shorthorn cattle. He is interested in local affairs of his township and served as township treasurer in 1890 in Stranger Township. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and is independent in his politics.

Charles E. Johnson, a well-known farmer of Tonganoxie Township, was born in Mitchell County, Kansas, February 17, 1879, the son of A. C. and Ann (Mack) Johnson, both natives of Michigan.

A. C. Johnson was a Civil War veteran, who answered President Lincoln's call for men for ninety days. He enlisted with the Michigan volunteers and lost a leg at the Battle of Bull Run. He was married in 1862, to Ann Mack, who was born in 1846. They came from Michigan to Mitchell County, Kansas, with ox teams and pre-empted 169 acres of land and also 160 acres of timber culture land. They lived in a dugout. Afterwards A. C. Johnson and wife moved to various parts of the United States, going from Kansas to California, thence to Rogue River valley, Oregon, where he farmed for three years. They then went to the state of Washington, and settled at Cleveland, Washington, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. He died at Spokane, Washington, in 1909, and his wife died at Alberta, Canada, in June, 1911.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Johnson, as follows: Frank, deceased; Herbert A., Redcliff, Canada; Ada, married Thomas Hooker, Bickleton, Washington; Charles, the subject of this sketch; Freddie, died in infancy; and Edna E., wife of Benjamin Plowman, Candish, Canada.

Charles E. Johnson attended school in Iowa and the business college at Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Johnson came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1912, from Washington, where he had lived for a time.

February 21, 1912, Charles E. Johnson and Elizabeth Duncanson were united in marriage. She was the daughter of James and Rachel (Gossett) Duncanson, pioneers of Leavenworth County. The former was born in 1839 in Ohio and the latter June 24, 1838, in Ohio. They were united in marriage September 13, 1860.

James Duncanson and wife came to Lawrence, Kansas in May 22, 1868, stayed there two days, incidentally met I. B. Dutton, who then lived east of Tonganoxie on or near Stranger. Mr. Dutton invited him to his home

to see that part of Leavenworth County. Brought him to Tonganoxie, where he decided to locate which he did two days later. He bought a lot the next week, built a house and moved into same in less than one month from the date of leaving his home in Ohio. In June of same year he bought a quarter section of land of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. During July he proceeded to "break sod" on twenty acres of this quarter, planted corn, and in December harvested several loads of corn, having resided in the state just seven months.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncanson resided continuously on this farm, having moved there in April, 1869, until their deaths, or more than fifty years.

They had the real pioneer "grit" and stood up and pressed forward under losses and trials that would have discouraged any but the bravest. The second year they were here the grasshoppers came by millions, and ate everything but the prairie grass, and in 1870 the drought literally dried up everything but the prairie grass. Discouraged, but not vanquished they made this farm a haven of comfort and plenty where their many friends often came for a day of real happiness.

James Duncanson was one whom to know was to wish to know better, whose promise was unbreakable and whose word was a bond. He was a reader and a thinker, and a mine of information on all questions of worth, taking an active interest in all that was vital to the community; he possessed a remarkable memory and a quick wit. He descended from an old pioneer Kentucky family, his mother being a niece of Gen. Jubal Early, of Confederate fame.

Mrs. Duncanson was a woman well fitted by nature, heredity and training for the part she was to play in the development of the West. She never complained of the hard times, nor sighed for the flesh pots of old Ohio, that she had freely given up, but she had a steady faith in working and trusting as became a pioneer, the descendant of a race of pioneers who helped in the building of the State of Ohio. Her great-grandfather, John Gossett, was a member of the first Legislature of Ohio, and her great-grandfather, Boatman, helped in framing the constitution of that state. In her sphere she proved herself a worthy daughter of such empire builders.

Her father, Abraham B. Gossett, became a member of John C. Fremont's expedition of engineers that crossed the plains in 1835. They reached Pike's Peak on that first trip. During that journey he fell in love with eastern Kansas and made plans to come there but "border troubles" prevented until too late for him.

James Duncanson was commissioned a lieutenant during the Civil War but never was in actual service. He was located at Camp Dennison. For over fifty years, James Duncanson and wife labored on the farm and reared their family. They won the esteem and friendship of many friends during their long and useful lives. Mrs. Duncanson died September 12, 1916, and James Duncanson died March 4, 1920. He was a charter member of Henri Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Tonganoxie, and was a Mason for sixty years, and he was also a member of the Eastern Star.

Mr. and Mrs. James Duncanson were the parents of eight children, as follows: Sylvia E., born July 1, 1861, died in 1904; Wilbur M., born August 4, 1864, resides at Valley Falls, Kansas; Amelia, born January 1, 1867, died August 14, 1867; Alfred, born November 24, 1868, died in Tonganoxie, July 28, 1869; Nancy, born June 10, 1871, died September 25, 1889; Mortimer, born July 2, 1873, a farmer in Tonganoxie Township; Rachel Elizabeth, born October 3, 1878, the wife of Charles E. Johnson; Frederick, born July 19, 1880, resides in Pueblo, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Johnson are the parents of one child, Charles Cardner, born on present farm, May 25, 1913. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Farmers Union. He is also a member of the Farmers Co-operative Exchange at McLouth, Kansas. He is a republican and one of the substantial, enterprising farmers of Tonganoxie Township.

Miss Lucy Baker, a co-partner with her sister, Mrs. Mary Ellen Dawes, in the ownership and managing of 110 acres of land in Stranger Township, is a native of England. She was born near Durham, England, on Broadwood farm, a daughter of David and Anna Marie (Thompson) Baker.

David Baker was born near York, England, and was engaged in the wholesale tea business in London, England, before coming to the United States, in 1869. He came to New York state and remained there until 1870, coming to Stranger Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas, in that year. Upon his arrival he purchased 160 acres of land, the present home of the daughters. Anna Maria (Thompson) Baker was born in Reeth, Yorkshire, England, and died in 1888 on the farm in Stranger Township. David Baker died in 1898.

Mr. and Mrs. David Baker were married in England and they were the parents of eight children, as follows: Lucy, the subject of this sketch;

Ann Maria, Mrs. Anthony Thistlethwaite, with Miss Lucy; Mary Ellen, widow of Edward K. Dawes, who died in 1893; Mary Ellen Dawes now lives with the subject of this sketch; Emily, deceased, was the wife of Alfred Thistlethwaite now living in Kansas City, Missouri; Margaret Evangeline, died in 1901; Thomas Hedley, married Mary Thistlethwaite; David, Kansas City, Missouri, married Hattie Driesbach; and Herbert Henry, of Stranger Township, married Kezia Nickson.

Lucy Baker taught school for two years in Stranger Township and Mrs. Dawes taught in the Indian schools for twenty-three years and taught in the district schools of Stranger Township six years. Miss Baker and her sister, Mrs. Dawes, are capable and successful farmers and are highly respected in the community in which they live. They are members of the Friends Church, an organization of which their parents were also members.

John Sedgwick, deceased, who for many years was successfully engaged in farming and stock raising in Stranger Township, is a native of England. He was born in 1844, in Chester, England, the son of Thomas and Margaret (Lloyd) Sedgwick, natives of England, who spent their lives in their native land.

John Sedgwick left England in 1860 in company with his cousin, John Lloyd. They landed at New York and settled in Yates County, New York. Mr. Sedgwick was drafted in the United States army during the Civil War. He was a private in Company D, Regular New York Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged April 5, 1865.

After his discharge he returned to live with his uncle, Charles Lloyd, in Yates County, New York. It was here that he was married, April 10, 1869, to Emma Penfold. She was born November 16, 1849, in Kent, England, the daughter of Richard and Frances (Fullager) Penfold. They are natives of Kent, England. Richard Penfold was born in 1818 and Frances (Fullager) Penfold in 1830. They were married in July, 1846, in Kent, England, and in 1850 settled in Yates County, New York.

In company with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Sedgwick, Richard and Frances Penfold came to Leavenworth County, Stranger Township, in 1870. They followed farming all during their long and useful lives and died on the farm which they purchased at this time. Richard Penfold died December 15, 1896, and Frances Penfold died March 30, 1912. They are both buried in Glenwood Cemetery. Frances (Fulla-

ger) Penfold lived to see five generations of her family. Her grandmother, Sarah Smith, of Kent, England, was the mother of twenty-four children. This included three pairs of twins. She outlived her three husbands and all but three of her children.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Penfold were the parents of seven children, as follows: Percella, Benjamin, both deceased; Emma, the wife of John Sedgwick, of this sketch; Richard, deceased; Lucy, deceased; Anna, widow in Douglas County, Kansas; and Lydia, now Mrs. Jordan B. Peters, whose sketch appears in this volume.

John Sedgwick came to Kansas in 1869 and purchased eighty acres of land in Stranger Township, which was his home all the years of his life. He returned to New York and came back with his wife and her people, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Penfold. He followed general farming and stock raising and was always interested in the local affairs of his community. He served on the school board for many years and at the time of his death, March 30, 1912, was the owner of 315 acres of well improved land.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Sedgwick, as follows: Francis, wife of Daniel Sleeth, Leavenworth; Ada, wife of Oscar Beck, of Montana; John, on the home place; Mary, married William Cannon, of Farley, Missouri; and Agnes May, died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick were members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Sedgwick makes her home on the old home farm and is enjoying the fruits of many years of hard labor. She has fifteen grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren.

Jordan B. Peters, an enterprising farmer and stockman of Stranger Township, was born on a farm in Platte County, Missouri, December 10, 1860. He is a son of Christopher and Cynthia Ann (Hatfield) Peters.

Christopher Peters was born in Virginia in 1824. He was reared and educated in his native state and in 1849 was married to Cynthia Ann Hatfield. She was born in Virginia in 1824 and was the mother of six children, as follows: Julius, deceased; Susan, Mrs. John Cline, Tonganoxie; John, deceased; Eliza, deceased; Jordan B., the subject of this sketch; and William, died in infancy. Christopher Peters was married the second time to Lou Flannery, who bore him two children, Dallis and an infant, both deceased. His third marriage was to Francis Comstock and nine children were born to this union, as follows: Hyatt, Platte

County, Missouri; Wyatt, Platte County, Missouri; Lulu, Mrs. Will Theis, Platte County, Missouri; Francis, deceased; Ida, Mrs. John Thies, Platte County, Missouri; Ada, Mrs. David Swaezer, Higbee, Randolph County, Missouri; Herman, Platte County; and an infant, deceased.

Christopher Peters came to Platte County, Missouri, in 1856 and settled in Lee Township, where he farmed eighty acres of land purchased by him at this time. He died July 14, 1898, on the old home place and his wife, Cynthia Ann Hatfield, died in 1864 on the same place. They were buried in the family burying grounds four miles from their home.

Jordan B. Peters was reared to manhood in Platte County, Missouri, and received his education in the Farley School. He remained at home and assisted his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He then worked by the month for farmers in his vicinity. He did this until 1885, when he was married. He then began farming rented lands which he continued until 1896, when he purchased his present 160 acres of land. He has made extensive and substantial improvements. He carries on general farming, raises cattle and hogs and conducts a dairy.

Jordan B. Peters and Lydia Penfold were married at Lawrence, Kansas, February 3, 1885. To this union one child has been born, Homer, born February 8, 1889, in Platte County, Missouri. He is a World War veteran, but he never went overseas. He was drafted October 25, 1918, in Company 40, 10th Battalion, Number 165 Depot Brigade. He was sent to Camp Travis and was discharged December 5, 1918. Homer Peters is the township clerk and is at home with parents.

Lydia (Penfold) Peters is a daughter of Richard and Frances (Fullager) Penfold, natives of Kent, England. The former was born in 1818 and the latter in 1830. They were married in July, 1846, in Kent, England, and in 1850 settled in Yates County, New York.

In company with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Sedgwick, they came to Leavenworth County, Stranger Township, in 1870. They followed farming all of their long and useful lives and died on the farm which they purchased at this time. Richard Penfold died December 15, 1896 and Frances Penfold died March 30, 1912. Both are buried in Glenwood Cemetery. Frances (Fullager) Penfold lived to see five generations of her family. Her mother, Sarah (Smith) Fullager, of Kent, England, was the mother of twenty-four children. This included three pairs of twins. She outlived her three husbands and all but three of her children.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Penfold were the parents of seven children, as follows: Percella, Benjamin, both deceased; Emma, the wife of John Sedgwick, whose sketch appears in this volume; Richard, deceased; Lucy, deceased; Anna, a widow in Douglas County, Kansas; and Lydia, Mrs. Jordan Peters of this sketch.

Jordan Peters is a Democrat. The Peters family is well known and highly respected in Leavenworth County.

Miss Julia Cooper and Mrs. T. C. Dews, joint owners of 192 acres of land in Stranger Township, are daughters of Samuel and Eliza (Sylvester) Cooper. They were the only children born to their parents. Miss Julia Cooper was born January 25, 1870 and Mrs. Bessie (Cooper) Dews was born November 15, 1879, on the place which they own.

Samuel Cooper was born August 27, 1839 in Ashtabula County, Ohio, where his father, Joseph Cooper, was a farmer. He was reared in his parents' home and labored with them on the farm until the Civil War, when he enlisted in 1861 in Company Eleven, New York Battery. He was mustered into service January 6, 1862 and served during the entire war. He was discharged in 1865 and then came to Stranger Township, Leavenworth County and purchased 112 acres of the present homestead from the railroad company. He built a three room frame house, where he lived alone until joined by his wife in 1868.

Samuel Cooper and Eliza Sylvester were married in the spring of 1868. She lived on an adjoining farm, with her parents, who were natives of England and had come to the United States in 1850. They first located in Illinois, then came to Missouri for a short while and finally established their home in Stranger Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas. Eliza (Sylvester) Cooper was born April 7, 1845, in Derbyshire, England, and died March 29, 1913. Samuel Cooper died November 17, 1906, and they are both buried at the Tonganoxie Cemetery.

March 8, 1903, Bessie Cooper was married to T. C. Dews, born 1880 in Kansas, the son of Charles and Tabitha Dews. To this union three children have been born, as follows: Samuel, born December 4, 1904, at home with parents; Edith, born April 30, 1911, at home; and Jessie, born November 20, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Dews and their sister, Miss Cooper, are members of the United Brethren Church and Mr. Dews is a Republican.

Henry Klinkenberg, a substantial and well known farmer and stockman of Stranger Township, who has been a resident of Leavenworth County, Kansas, all of his life, is a native of Holland. He was born July 19, 1870, the son of Nicholas and Klausena (Walters) Klinkenberg.

Nicholas Klinkenberg was born in 1821 in Holland and was married to Klausena Walters in Holland. She was born in 1824. They settled in Leavenworth County, Kansas in 1871 and followed farming all of their lives. Mr. Klinkenberg was a carpenter and brick layer in his native land, and followed his trade to some extent in Leavenworth County. He farmed the Hurd place in Stranger Township at first, later the eight mile place, then farmed one mile from the Hoge Church. From this farm he purchased eighty acres one mile west of Henry Klinkenberg's present farm. It was here he died in 1891. Klausena Klinkenberg lived to be ninety-three years old. She died March 13, 1917.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Klinkenberg, as follows: Two died in infancy in Holland; Hebo, deceased; Jennie, a widow in Lockport, New York; Rufus, Stranger Township; Gertrude, Mrs. J. L. Orr, on the home place; John, Basehor, Kansas; Walter, farming south of home place; and Henry, the subject of this sketch.

Henry Klinkenberg attended the McGuiness District School Number Thirty-eight and remained at home with his parents until his marriage, when he farmed rented land and purchased the present 160 acres in 1905. Mr. Klinkenberg does general farming and stock raising and is a successful farmer.

Mr. Klinkenberg has been married twice. The first time he was married in Leavenworth, December 25, 1899, to Margaret Orr. She died June 6, 1906. To this union two children were born, as follows: Margaret, at home; and Chester, at home.

December 27, 1911, Henry Klinkenberg and Mrs. Catherine Parish were married. She is the daughter of Robert and Hanora (Buckley) Erwin. Robert Erwin was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1823 and came to the United States when a young man. He farmed rented land in New York State for a few years and then he came to Marshall County, Illinois, and rented land. He made his home here for twenty years. In 1878 he with his family came to Stranger Township and purchased eighty acres of land. He farmed this for a short time and disposed of it, making his home at Leavenworth, Kansas. He did teaming until his retirement, when he made his home with Henry Klinkenberg. He died in September, 1916.

Hanora (Buckley) Erwin was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, where she was born in 1825. She settled in New York after her arrival in the United States and it was here that she was married. She died in Marshall County, Illinois, in 1875. Her mother and father were the parents of six children: Mary A., Mrs. John McCaffrey, born in New York State; John, born in New York State, deceased; Robert, deceased; Mrs. Henry Klinkenberg, of this sketch, and her twin brother, James, of Jefferson County, Kansas, born in Illinois; and Ella, Mrs. Mace Jacques, of Monnett, Missouri.

Mrs. Catherine (Parish) Klinkenberg was married the first time at the Hoge Church, June 25, 1885, to Charles Parish, by Father Brown. Three children were born to this union, as follows: James William, born August 9, 1886, married Rose Kinnman, lives at Kansas City, Missouri; Robert Leo, born September 25, 1888, died December 11, 1919, buried in Glenwood Cemetery at Basehor, Kansas. He was married to Luda Vaughn December 4, 1916. One child was born to this union, Charles Billy, born December 23, 1917. Mrs. Klinkenberg's other child is Hanore Ruth, a musician, who is on a vaudeville circuit. She was born June 21, 1894.

Henry Klinkenberg is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Klinkenberg is a member of the Pythian Sisters, the Royal Neighbors and the Women of Wood Craft Auxiliary.

John McFarland, the present deputy county assessor of Leavenworth County, is one of the widely known and popular county officials of this county. He was born in New Orleans August 27, 1865, a son of James and Margaret (Dwyer) McFarland.

James McFarland is a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, where he spent the first twenty-four years of his life. Upon his arrival in the United States he enlisted in the army, in which he served for eleven years. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War and was in the siege at Vicksburg and with Sherman on his march to the sea. He was discharged from active service in 1866. He was appointed as a citizen in the commissary department, where he remained until his death, December 22, 1888. He was buried in Mt. Muncie Cemetery. Mr. McFarland was first sergeant in Company E, First United States Infantry, while in service and he served his adopted country with a devotion rarely seen. Margaret (Dwyer) McFarland was also a native of Ireland. She is seventy-six years of age and lives at Scio, Oregon, with her daughter.

To James and Margaret McFarland were born thirteen children, as follows: John McFarland, subject of this sketch; Mrs. Annie Irvine, Leavenworth, Kansas; R. G., deputy city assessor of St. Louis, Missouri; C. A., a sergeant of the United States Army, having enlisted during the Spanish-American War, was with the relief expedition sent by the United States to China during the Boxer uprising and he also saw service with Pershing in Mexico and later overseas in France, and was wounded and suffered from shellshock; Mrs. Lizzie Dinsmore, Scio, Oregon; Mark, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, at present foreman of the Soldiers Home boiler house; Willie, telegraph operator for the Associated Press at Hot Springs, Arkansas; Bell McFarland, Leavenworth, Kansas; G. A., general claim agent for the Wabash railway freight department at St. Louis, Missouri.

John McFarland received his education in the public school of Fort Leavenworth and graduated from the high school of Leavenworth in 1885. He was employed by the Great Western Stove Company for ten years and for fourteen years he was with the Leavenworth Fire Department. He served as deputy clerk of the District Court for one year, receiving his appointment from R. G. McFarland. He was then appointed deputy assessor under Stephen Meagher and finished his term under Mr. Hunt. When the office of assessor was abolished, Mr. McFarland was appointed deputy assessor and has held that position for eleven years.

Mr. McFarland was married June 3, 1891 to Annie Otto, a daughter of Fred and Mary Otto of Leavenworth, Kansas, both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. McFarland have been born three children, as follows: Grace, wife of First Lieutenant E. K. Crowley of Topeka, Kansas; James, with the Gooch Milling Company, Lincoln, Nebraska; John, Jr., a student in the Leavenworth High School. He is sixteen years old and is first lieutenant in the Officer Reserve Corps at the Leavenworth High School.

Mr. McFarland is a member of King Solomon No. 10, A. F. & A. M.; Leavenworth Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Mason; Commandery No. 1; Abdallah Temple Shrine; Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Fraternal Order of Eagles.

In his work as assessor, Mr. McFarland has perfected the most complete card index system of personal property for the taxpayers of Leavenworth County. It is said to be the best made, and through this system he is enabled to put his hand on the assessment sheet of any taxpayer in the county instantly.

Leonidas C. Clark, the present county engineer of Leavenworth County, is a descendant of Taylor Clark, who came with the Pilgrims in the Mayflower. Leonidas C. Clark was born in Andrew County, Missouri, November 23, 1875, the son of George W. and Olive Ann (Carter) Clark. George W. Clark was born in Andrew County, Missouri and his wife in Fulton County, Indiana, on the banks of Lake Moreau. His father, Jeremiah Clark, was born in New Hampshire.

Jeremiah Clark, an early pioneer of Missouri, was one of nine brothers reared in New Hampshire. The great West called for men for government surveying and Jeremiah Clark responded to the call, the only one of the nine brothers who left his native state. He located in Missouri and had charge of the government field party who surveyed the northwest part of Missouri. He also was put in charge of and constructed the Indian mills in different parts of northwest Missouri. During his years of labor he became a warm friend of Joseph Robideaux, an Indian trader, who founded St. Joseph, Missouri. Jeremiah Clark and his wife were the first white man and wife to spend the night on the present townsite of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Jeremiah Clark married Elizabeth Duncan at Liberty, Missouri. She was a third cousin of George Washington. Jeremiah Clark and his wife died in Savannah, Missouri, where they were laid to rest.

George W. Clark, the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Duncan) Clark, was educated in the Savannah public schools and he studied engineering under his father. He was a railroad contractor and did county work also. He and his wife live in Savannah, Missouri, and their ages are seventy-one and sixty-eight years, respectively.

They were the parents of the following children: A. G., a traveling salesman, who died in 1918; Kline, a contractor at Savannah, Missouri; Leonidas G., the subject of this sketch; Gertrude, the wife of Thomas Jenkins, St. Joseph, Missouri; Effie, wife of T. W. Rose, St. Joseph, Missouri; Goldie, wife of Elmer Howard, Savannah, Missouri.

Leonidas Clark received his education in the public schools of Savannah, Missouri. He graduated from high school in 1893 and accompanied his father in his engineering and construction work. When seventeen years of age he had charge of all the force account work of the Great Western railroad between Kansas City, Missouri, and Des Moines, Iowa. L. C. Clark has continued his contracting and building work all of these years.

In 1905 Leonidas C. Clark located at Leavenworth, on a farm where he remained until 1918, when he was recommended by the county board for county engineer. The State Highway Commission appointed him to the position and he has faithfully filled it. One of his important engineering constructions is the Fort to Fort road, a distance of twenty-six miles.

Leonidas C. Clark and Mattie Sanders, now deceased, were united in marriage in 1900. They had two children: Jack, now a junior in Leavenworth High School, and Olive.

November 23, 1918, Leonidas C. Clark and Mrs. Agnes Benner Remsberg were united in marriage. By a former marriage to Charles Remsberg Mrs. Clark has one son, John, a sophomore in Leavenworth High School.

L. C. Clark is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Leavenworth, a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of the York Rite and the Scottish Rite bodies of Masons, Eastern Star and Shrine. He is also a member of the Kansas Engineering Society, Kansas Engineering Council and National Good Roads Association, as well as a member of the Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce.

Duke W. Hooper, the capable and well known county attorney for Leavenworth County, Kansas, is a native of this county. He was born in Leavenworth, September 9, 1895, the son of William W. Hooper and Sarah E. (Duke) Hooper. William W. Hooper was born in Nebraska, and is also a lawyer. He has practiced in Leavenworth since 1887. His wife was born in Olathe, Kansas, February 11, 1873, and is a daughter of John and Emily Duke, who were early settlers of Johnson County, Kansas, and later moved to Leavenworth in 1877. The Hooper family came from England and settled in Fremont, Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Hooper have had three children: Duke W., the subject of this sketch; Paul R., and Meredyth Louise Hooper, a daughter.

Duke W. Hooper received his education in the public schools, and was graduated from the high school in 1913. He attended the Kansas City School of Law and was graduated in 1916, and on June 22, 1916, he was admitted to the bar and has practiced since that time.

Mr. Hooper was appointed city attorney of Leavenworth under Mayor James C. Davis' administration, on April 9, 1919. He made the race for

county attorney and was elected on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 991 November 2, 1920. Mr. Hooper is an able, conscientious young attorney and is meeting with well merited success. He is an active, ambitious and wide awake young man and has a promising future.

Mr. Hooper is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Chapter, Leavenworth Commandery of Knights Templar and Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 661, also the Thomas Hart Benton Chapter Phi Alpha Delta Fraternity of Kansas City, Missouri.

C. F. Mensing, a member of a pioneer family of Kansas, is one of the most widely known picture show proprietors in the state. He was born in Manhattan, Kansas in 1875, and is the son of J. F. and Clara Mensing, who were early settlers of that city, the former being one of the first merchants locating in Manhattan in 1865.

C. F. Mensing was one of the early men in the picture show business, and was first engaged in that line of work in 1897 at a time when the picture show was in its infancy. He operated a show in Kansas City, Missouri, and instituted popular price ten cent vaudeville. He came to Leavenworth in 1908 and remodeled the old McKelvery livery barn into the Hippodrome Skating Rink, and built the Casino picture house, where the Masonic Temple now stands. He then built the Princess movie house, where the Linck Sill and Kirmayer Clothing House is now located. He also took over the Coliseum skating rink and made a success of that business. He later bought the Palm and Fern Movie Show from Mr. Lansing, and the Airdrome Theater on Shawnee Street. He purchased the Orpheum in 1912 from M. B. Shamberg, which he still owns and operates. In the same year he bought the Lyceum Theater, which was being foreclosed under mortgage. He also owns and operates this show.

The Orpheum has a reputation throughout the state for its fine projection and excellent music. The capacity of the Orpheum Theater is 1,000 and that of the Lyceum is 750. These show houses are two of the best in Kansas. Mr. Mensing has a thorough knowledge of the business and the people of Leavenworth appreciate the result of his wide experience in the amusement line, and an excellent and substantial patronage is given him. Mr. Mensing is wide awake and progressive and endeavors to give the people the very best and latest shows.

C. F. Mensing was married in 1900 to Goldie Helms, of Cherryvale, Kansas, and they have two children: John and Mary Lou. The family are highly respected citizens of Leavenworth.

Gus Schroeder, well known chief of the Fire Department of Leavenworth, Kansas, was born in Germany, April 16, 1866, and came to Leavenworth with his parents, August and Minnie Schroeder, both of whom died in 1874.

Gus Schroeder attended the public schools of Leavenworth, and after leaving school worked at different occupations, two years of which were spent on the plains as cow puncher. He began with the fire department on November 1, 1892, and was appointed chief on April 11, 1917, succeeding Michael Bahler.

The fire equipment of Leavenworth is as fine as any city of its size. It consists of two White combination hose wagons, one White service truck, one Fulton hose truck, and the chief's car, which is a Stutz roadster. There are seventeen men in the department, serving twelve hours per day, and two stations. No. 1 station is located at Fifth and Shawnee streets and No. 2 is at Fifth Avenue and Spruce Street.

Among the big fires at Leavenworth the past twenty-five years Mr. Schroeder has a record of the following: The old sugar factory, cattle sheds, which covered four blocks, Ryan elevator, Broadway planing mill and the Kelly broom and corn mill. The above fires, with one exception, occurred prior to the establishment of the motor equipment, which demonstrates the value of quick service.

Mr. Schroeder's force not only serves the residential district inside the city limits, but, with the new equipment and chemicals, is enabled to render valuable assistance to property in suburban districts. Within three minutes, or less, from the time a call is sent in, a fire within one mile of the department can be reached, whereas, with the horses, at least ten minutes more would be required. Mr. Schroeder is a capable man, wise in the handling of men, a good executive, and, in fighting a fire, is always able to take advantage of every opportunity.

Gus Schroeder was married January 5, 1895 to Amelia Lentz, of Leavenworth, a native of Germany, but who came to Leavenworth with her parents when a small child. To Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder have been born seven children, as follows: Edward, who died at the age of twenty-

one years, and who was registered for United States service at the time of his death; Hilda, Elmer, Robert, Helen, Ida and Henry, all at home. The family reside at 630 West Seventh Street. Mr. Schroeder is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Peter V. Taschetta, a member of a pioneer family of Leavenworth, is the well known assistant fire chief of the Fire Department, Station No. 2. He was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, December 29, 1865, and is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Adam) Taschetta, now deceased. The former was a pioneer grocer of Leavenworth, his business having been located on Delaware, between Third and Fourth streets, and later he moved to Randolph and Franklin streets. He was in business in that city for about forty years. He died on November 5, 1897, his wife having died twenty-one years previously. They were the parents of the following children: Charles A., who is now postmaster of Leavenworth; Elizabeth; Peter V., the subject of this sketch; Frank A., head bill clerk at the Great Western Stove Company; and Anna K., the wife of Thomas J. Brown, one of the owners of the Hippodrome Theater.

Peter V. Taschetta was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth. At the age of twenty-three years he entered the fire department, with which he has served continuously for thirty-three years. He has been assistant chief since 1908, and for twelve years previous was foreman.

Mr. Taschetta was married October 23, 1901 to Anna Ode, of Leavenworth, a native of Germany, who came with her parents to the United States at an early age and was educated in Leavenworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Taschetta's family consists of the following children: Hazel, graduate of the Leavenworth High School, and Dorothy and El-dred, both students. The family resides at 106 Fifth Avenue.

Ben H. Knipe, one of the leading and progressive men of Leavenworth, is the manager of the Ben H. Knipe Transfer Company, which is located at Second and Cherokee streets. He was born in Leavenworth April 2, 1889, and is the son of Hubert and Sybila Knipe.

Hubert Knipe was a native of Missouri and came to Kansas before the Civil War. During the war he was in the Union Army, enlisting from Kansas. He returned to Leavenworth at the close of the war and opened

a grocery store at Sixth and Miami streets, and followed this business until 1900, when he opened up a transfer business, with offices at 321 Cherokee Street. He died in 1915 and is buried at Mt. Muncie. He was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife died in 1894.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Knipe were the parents of the following children: Hubert, Jr., of Portland, Oregon; Margaret, the wife of Dr. L. M. Barney, of Denver, Colorado; Henry C., the proprietor of the Sunny Side Floral Company, of Leavenworth; Edith, who is manager of the cloak department in a department store in Chicago; Nellie, the wife of R. O. Hinz, a florist of Leavenworth; and Ben H. Knipe, the subject of this sketch.

Ben H. Knipe was educated in the schools of Leavenworth, and was graduated from the high school in 1909. He then entered the transfer business with his father, and after his father's death he and his brother, Henry, succeeded to the business, and later Ben H. Knipe bought his brother's interest.

Ben H. Knipe is a wide awake, thorough business man and is meeting with gratifying success. The company has sixteen wagons and two trucks engaged in transferring, and they do all kinds of moving in Leavenworth and surrounding towns.

Mr. Knipe was married February 18, 1910 to Hazel C. Markel, a daughter of C. M. and Hattie B. Markel, of St. Louis, Missouri. They have a son, Charles, who is nine years of age.

Mr. Knipe is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Frank Crites, a well known and successful contractor and builder of Leavenworth, Kansas, was born at Maryville, Missouri, May 21, 1867. He is the son of John S. and Sarah J. (Reynolds) Crites, both now deceased. John Crites was a native of Pennsylvania, and his wife of Tennessee. He came to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1856, afterward locating in Maryville, where he enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War. He and his wife came to Leavenworth in 1881 and lived here for four years, when they moved to Platte County, Missouri, returning to Leavenworth in a few months, finally going to Santa Barbara, California, where they settled. He died at Santa Barbara and his wife died at Santa Cruz, California.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crites were the parents of the following children: Frank, the subject of this sketch; Norton, deceased; and Elizabeth, the widow of D. L. Tarbox, the latter dying in California; Isabella Lanter, of Santa Barbara, California; and Phoebe, of Seattle, Washington.

Frank Crites was educated at Troy, Kansas, and Omaha, Nebraska. He was a journeyman carpenter practically all of his life, and the last year has been engaged in contracting. He came to Leavenworth in 1881, which has been his home since. For fifteen years he was with C. H. Boyd, and ever since September, 1919, has conducted his shop at 209 North Fifth Street. Mr. Crites is energetic and has been successful in his line of work. He is one of the substantial citizens of Leavenworth.

Mr. Crites was married in March, 1912 to Mary Day, who was born in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and reared in Missouri, but who was living at Leavenworth at the time of their marriage. They reside at 311 Spring Garden.

Mr. Crites is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Security Benefit Association, and the Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Floyd Hunt, proprietor of the Electric Fixture Shop, located at 408 South Fifth Street, Leavenworth, Kansas, is one of the progressive young business men of Leavenworth. He was born January 21, 1886 in Leavenworth, Kansas, the son of Martin E. and Elizabeth (Hay) Hunt, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania. Martin Hunt came to America when a child with his parents, who settled in Pennsylvania and later came to Leavenworth, Kansas. He is employed as a mine foreman. Elizabeth (Hay) Hunt is the daughter of William Hay, who came to Leavenworth in 1879 from Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hunt are the parents of four children, as follows: Robert, Peoria, Illinois; Albert, San Antonio, Texas, with the Santa Fe railway; Floyd, the subject of this review; and Bessie, at home.

Floyd Hunt attended the public schools of Leavenworth, including two years of high school. He has always been interested in electricity and was always experimenting with electrical appliances and learned the business. He purchased his shop in 1919 from Paul Geiler. He handles all kinds of electrical appliances, fixtures and also bicycles. Through his untiring energy and faithful work he has built up a very satisfactory business.

October 7, 1908, Floyd Hunt and Mabel Fullam were married in Leavenworth, Kansas. She is a daughter of Richard and Rose (Roth) Fullam. They reside in Leavenworth and are the parents of sixteen children, eight boys and eight girls, as follows: Mrs. Cora Starnes; John R., of Chicago; Mrs. Anna Olsen; Mayme and Grace, deceased; Charles, Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Florence Leonard; Mabel; Mrs. Floyd Hunt; Walter, deceased; Helen, at home; Ed, Des Moines, Iowa; Leo, in the United States Navy, enlisting in June, 1920, and is with the Pacific Fleet; William, deceased, and three others who died in infancy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hunt have been born the following children: Madeline; Marcellus, deceased; Rosamond and Mary Ellen. Floyd Hunt is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Church, and is a progressive and enterprising citizen who is making good.

Floyd E. Harper, one of the leading attorneys of Leavenworth County, who is engaged in the practice of law at Leavenworth, Kansas, is a native of Illinois. He was born at Ross Grove, DeKalb County, Illinois, March 9, 1879, the son of James and Bertha (Patrick) Harper. James Harper is a farmer, living near Monte Vista, Colorado.

Floyd Harper attended the public schools in Illinois and graduated from the literary department of the University of Chicago, in 1903. He graduated from the law department in 1905. In June, 1905, he came to Leavenworth, Kansas and opened up his law office. Later, he was a member of the law firm, Atwood, Bond and Harper. A year later he dissolved his relations with this firm, as Mr. Atwood opened a law office in Kansas City, Missouri, and Harper opened a law office where he is at present located.

In 1910, Floyd Harper was elected judge of the city court and re-elected in 1912. In the fall of 1914, he was elected county attorney, and re-elected 1916 and 1918, serving three terms. He retired from this office but has continued to practice law in Leavenworth.

F. E. Harper is a member of many orders, as follows: Fraternal Order of Eagles; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Turners; Knights of Pythias; a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 2, a Knights Templar Mason, No. 2, and the Abdallah Shrine and Topeka No. 1 Scottish Rite.

In April, 1908, Floyd Harper and Thekla Renz were united in marriage. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Renz. Three chil-

dren have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harper, as follows; Eleanor, William and Floyd E., Jr.

Since F. E. Harper's admission to the bar in 1905, he has successfully continued his practice of law and is one of the leading attorneys of Leavenworth.

J. T. Fuqua, a well-known and successful wall paper and paint contractor, located at 700 South Fifth street, Leavenworth, Kansas, established this business in 1915. He came to Leavenworth in 1901 and was employed by a number of firms in his line of paper hanger and painter. In 1915 he established this business. He carries a full line of wall paper, paints and etc. His work covers all parts of the county, as well as the city of Leavenworth. He employs from three to six men.

J. T. Fuqua was born at Shelbina, Missouri, the son of Dr. Calvin C. and Mary (Warren) Fuqua, both deceased. Doctor Fuqua was a physician in Shelbina, Missouri for forty years. J. T. Fuqua received his education in the public schools of Shelbina, Missouri and graduated from the high school at Hannibal, Missouri. While at Hannibal, he explored the Mark Twain Cave, and managed to get lost in the intricate passage ways, which branch in so many different directions that it is impossible to keep the sense of direction in which one is going. After wandering several hours, J. T. Fuqua was rewarded by seeing the light of day and it was indeed a welcome sight.

J. T. Fuqua was married September 6, 1893 to Louise Boedeker, of Hannibal, Missouri. She is the daughter of Moritz and Catherine Boedeker, both deceased. Catherine Boedeker died in 1921, at the age of eighty-five years. Moritz Boedeker died ten years previously at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Fuqua reside at 426 Olive Street, Leavenworth, Kansas.

J. T. Fuqua filled the office of alderman at Hannibal, Missouri, during his residence in that city. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He has won a reputation for honest and excellent work.

E. J. Lord, who conducts an electric shop at 708 South Fifth street, Leavenworth, Kansas, was born in Kansas City, Missouri, June 1, 1892. His parents, Charles L. and Inez (Boyd) Lord, came to Leavenworth, Kansas in 1900. Charles L. Lord is an electrical contractor, located at 432

South Fifth street. While at Kansas City, Missouri, he built the first electric line, known as the Old Ninth Street Electric Line. E. J. Lord was in the employ of the government at Nitro, West Virginia, waiting to be transferred to Leavenworth, Kansas, when the strike occurred at the military prison, at Fort Leavenworth, and Mr. Lord was immediately transferred. He was at Fort Leavenworth for nine months, resigning to go into business for himself.

E. J. Lord attended the public schools of Leavenworth and graduated from the Oak Street High School in 1907. He learned the electrical work from his father while in his employ. He opened his present place of business May 1, 1920.

The marriage of E. J. Lord and Florence Olive Shoemaker occurred December 22, 1910. She is a daughter of George and Elizabeth Shoemaker, the former living at Kansas City, Kansas, and the latter deceased. Four children, Dorothy, Eloise, Harriet and Charles, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lord.

E. J. Lord is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 10. He is a progressive and capable young business man.

J. L. Clark, proprietor of the plumbing and heating business at 710 South Fifth street, Leavenworth, is a progressive business man. He established his business here May 16, 1919, and does all kinds of plumbing, heating and is an experienced man in his line of work. From 1905 to 1910, Mr. Clark was engaged to do the plumbing for the National Military Home. He was city inspector of plumbing from 1912 to the spring of 1919, when he resigned his position to engage in business for himself. In the capacity of city inspector he worked under four different mayors, Mayor Albert Doege, Mayor W. E. Crancer, Mayor John C. Seitz and Mayor James C. Davis.

J. L. Clark was born at Salem, Nebraska, March 3, 1878, and is a son of Samuel T. and Martha (Hughes) Clark, both deceased. Samuel T. Clark was a Civil War veteran. He was born near Muncie, Indiana and enlisted at Indianapolis, Indiana in the Union Army. After the war he located at Salem, Nebraska and was in the mercantile business. He died at Marion, Indiana, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife had died in 1894 and was buried at Salem, Nebraska.

J. L. Clark was reared in Salem, Nebraska, attending the public

schools of Salem and Humboldt, Nebraska. When seventeen years old he began the plumber's trade at the National Military Home, Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained for eighteen months. He then went to Nevada, Missouri, where he finished his apprenticeship. He then worked in Oklahoma for eighteen months, and came to Denver, Colorado, where he remained for two years. From this place he went to Newton, Kansas, for five years, returning to Denver for one year. In 1905, he came to the Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, remaining until 1910.

At the age of eighteen years, J. L. Clark was married to Fannie Clark, of Fall City, Nebraska. She is now deceased. She was the daughter of Willard and Betty Clark. Mrs. Fannie Clark died December 24, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have seven children born to them, as follows: Mrs. Mabel Kulmus, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Ethel Rhodes, Leavenworth, Kansas; Hazel, at home; Harry, first class bugler, now in United States Coast Artillery, located in the Hawaiian Islands the past year; Clayton, at home, attending high school; Evelyn and Fannie May, both at home.

In 1910, J. L. Clark and Miss Euphemia Manahan were married and to this union four children have been born, as follows: Geraldine, James, Jr., Edward and Rosemary.

C. L. Lord, a progressive merchant, who conducts an electrical supply store at 432 South Fifth Street, Leavenworth, Kansas, was born in 1867 at Norristown, Pennsylvania, the son of Timothy and Harriet (Gordon) Lord.

Timothy Lord was born in Pennsylvania, and his wife, Harriet (Gordon) Lord, was born in Scotland. They came to Iowa in 1868, locating near Iowa City, Iowa. It was then the capital of the state of Iowa. Later they moved to Atlantic, Iowa, where Timothy Lord spent the remainder of his life. His wife remarried to a Mr. Mosher, who is also now deceased. She, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, makes her home at Shelby, Iowa.

C. L. Lord attended school in the Iowa and Kansas public schools. He received his electrical education while employed in Kansas City, Missouri. He helped on many important jobs while located in that city, as follows: The Vine Street Electrical Line, Northeast Electrical Line. He was also in the employ of the electrical railway for some time. In 1900, C. L. Lord came to Leavenworth, and for ten years was in the employ of

the Tholen Brothers. After he left their employ he opened up his electrical shop at present address. He carries a complete line of electrical supplies and is a contractor for the very finest and best of electrical jobs in the city. He has done such important jobs as the county court house, Leavenworth National Bank and the State Savings Bank, where the most intricate wiring was used.

C. L. Lord and Marie Baskus were married December 31, 1919. She was an orphan and native of Leavenworth. They reside at 1310 South Broadway. Mr. Lord is one of the most capable electrical men in the city of Leavenworth.

Lewis Hiesrodt, a well known and successful farmer, who is the proprietor of "Hazel Dell Farm," was born in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, March 6, 1854.

Lewis Hiesrodt and his wife were educated in the Kalamazoo County, Michigan schools and settled in Marion County, Kansas in 1878. One year later they moved to Douglas County, Kansas, where he farmed for fifteen years. In 1898, he settled in High Prairie Township on a farm which he purchased. He remained here until 1920, when he bought the present farm of 100 acres of Doctor Faulkner, of Lansing, Kansas. This farm is located three miles southwest of Leavenworth on the New Lawrence highway. It has an excellent spring on it and is well improved. Mr. Hiesrodt has forty-five acres of wheat and twenty acres of alfalfa.

Lewis Hiesrodt was the son of Lawrence and Mary Hiesrodt, both deceased. July 12, 1874, Lewis Hiesrodt and Celia Butcher were united in marriage. She is a daughter of William and Rebecca Butcher, natives respectively of England and France. They settled in New York, where their daughter, Celia (Butcher) Hiesrodt, was born. William Butcher died at the age of seventy-one years and his wife died at the age of thirty years in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Hiesrodt have one son, Bert, born September 2, 1875, and now lives with his parents on the farm and is a very popular farmer.

Lewis Hiesrodt is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and his wife is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security. He is one of the substantial citizens of Leavenworth County and has one of the finest farms near Leavenworth, to which they have given the name of "Hazel Dell Farm."

Wallace Seifert is the hustling owner of "Maple Grove Farm," an ideal stock farm in High Prairie Township, which is located seven miles southwest of Leavenworth. He was born two miles west of Jarbalo, April 25, 1898, the son of William and Flora Seifert, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Wallace Seifert spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and attended the schools of High Prairie Township, and he also attended the high school in Leavenworth one year.

Mr. Seifert has lived on his present place, of 320 acres, since 1910 and also owns the north half of the home place, consisting of 160 acres. The "Maple Grove Farm" is well improved with a good residence, a silo sixteen by thirty-four feet, made of concrete with a capacity for 160 tons, poultry house, and one of the best mills in the country. Mr. Seifert's farm is well adapted to raising stock, and he has thirty-seven pure bred and high grade Holstein cattle, twenty-one being milk cows. He markets the milk at Leavenworth. Mr. Seifert operates a thirty by sixty tractor and also owns a thirty-six by fifty-six Aultman Taylor threshing outfit. He is very industrious and successful agriculturist.

In June, 1919, Mr. Seifert was married to Lucille Humphreys, of Fairmount, Kansas, a daughter of John and Georgia Humphreys, of Fairmount. Mrs. Seifert was born and reared in Fairmount.

Mr. Seifert is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, No. 3500, of Boling, Kansas, and also the Grange at the same place, and of the Farm Bureau. He receives his mail on route No. 1 out of Leavenworth.

Baxter Spears is the popular manager of the Coliseum skating rink at 411 South Fifth Street, Leavenworth, Kansas. He was born at Chattanooga, Tennessee, January 6, 1898, the son of Rosa and William Spears, both natives of that state.

Baxter Spears received his education in Chattanooga, and, at the age of seventeen years, enlisted in Company G, Sixth Infantry, at Harlans-town, Kentucky, in 1914. He was sent to the Mexican border, where he remained a short time and returned to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where he stayed six months. During the World War he went overseas in January, 1917, with the Fifth Division. He was at Brest, round the top at Sandya, at St. Mihiel, Verdun Forest, Arlon and Belgium. He was also at Axluxemburg and Coblenz with the Third Army of Occupation. In

1919, he returned to the United States, after a service of a total of six years for his country. Mr. Spears was an excellent soldier and made a good record.

November 26, 1920, he came to Leavenworth and leased the Coliseum skating rink, February 15, 1921. This rink is one hundred by seventy-five feet, and roller skating, dancing and boxing is conducted here.

Although Mr. Spears has been in Leavenworth only a short time, he has made many friends, and runs the rink in a businesslike manner, and has made this place a popular place of amusement for the young people of the city.

Mr. Spears resides at 926 Cherokee Street.

Leo Banks, a prominent farmer of High Prairie Township, comes from a well known pioneer family of this section. He was born in Kickapoo Township, January 7, 1876, the son of Anton and Amelia (Ketter) Banks, both now deceased, the former dying at the age of eighty-six years and six months and Mrs. Banks when seventy-nine years of age.

Anton Banks left Germany, his native country, when a boy, to escape army service. He settled in Leavenworth County prior to the Civil War, and improved a farm three miles west of Kickapoo. He made two trips across the plains, driving ox teams to California, for the government, when they were in peril from Indian attacks.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Parks are: John, of High Prairie Township; George, who is farm foreman for Indian training school at Red Cloud, Minnesota; Leo, the subject of this sketch; Benjamin, who lives on the home place; Amelia, the wife of M. N. Tolpin, of Kickapoo Township; and Sophia, the wife of Frank Sax, of Oak Mills, Kansas; and Anton Banks, Jr., of Mayetta, Kansas. All of the children were educated at Rock School, District No. 34.

Leo Banks has been engaged in farming all of his life and is very successful. He sold his farm of 110 acres, southwest of Kickapoo, in August, 1919, and bought his present arm of 160 acres the same year, and, in 1920 purchased eighty additional acres, making a total of 240 acres, which he now owns, and is improving. Mr. Banks is very industrious and a good manager.

In 1907, Mr. Banks was married to Catherine Ehart, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Ehart, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Banks have two sons: Walter and Adam Orth.

Mr. and Mrs. Banks are members of Security Benefit Association and the Grange. The family are recognized enterprising and dependable citizens.

Sjoerd Defrees, a well known and successful farmer of Ackerland, Alexandria Township, is a native of Holland, born in 1852. His wife, Johanna Toussaint Defrees, is also a native of Holland and was born in 1854. They came to America in May, 1880 and settled near Leavenworth, Kansas, first renting land until Mr. Defrees bought his present home of 160 acres in 1904. He placed all the improvements on the place, and they have a good residence of seven rooms, barn, granary, poultry house and tool shop. The farm is well watered, having a pond and fine wells. Mr. and Mrs. Defrees have a splendid country home, which lies three miles south of Springdale, and one-half mile north of Ackerland. They are thrifty, energetic and well respected citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Defrees have seven children living: Cornelia, the wife of John Carpenter, of Tonganoxie, Kansas; Jacob, of Atchison, Kansas, who married Florence Jeffries; Joseph, of Topeka, Kansas, who married Philomena Scheetz; John, who farms the home place and was married in 1913 to Maude Watson; Ida, the wife of Charles Borst, of Atchison; Andrew, of Kansas City, Kansas, who married Gertie Trackwell; Eitson, who enlisted in the World War December 13, 1917, and was sent overseas with the Anti-Air Craft, Tenth Company, as mechanic, and was mustered out July, 1919; Joseph, who also enlisted in the World War, December 3, 1917, and was sent to Port Arthur with the heavy artillery. He was with the anti-air craft while in Europe and was in the battle of St. Mihiel, returning home December, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Defrees had another son, Albert, who gave his life for his country in the World War. He enlisted, September 16, 1917, and was in Company C of the Three Hundred Fifty-third Infantry, Eighty-ninth Division. He was in Camp Funston eight months, and, in April, 1918, was sent to France. September 12th of that year, he was wounded in both legs at the battle of St. Mihiel, and, after having one leg amputated, died the next day and is buried at Toul, France. He was twenty-eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Defrees have a photograph of their son Albert Defrees in a frame, which was made by Eitson Defrees and is a work of art. The

frame is a part of a propeller used overseas. This photograph is prized very highly.

Mr. and Mrs. Defrees have the following grandchildren: Edith, John, Leonard and Ruby Carpenter; Esther May, Alberta Marie, Evely and Joseph Defrees; and Lyman and John and Carl Borst.

Peter Poberezny, the well known manager of the farm colony at Fort Leavenworth, has had a wide and varied career. He was born in Ukrania and educated in Trembowle, and, in 1908, came to America, his brother, John, having come here two years previously. For two years, he worked in Canada on a farm, receiving \$23 for the two years work. He then went to work for the Hudson Bay Construction Company, driving a dog team between Cross Lake and Whiskey Jack. The next winter he drove a dog team again between Dupy, Manitoba and Port Nelson, a distance of 800 miles, covering about forty miles a day. In 1912, he returned to Winnipeg and freighted between Winnipeg and British Columbia. He made one trip on the Great Northern transport between Vaucouver and Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Poberezny came to the United States April 15, 1912 for the first time, going to San Francisco and Sacramento, California, and from there to Billings, Montana, where he worked for a month with a section gang. He then went to Laremore, North Dakota, and worked during the harvest, earning \$64, but lost all of his money at Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he was robbed. He went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and worked for a short time, going from there to Savana, Wisconsin, where he worked on the Burlington section. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, and Quincy, Illinois, working in the latter town with the Excelsior Stone Foundry as moulder. He also had a try-out there with a baseball team and played that season. That fall he had a try-out with the Missouri League and located in Hannibal, Missouri, for a few months, going to Houston, Texas, from there, but returning to Hannibal and enlisting July 5, 1916, with the United States army. He was sent to Jefferson Barracks and assigned to Sixteenth Company, G. C. I., and remained there two months, when he was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry in Mexico and went to the border, joining this cavalry at Casse Grandy, Mexico, with the machine gun troops. In February, 1917, he was stationed at Columbus, New Mexico, then to El Paso, Texas, and served with the border patrol for six months.

He was then assigned to the Three Hundred Fifth Cavalry when the war broke out with Germany and the regiment was re-organized, and Mr. Poberezny was the first man to join the Three Hundred Fifth Cavalry with Colonel Long. He was appointed regimental saddler and had charge of the school for five months, when he was assigned to the Forty-Fourth Field Artillery.

On December 27, 1918, he received twelve days' furlough and went to North Carolina and was there five days, and returned to the regiment and was assigned to casualty detachment, and while waiting for orders received further orders attaching him to the Fort Field Artillery, and, not liking this, asked for a transfer to the Eighty-second Field Artillery at Ft. Bliss, El Paso, Texas, and shortly after, he was transferred back to the Seventh Cavalry M. G. T. and made saddler on March 24th. While there, he had an opportunity to come to Ft. Leavenworth as prison guard, for which he made application March 28, 1919, and was assigned to First Company D. B. G.

He was soon assigned to the farm colony as assistant superintendent, and March 4, 1920, was made manager, which position he very capably fills.

The farm has 240 Holstein cows and furnishes milk, cream and butter for the post at Ft. Leavenworth. The farm contains 310 acres and is one of the finest in the United States, and the dairy herd is one of the best to be found.

Peter Poberezny was married July 6, 1920, to Jettie Dowdy of Jonesboro, Arkansas, a daughter of John C. and Sarah (Patterson) Dowdy. Mrs. Poberezny was a native of North Carolina and was reared at Jonesboro. She is the fourth of thirteen children, the others being as follows: Mrs. Winnie Davis, of Jonesboro, Arkansas; Mrs. Tilmont Marines, who is deceased; Fletcher Dowdy, of Jonesboro; Alice Dowdy, deceased; Mrs. Mannie Burnett, of Jonesboro; Martin, deceased; Janes, of Jonesboro; Frank, Homer, Margaret and Margaruite, all deceased; and Maurine, who lives at home in Jonesboro, Arkansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Poberezny receive their mail at the farm colony office, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mr. Poberezny is a member of the Railway Brotherhood. He is a good dairyman and manages the farm well; he is also very industrious. He made a good record as a soldier and has many friends throughout the country.

H. E. Cockrell, cashier of the Jarbalo State Bank, has been identified with banking institutions for a number of years, and during which time he has advanced from one position of trust to another to his present responsible position. He was born at Troy, Missouri, a son of J. L. and Rosetta Cockrell, distant relatives of the late Senator Frances M. Cockrell.

H. E. Cockrell received his educational advantages at Buchanan College, the Kirksville Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, and the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. He was with the Peoples Bank of Troy, Missouri for three years, and the State Savings Bank at Leavenworth for one year, and from there came to Jarbalo in 1912, where he succeeded J. E. Blevins as cashier of the Jarbalo State Bank. Mr. Blevins had succeeded C. H. Brumley, who was T. I. Mains' successor.

The Jarbalo State Bank was organized December 6, 1907, with capital stock of \$10,000.00. Its first officers were E. S. Woods, president, and T. I. Mains, cashier. Its present capital stock is \$10,000.00, with surplus of \$4,500.00, and its officers are as follows: President, Dan B. Mason; vice-president, Samuel Opliger; cashier, H. E. Cockrell; assistant cashier, W. D. Kendall. The directors are: Dan B. Mason, Sam Opliger, William Vogel, John Hitzemann and H. E. Cockrell.

The deposits of the bank are \$85,000. The bank does a general banking business and is under the guaranty laws of the state.

In 1915, Mr. Cockrell was married to Georgia Willis, of Jarbalo, Kansas, a daughter of George and Mary Willis. They have two children: John Lloyd and Harriet Louise. By a former marriage to Olivia Moore, of Troy, Missouri, Mr. Cockrell has a daughter, Eleanor.

Mr. Cockrell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Modern Woodmen of America and Yeomen.

David C. Lowe, a well-known agriculturist of near Jarbalo, Kansas, was born on the farm where he now lives, July 19, 1885, the son of Isaiah and Amanda Lowe. Isaiah Lowe was a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting from Ohio. After the war, he came to Kansas with his family and bought the present farm of David Lowe, consisting of ninety-six acres, also 100 acres one-half mile west of the present home. Isaiah Lowe died in 1911 and is buried at Eagle Cemetery, and his wife lives at Jarbalo. They were the parents of eight children: Clara, the wife of William Hawkins,

of Jarbolo; Jessie, the wife of William Flinner, of Topeka; David C., of this sketch; Joe, of Jarbolo; Vernie, of California; John, who was overseas for more than two years in the World War; Pearl, who lives with her mother at Jarbolo; and Edna, the wife of Joe Kester of Indiana. By a former marriage of Isaiah Lowe he had four children: Mrs. Emma Knox, of Fair Valley, Oklahoma; Charles, of California; William, of Jarbolo; and Henry, who is deceased.

David Lowe spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the public schools. He now owns the entire tract of 196 acres, which is a good farm and well improved. The residence is a short distance west of Jarbolo. All of the land is upland and well watered. Mr. Lowe does general farming; he has fifty acres of wheat and eighty acres in pasture. He has made his home in this district continuously and has a host of friends.

February 3, 1916, David Lowe was married to Lola Trackwell, a daughter of Frank and Sarah (Fitch) Trackwell. Frank Trackwell was born in Kansas, and his wife was a native of Tennessee. His father, Buell Trackwell, was a pioneer of Alexandria Township and died at the age of eighty years in 1920 and is buried at Fall Creek Cemetery. Frank Trackwell died in November, 1918, and his wife lives in Jarbolo, Kansas. They were the parents of the following children: Mrs. David Lowe; Ernest, of Kansas City, Kansas, who was overseas for more than two years in the World War; Gertrude, the wife of Andrew DeFrees, of Kansas City, Missouri; Frank, of Jarbolo, Kansas; Eunice and Ethel, who live at home; and Vollie and Walter, who are deceased. By a former marriage of Frank Trackwell, he had the following children: James, of Nebraska; Thomas, of Montana; Robert and Henry, of Topeka; Hattie, the wife of John Brune; Daisy, the wife of Baker Fitch, of Jarbolo, Kansas; Agnes. By a former marriage of Sarah Trackwell to Harry Myers, she had a daughter Myrtle, who married Elmer Norris.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowe have two children: Clifton and Roy.

Henry E. Dohrn, the prominent proprietor of "Timber Grove Stock Farm," is well known in this vicinity and admired for his thrift and energy. He is a native of Cook County, Illinois, born March 25, 1857, and is the son of David and Catherine (Lesh) Dohrn who were married in Illinois and came to Kansas, May 12, 1868, settling in Delaware Town-

ship, three and one-half miles southeast of Lansing. He died in 1878 and his wife died September 13, 1909, and both are buried in Mt. Muncie Cemetery. They were the parents of the following children: David, who was born in 1855 and was drowned in 1911 in Stranger Creek; Henry E., of this sketch; Charles F., of Delaware Township; Mrs. Louisa Schiltz, of Jarbolo, Kansas; Albert, of Delaware Township; Mrs. Amelia Keller, of Leavenworth; Mrs. Emma Hundley, of Lansing; Mrs. Ella Barber, of Leavenworth, and Mrs. Katie Parker, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Henry E. Dohrn was educated in Delaware Township, and has followed farming all of his life, working by the month until he was married March 25, 1886, to Mary Borst, a daughter of William Frederick and Christina (Schallcup) Borst, of Ackerland Kansas. Mrs. Dohrn was born near Rock Island, Illinois, in 1866, and came to Kansas in 1874 with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Dohrn have five children: Edward, of Alexandria Township; Jennie, the wife of William Schwinn, of Jefferson County, Kansas; Carl, a farmer of Alexandria Township; Annie, the wife of Adam Schwinn; and Albert, at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Dohrn have the following grandchildren: Elsie Marie Schwinn; Freda and Irene Edith Schwinn; Frank William Schwinn; Henry George and Mary Louise Dohrn.

Henry E. Dohrn bought 160 acres, his present home place, in 1896, from Harlan Hodley. Since then he has bought 160 acres more, making a total of 320 acres, improving the land himself. They have a good residence of six rooms, two barns, garage, granary, poultry houses and other buildings. The residence is six and one-half miles northeast of McLouth, Kansas, and three and one-half miles northwest of Ackerland. All but fifteen acres was in timber when Mr. Dohrn came here and he now has 200 acres cleared, thirty acres in bottom land, eighty acres in wheat, fifteen acres in corn, thirty-four acres in meadow and the remainder in pasture. The farm has running water, Fall Creek running through the place. Mr. Dohrn has sawed more than 200,000 feet of lumber from timber on his land, and the building frames and box lumber of the buildings, except the residence, were sawed on the farm. From one sycamore tree more than 2,000 feet of lumber was sawed, three fourteen feet lengths.

Mr. Dohrn raises mostly cattle and hogs, specializing in the Red Poll cattle and the Chester White hogs. They raise Barred Plymouth Rock poultry.

Mr. and Mrs. Dohrn are hard working people, and have made what they have by hard work, thrift and good management.

Mr. Dohrn is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of McLouth, Kansas, and is also treasurer of his school district, serving in this capacity for the past ten years.

Gerardus Rozendal, who is well known in Leavenworth as the "lettuce man", began the growing of hot house vegetation, fruit and truck gardening in 1898. He was born in Holland February 4, 1870, the son of Dirk and Giliska Rozendal, who came to America in 1880 and settled at Leavenworth. He was employed here as machinist at the old glucose factory for a number of years, and he and his wife eventually settled in St. Joseph, Missouri, where they died, he at the age of fifty-nine years and she at the age of seventy-two years. Both are buried at Mt. Muncie.

Gerardus Rozendal received his education in Holland and in the Leavenworth schools. He began work in the glucose factory at the early age of eleven years, and, while there, learned the machinist trade, which knowledge was very advantageous to him when building the present plant.

In 1898, Mr. Rozendal began operating hot beds just outside the city limits on Ohio Avenue, but not liking the hot bed, he constructed a green house on a small scale, with a glass house 40 by 15 feet, later increasing this one to 16 by 100 feet and also building another the same size. In 1919, he moved to his present location on Washington and Ohio Avenue, where he now has 10,000 feet under glass, devoted to the raising of lettuce, cucumbers, tomatoes and tomato plants for early field grown tomatoes. Mr. Rozendal does intensive farming under the glass and furnishes the city of Leavenworth with lettuce, early cucumbers, and his products are mostly consumed here. His hot house tomatoes find an excellent market at home and many of his field grown tomatoes are shipped to western Kansas. His first shipment of field grown tomatoes in 1921 brought \$6.00 per bushel in Kansas City, Missouri. All of the equipment, the glass, hot water heating system, etc., were constructed by Mr. Rozendal and the Skinner irrigating or sprinkling system were installed by him. Mr. Rozendal has a wide acquaintance and many friends.

In 1896, Mr. Rozendal was married to Miss Ida Burre, a daughter of John and Kate Burre, a sketch of whom appears in connection with Fred Burre of this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Rozendal have five children: Elizabeth, the wife of Lieutenant Walter Farris, of Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas; Gerardus, who is with his father in business; Henry, who lives at home; Emma, a student in the high school, and Armand.

Mr. Rozendal is a member of the Fraternal Aid Union.

Rufus Courtney, a successful stockman and farmer and sterling citizen of Alexandria Township, was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, June 3, 1853, the son of Robert E. and Narcissa (Agee) Courtney. His father was a native of Kentucky and came with his mother to Buchanan County, Missouri, about the year 1845, and, in 1856, they came to Alexandria Township where they purchased a farm near Springdale, which Albert Courtney now owns. Robert Courtney owned 560 acres of land in this township when he died in 1912. He is buried at Springdale, and his wife now lives at Leavenworth, and although eighty-nine years of age is still active. She was a native of Indiana. Robert Courtney was an extensive farmer, and raised a great many cattle and hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Courtney were the parents of the following children: Jennie Spray, who is deceased; James, of Oklahoma City; Rufus, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Frances Moody, of Hiawatha, Kansas; William, of Leavenworth, whose biography appears in this volume; Mrs. Annie McGee, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Thomas, a farmer of Alexandria Township; Jessie, of Lansing, Kansas; Albert, on the home place; Edward, who died at the age of three years, and was a twin brother of Albert; and Charles, who is deceased.

Rufus Courtney was educated at the Kerr school. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and remained at home until twenty-three years of age. He bought his first land, consisting of ninety acres, near Springdale, which he soon sold, and bought 300 acres from Linley Spray, in 1896, which is his home place at the present time. Since, he had added twenty-five acres.

Mr. Courtney's residence is two and three-fourths miles northwest of Springdale. This building was the only improvement on the place at the time of Mr. Courtney's purchase, and he has remodeled and added to the dwelling. He has cleared more than 100 acres of the land, which was in heavy timber; built one large barn 40 by 40 feet; tool house; granary, 40 by 40 feet; two feed sheds for stock and many other buildings and im-

provements. The water is pumped by a wind mill into the house and barn, and he also has a fine cistern and his own light plant. The farm is well fenced and all the buildings in good repair. Walnut Creek forms the north boundary line of the farm, and the place is appropriately named "Walnut Creek Stock Farm."

Mr. Courtney is a splendid man and successful farmer. He raises Duroc Jersey hogs and also the Aberdeen Angus cattle, having a registered male. He has 100 sheep on the place.

April 19, 1891, Mr. Courtney was married to Elizabeth Pennock, a daughter of Charles and Anna (Wolfe) Pennock, both now deceased. Charles Pennock was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Kansas in 1856, and improved a farm in High Prairie Township. He was born February 14, 1833, and died November 11, 1907. His wife was born May 24, 1834, and died December 28, 1910, and both are buried at Bethel Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtney have four children: Charles Edwin, who was born February 10, 1892, and who lives at home; Daniel R., who was born July 31, 1897, and who sells Marmon cars in Detroit, Michigan; Agnes Elizabeth, who was born July 26, 1899, and is the wife of Leslie Boyd, and who live in Jefferson County, Kansas; and Ethel Louis, who was born August 17, 1905, and attends St. Mary's Academy in Leavenworth, Kansas.

By a former marriage of Rufus Courtney he has two children: Grace, the wife of Mortimer Duncanson of Tonganoxie; and Jessie, the wife of Elmer Edmonds, of Jefferson County, Kansas. They have the following grandchildren: James, Ralph, Grace, Robert, John, Courtney, Theodora, and Martha Duncanson; Ruby, Ernest, Olive, Leonard, Rufus and Horace Edmonds; Vollie Naomi Boyd and Daniel Robert Courtney.

Mr. Courtney is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Mrs. Courtney is a member of the Royal Neighbors.

Mr. Courtney has found time to fill the office of clerk of his township and for several years was on the school board.

Ernest Eberth, the capable and efficient county commissioner for the third district of Leavenworth County, and a retired farmer, was born in Germany, December 28, 1858, the son of August and Johanna Eberth, both of whom are deceased. His parents came to America in 1882 and settled in Wyandotte County, Kansas, where his father died, and his mother died in Leavenworth, the remains of both being buried at Mt. Muncie Cemetery.

Ernest Eberth came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, in 1880 and worked for four years for Henry Voigt, of Fairmount Township, earning at the beginning \$8.00 per month. He was very thrifty, saving his money, and for a number of years rented a farm, and then bought eighty acres, and continuing to buy land until he had accumulated 360 acres. He sold eighty acres to his son, leaving 280 acres, which comprised his home place. Mr. Eberth engaged in general farming and stock raising for many years, and met with merited success. In 1916, he bought five and one-half acres in Basehor and moved to this place, where he now lives.

Mr. Eberth has served Fairmount Township for ten years as trustee, and was elected county commissioner, the first time in 1916 by a majority of more than forty, and re-elected in 1920 for the second term with a majority of more than seven hundred. He has been a conscientious public officer and has a host of warm friends throughout the township.

In 1886, Mr. Eberth was married to Augusta Kruggel, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Mrs. Eberth died in 1916 at the age of fifty-five years and her remains are buried at Glenwood Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Eberth were the parents of the following children: Otto, of Argentine, Kansas; Edward, a farmer of Fairmont Township; Rudolph, who lives on the home place; Freda, who lives at home, and keeps house for her father; Alma, who lives with Edward on the farm; Helen, the wife of William Klamm, a farmer of Fairmont Township; Erna, a graduate of a business college in Kansas City, Missouri, and who is a stenographer and bookkeeper.

Mr. Eberth has eight living children: Edward, Charlotte, Mary Eileen, Evelyn, Henrietta and Ernest Eberth; and Pauline and Doris Klamm.

C. C. Dunbar, proprietor of "Glenwood Farm," is one of the leading and enterprising farmers of Fairmount Township. He was born in Omaha, Nebraska, August 31, 1869, the son of O. L. and Mary Jane (Edminster) Dunbar. The parents were married in Missouri, but went to Nebraska shortly after, eventually settling in Leavenworth County in 1869, where Mr. Dunbar bought forty acres in Fairmont Township, later buying an additional one hundred sixty acres, which he sold in 1879 to W. N. Carr and bought the present farm of C. C. Dunbar, which is in Range 10, section 11, township 22. C. L. Dunbar gave three acres of land for the Glenwood Church in 1881, when the church was first built, which was moved two miles south of its first location, about twenty years after its erection.

C. C. Dunbar has one of the finest farms in Fairmount Township, and there are two sets of improvements on the place; a good residence, dairy barn with modern equipments; well with wind mill attached to pump water to the feed lots and other improvements. Mr. Dunbar has been engaged in the dairy business for a year, and has twenty-six milk cows, besides forty other head of cattle on the farm. Mr. Dunbar has a Pine tree milking machine, double unit, and is meeting with success with his dairy. He also does general farming, fifteen acres being in alfalfa and seventy-five acres in blue grass pasture. The farm lies on the Fort road and is rolling enough for good drainage.

Mr. Dunbar was married November 7, 1894, to Maude Wilson, of Fairmont Township, a daughter of W. C. Wilson and wife. Mrs. Dunbar was born and reared in this township.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar have two children: Orma, who was born in Guide Rock, Nebraska, and now a student in the high school at Basehor, Kansas; and Clair, who was born July 24, 1896, at Nortonville, Kansas, and who was married May 1, 1917, to Pauline Kemler, of Basehor, Kansas. They have two children: Paul and Helen Lucille. Clair Dunbar owns eighty acres of land adjoining his father's farm on the south. He has a good cottage, barn, poultry house, and does general farming.

Dan A. Alford, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Leavenworth, is a native of this state. He was born in Jefferson County, Kansas, in 1889, the son of John H. and Emma (Parsons) Alford.

John H. Alford was born in Leavenworth County, Kansas, December 11, 1860. He moved to Jefferson County in 1880 and purchased 210 acres of land. He followed farming and stock raising all of his life, being a very successful farmer. He died in 1904, at McLouth, Kansas. His wife, Emma (Parsons) Alford was born 1866 in Leavenworth County, Kansas, and died in 1901. They were both buried at the McLouth Cemetery in Jefferson County. John H. and Emma Alford were the parents of two children, as follows: Dan A., the subject of this sketch; and Helen, born March 8, 1900, in Jefferson County, Kansas, now Mrs. Robert A. Austin, of Topeka, Kansas.

Dan A. Alford was reared and received his education in Jefferson County. He graduated from the high school of McLouth, Kansas, and attended the Central Business College of Kansas City, Missouri. After

finishing his business course in 1906, Dan A. Alford came to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was employed by a local grocer for two years. In 1908, Mr. Alford took his position with the wholesale house of Rohlfing and Company, where he is still employed.

The marriage of Dan A. Alford and Gertrude Wyrick was solemnized in 1912 at St. Joseph's Church in Leavenworth. They are the parents of three children, as follows: John W., William and Walter, the latter of whom died March 3, 1916.

Dan A. Alford is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Leavenworth and also the St. Joseph Catholic Church. He is an industrious and enterprising citizen who has won an enviable position among his friends. Mr. Alford lives at 535 South Tenth Street.

Carist Shrey, a retired brick mason and contractor, is a pioneer of Leavenworth, Kansas, and Civil War veteran. He was born in Lipp, Detmold, Germany, December 1, 1837, the son of Fred W. and Sophie Mollie Shrey, natives of Lipp, Detmold, Germany.

Fred W. Shrey was born in 1784 and his wife in 1814. They left their native land in 1855 and settled in Burlington, Iowa. They were amongst the very earliest settlers of that locality. Sophie Mollie Shrey died in 1860 at Burlington, Iowa. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Henry, Henrietta, Carist, of this sketch; and Adolph.

Carist Shrey attended the schools of his native land and upon his arrival in the United States was employed as a brick maker. In 1861, he enlisted in the First Regiment Iowa Infantry and served in the war for three years and eight months. August 10, 1861, he was in the battle at Wilson Creek and many other experiences before his discharge at the end of the war.

In 1865, Carist Shrey came to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he took up the work of a brick mason. He followed this work until he opened up his own business of brick making and contracting in 1883. Mr. Shrey was very successful in his work and continued in this until his retirement in 1889 from active labor. The home in which Mr. Shrey now lives at 213 Maple Street, was purchased in 1868 and has been his home all of these years.

Mr. Shrey was married September 1, 1865, to Mary Shroder, and to Mr. and Mrs. Carist Shrey have been born the following children: Laura,

who died June 18, 1867; Oscar H., born July 15, 1869, living at Leavenworth, Kansas; Mary A., born November 1, 1872, married 1894 to Victor Hag, living at Leavenworth, Kansas; Carist, Jr., born in 1874, died in 1915; Adolph, born December 31, 1882, died February 5, 1901; and Agatha, married to Precies Howard, May 3, 1892, resides at Kansas City, Kansas.

Mr. Shrey, in spite of his many years, is interested in the affairs of his city and nation. He is a republican and a member of Leavenworth Lodge No. 5, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Bernard E. Baer, civil engineer and contractor of Leavenworth, Kansas, was born January 1, 1893, in Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Simon and Cecelia Baer. Simon Baer was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1853. He owned a cotton mill, the Eden Park Mill, which was destroyed by fire. This necessitated a change, so he, with his family, moved to Atlanta, Georgia, where he organized and held the controlling stock of the Independent Telephone Company. He also was engaged in the stock brokerage business for some time before his death in 1909. He was buried in Georgia. Mrs. Cecelia Baer was born in 1870 in Cincinnati and was married to Simon Baer in that city. Three children were born to them as follows: Sigmond, advertising manager of the Monitor Stove Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Freda, died at the age of nine, and Bernard, the subject of this review. Cecelia Baer makes her home in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bernard Baer was educated in the public and the high school of Atlanta, Georgia, and graduated from the University of Cincinnati, receiving his degree of Civil Engineer. He also attended the Ohio Mechanical Institute at the same place. He was employed for one year by the Ferro Concrete Engineering Company, of Cincinnati, then he was appointed inspector of sewer and bridges in the engineer department for the city of Cincinnati. He was then employed by the United States Engineering Department on dam construction on the Ohio River. In 1917, Mr. Baer took the examination for the United States Army and was appointed second lieutenant in the Engineer Corps. He served six and one-half months overseas and was commissioned a captain. Upon his return to the United States he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth as assistant to the constructing quartermaster. In March, 1920, Bernard Baer resigned from the army and opened up the Baer Engineering and Construction Company in the First National Bank building. Since that time he has been busy with many

important jobs, among which are, the bath house at Shrine Park, Leavenworth, the Mine Rescue station at the Pittsburgh Normal School, Pittsburg, Kansas, two contracts at Fort Leavenworth, a high school building at McLouth, Kansas, and a school at Reno, Kansas.

July 1, 1920, Bernard Baer and Louise M. Chatelle were united in marriage at Kansas City, Missouri. She is a native of Joplin, Missouri. Mr. Baer is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Association of Engineers.

Davidson Brothers, successful farmers and dairymen of Tonganoxie Township, have for more than a half century been closely identified with the farming interests of Leavenworth County. They are the sons of John C. and Sophia (Talbot) Davidson, pioneers of Missouri and Kansas.

John C. Davidson was born March 24, 1809, in Lynchburg, Virginia. He was the son of John Davidson, Sr., a native of Virginia, who came with his son, John C. Davidson, to Missouri, in 1844. They made the journey from Virginia to Missouri by horseback and endured all the dangers and privations of the early pioneers. They homesteaded land in Missouri, where John Davidson, Sr., passed away.

In 1854, John C. Davidson, with his wife and family, moved to Douglas County, Kansas, where they were the first white settlers in the county. He homesteaded 160 acres of land and lived there until 1863, when he purchased 193 acres of land in Stranger Township, east of the village of Tonganoxie. Here he passed the remainder of his days. His wife, Sophia (Talbot) Davidson was born February 18, 1819, in Warren County, Missouri, where also she was married to John Davidson.

John C. Davidson and wife were the parents of seven children, as follows: James, Camel A., and Haley, all deceased; David, Los Angeles, California; Martha J., deceased; John C., Jr., the subject of this sketch, with his brother Thomas.

The Davidson Brothers, John and Thomas Davidson, have always labored together in their farming operations and own their land jointly. John C., Jr., is unmarried and makes his home with Thomas. John C., was born October 7, 1855, in Douglas County, Kansas, and came to Leavenworth County with his parents in 1863 and has since then made his home in the county. His early education was received in the subscription schools of Douglas and Leavenworth counties.

Thomas Davidson was born in Douglas County, Kansas, February 16, 1858, and received his education in the early subscription schools. September 25, 1884, he was married to Mary Ann Stafford at Leavenworth, Kansas. She is the daughter of Eli and Hannah (Ridgeway) Stafford, natives of Iowa. Six children have been born to Thomas and Mary Ann (Stafford) Davidson, as follows: Leta L., deceased; Clyde, born September 18, 1888, a farmer in Tonganoxie Township; John, born December 18, 1891, died July 31, 1913; Bertha May, born September 7, 1894; Mrs. Walter Howard, in Cass County, Missouri; Thomas A., born May 15, 1898, with father; and Paul Glen, born July 16, 1901, with father on farm.

The Davidson brothers have for many years farmed in Leavenworth County and have been very successful. They rented land for many years, until 1907, when they purchased their present farm of 160 acres. They have added improvements to the house and other buildings. The Davidson brothers are members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and are democrats.

Hoge Catholic Church, located in Stranger Township, is of Gothic style, one of the finest in the Leavenworth diocese. It has a seating capacity of 600 people, its own electric light plant and heating plant as well. A baby room, well ventilated and heated is one of the distinctive features of its construction. This room is for the mothers and babies, where they can be cared for during the services and not disturb the other worshippers.

Hoge Catholic Church was first built in 1860, a stone structure and the priests who have labored in this parish are as follows: Laig Neil, from 1860 to 1864; Joseph Perrier, 1864-1871; John Murphy, 1872-1873; M. J. Dorgherty, 1873-1874; P. H. Twite, 1874-1874; Ambrose Butler, 1874-1875; J. F. Leary, 1875-1879; Michael Brown, 1879-1885; Bernard J. Hayden, 1885-1886; M. F. Harrigan, 1886-1889; P. Bishop, 1889-1891, deceased and buried in Hoge Cemetery in 1894; P. J. Shields, 1894-1895, substituted by P. J. Kennedy a short time; M. D. Cavanaugh, 1895-1897; P. J. Kennedy, 1897-1898, who built the present parish house; Sylvester Meehan, 1898-1902; 3. Dekat, 1902-1905; Thomas McCaull, 1905, until his death June 16, 1911, and he is buried in the Hoge Cemetery; Jerome Twomey, 1911, the subject of this sketch.

Jerome Twomey was born in County Cork, Ireland, July 27, 1887, the

son of James and Jane (McEnery) Twomey, both natives of Ireland, where they still reside. Jerome Twomey was born in 1840 and has followed farming and at the same time conducted a general merchandise store.

Jerome Twomey is one of fourteen children born to his parents, as follows: Meta; Jane; Josephine; Teresa; Thomas; Jerome, the subject of this sketch; Kathleen, a sister in a convent; Rose, a graduate nurse in the United States; James; Daniel; Hannah; Frances; two infants, deceased.

Father Jerome was reared and educated in his native land. He attended St. Coleman's college, Fermoy, County Cork, where he completed his classical course in four years. He then attended All-Hallows College of Dublin for three years, completing his philosophical course. In 1909, Father Jerome came to the United States and landed at New York. He attended the St. Bonapature's seminary for his theological course.

In 1911, after finishing his theological course and ordained in the priesthood, Father Jerome was sent by Right Reverend John Ward to take charge of this parish. Father Jerome was more or less the architect as well as the builder of the beautiful church, which was known as Holy Angels Church, but which he has named St. Patrick's Church.

St. Patrick's Church had eight boys go from the parish to fight in the World War, two of them were left upon the battlefields of France. The church is located close by the Hoge Cemetery which contains four acres of land.

Father Jerome has labored for ten years in the parish and well merits the esteem and honor in which he is held not only by his parishioners but by every one in the neighborhood.

Speaking to the writer of this article, Father Twomey remarked: "A man is a man, and I don't care a snap what his religion and politics are; that is his own business."

E. C. McNerney, a successful lumberman of Tonganoxie, Kansas, is a native of Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was born November 10, 1873, a son of Matthew and Johanna (McNerney) McNerney.

Matthew McNerney was born in County Clare, Ireland, November 1, 1836, and in 1852 came to the United States. He worked as a laborer in the states of New York and Connecticut, before coming to Leavenworth, Kansas. He was employed at Fort Leavenworth by the government for twenty-two years as a blacksmith. In 1878, he purchased 160 acres of

land in Stranger Township, which he farmed until 1881, when he bought the present 160 acres owned by James McNerney. He made extensive and substantial improvements on the place and carried on general farming and stock raising. November 1, 1863, Matthew McNerney and Johanna McNerney were united in marriage at Leavenworth, Kansas. She was born in County Clare, Ireland, and came to the United States with a brother and sister. They located at Leavenworth. She is now at her son's home. Matthew McNerney died March 21, 1904.

Matthew and Johanna (McNerney) McNerney were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living, as follows: Catherine, Mrs. Richard Kelly, Reno Township; E. C., the subject of this sketch; James and Hannah, Mrs. James Sheehan, of Stranger Township; and Margaret, with subject of this sketch.

E. C. McNerney was reared and educated in Leavenworth, Kansas, where he attended the grade schools. In 1897 he opened up his lumber business at Basehor and conducted it at this place until 1902, when he came to Tonganoxie, where he is successfully and substantially established.

E. C. McNerney and Sarah McMillin, were united in marriage, in May, 1901, at Basehor, Kansas. They have one child, Geneveve, at home with parents.

Mr. and Mrs. McNerney are members of the Catholic Church and Mr. McNerney is one of the substantial business men of Tonganoxie.

Pete Bleistein, a successful farmer and dairyman of Tonganoxie Township, is a native of Bavaria, Germany. He was born July 30, 1869, the son of Erhart and Magdalena Bleistein, natives of Bavaria, Germany. They followed farming in their native land and spent their lives there. Erhart Bleistein died in 1883, at the age of sixty years and Magdalena Bleistein died in 1901.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Erhart Bleistein, all of whom are deceased but the subject of this review. They are as follows, in order of birth: Charles, John, George and Pete.

Pete Bleistein was reared in Germany and in early manhood served for three years in the German army. He came to the United States on the ship Moropia and landed in New York in 1892. He came to Leavenworth, Kansas, shortly after his arrival and worked as a farm laborer, making his home with an aunt, Mrs. Margaret Ala. After his marriage he

followed farming on rented land, living near Bonner Springs in Fairmount Township. This land belonged to his father-in-law. In 1911, Mr. Bleistein came to his present location in Tonganoxie, where he is following farming and dairying on a larger and more efficient scale. Mr. Bleistein started his dairy herd with only five cows and now has sixty-five. He belongs to the second layout in the dairy district of Tonganoxie.

August 10, 1893, Pete Bleistein and Mary Sowers were married in Kickapoo Township. She is the daughter of David and Eliza (Henderson) Sowers, pioneers of Leavenworth County.

David Sowers was born in 1848 in Ohio. He was a Civil War veteran, serving three years in the Union army. He was discharged at Memphis, Tennessee, and came to Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, with his parents in 1864. He took up a claim, farming this for awhile, but soon went to Atchison County, Kansas, where he farmed near Effingham until he was married in 1868. He then returned to Fairmount Township and for twenty years farmed near Kickapoo, Kansas, later purchasing a farm near Bonner Springs, Kansas, where he died, February 19, 1919.

In 1868, near Leavenworth, Kansas, David Sowers and Eliza Henderson were married. She was born in 1847 in Indiana and is still living on the farm near Bonner Springs. Eight children were born to this union as follows: Oliver, Tonganoxie Township; Mary, Mrs. Pete Bleistein, of this sketch; William, of Kansas City, Kansas; Luther, of Eudora, Kansas; Bert, Atchison, Kansas; Katherine, the wife of H. F. Taylor, now living in Omaha, Nebraska; John, on the home place with his mother; Natalie, died at the age of three.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pete Bleistein: Mary E., deceased; George, married Irene Miller, Leavenworth, Kansas, was drafted in the army August 5, 1918, and was sent to Fort Riley and was assigned to the medical corps, from there to Fort Harrison, then to West Point for seven months and was discharged March 5, 1919; Edgar H., married Zella Willis, Jarbalo, Kansas, was drafted in the army, November 11, 1918, and was at Fort Riley when the armistice was signed; David and Linn, twins, the former enlisted in the navy at Norfolk, Virginia, December 5, 1920, the latter is deceased; John, a student at Tonganoxie High School.

Mr. Bleistein and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Bleistein is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is a republican.

The dairy farm owned and operated by Pete Bleistein and Whit Lan-

ning has grown from very small beginnings to its present proportions. When Mr. Bleistein went in as partner with W. Lanning the place was unimproved and all covered with brush. He lived in a one-room house which was his home until 1910 when their house was built, an eight-room frame house. Mr. Bleistein and Mr. Lanning are in partnership. All of the buildings on the farm are modern, which include, a cement silo, with a capacity of 185 tons, a large dairy barn forty by twenty feet, and two milk houses, with a large milk tank. All of the milking is done by hand. They raise ten acres of alfalfa which averages ninety ton a year. They raise about 3,000 bushels of corn.

Mr. Bleistein is one of the substantial farmers and dairymen of Tonganoxie Township and the family stands high in the county.

John McMillen, a successful farmer of Stranger Township who owns 120 acres of highly developed land, was born October 6, 1869, in Warren County, Illinois. He is the son of James and Mary (McNamara) McMillen, both natives of Ireland.

James McMillen was born in North Ireland in 1817 and upon his coming to the United States settled in Illinois. He was married at Monmouth, Illinois, to Mary McNamara, a native of County Limerick, Ireland. She came to the United States alone and made her home with her brother in Illinois. In 1869, Mr. and Mrs. James McMillen came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and purchased eighty acres from the Union Pacific Railroad in Stranger Township. This farm is included in the land now owned by his son, John McMillen. James McMillen made his home on this farm and followed farming with stock raising. The stock which he raised was always of a high grade. He died in 1879 and Mary (McNamara) McMillen died in 1913. They are buried in the Hoge Cemetery. They were both members of the Hoge Catholic Church.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McMillen: James, deceased in infancy; Margaret, a widow living at Tonganoxie; William, deceased; John, the subject of this sketch; Mary, Mrs. Lee Newsome of Tonganoxie; and Sarah, Mrs. E. C. McNerney.

John McMillen was a baby when he came to Stranger Township and he was reared and received his education within its confines. He attended the Coleridge district school and remained with his mother on the farm until his marriage and purchasing of land for himself. He purchased the

home eighty and an adjoining forty acres of land and has continued his farming operations.

At the church of Annunciation at Kansas City, Missouri, John McMillen and Mary Curtin were married January 12, 1914. Father Dalton performed the ceremonies. She is the daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (McKenna) Curtin, both natives of Ireland. Cornelius Curtin came from Ireland with an older brother. They settled in Indiana and later came to Jackson County, Missouri. At Independence, Missouri, he was married to Elizabeth McKenna, a native of Ireland, who had come from her native land with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Curtin are the parents of eight children. They are living at 2728 Olive Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. John McMillen are members of the Hoge Catholic Church and among the substantial and successful citizens of the county.

St. Joseph's Church of the Valley of Kickapoo Township. Shortly before the Civil War a number of Catholic families settled in the central part of Kickapoo Township, and mass was said occasionally by Rev. Father Dufourri of the Leavenworth Cathedral, at the home of Charles Algeer, the present Leger Motton farm. In the spring of 1863, a Catholic congregation, later to be known as St. Joseph of the Valley, was organized at the home of William McGraw by the Rev. Albert Heiman, and mass was held regular once a month. The following members were present at the organization: John Heintzelman, John Rogan, E. Thiebaud, Patrick McKeever, Dan Gallagher, Richard Wosser, Lawrence Kennedy, David Herley, John Hand, James McNally, John Wells, W. McGraw, M. O'Brien, James Connors, William Wise, Peter Lawless, Lawrence Clinton, Bernard McKeown, George Crofton, Peter Boyle, Michael Costello, Leopold Abels, etc. In 1869, Warren W. Brown, familiarly known as "Yankee Brown," whose wife was a Catholic, gave two acres of land and a small church, 14x30 feet, was built under the direction of Rev. Ambrose Butler, then connected with the Cathedral of Leavenworth. The building of this church was the cause of an influx of Catholics in its neighborhood, and, three years later, the first building being taxed to its capacity, an addition was added in 1871 by the same Father Butler. The edifice stood until the year 1893, when the present church was built on the same spot by the Rev. Francis Caton. In 1903 a brick residence was erected by the Rev. A. Grov-

taers, who became the first resident pastor. A cemetery, called Mt. Olivet Cemetery, is located near the church, and the property of the congregation consists of five acres. Father Wiman was succeeded in 1868 by Rev. A. Butler. After him the pastors and their time in office follows: Rev. A. J. Abel, 1873-1874; Rev. Peter J. Suite, 1874; Rev. Martin Huhn, 1874-1878; Rev. William Smith, 1878-1881; Rev. B. Vonderlage, 1881-1882; Rev. B. J. Hayden, 1882-1885; Rev. Sylvester Meehan, 1885-1888; Rev. James J. Dunning, 1888-1889; Rev. Francis H. Eaton, 1889-1895; Rev. H. Leydecker, 1895-1896; Rev. A. Grootaers, 1896-1921. The congregation at the present is composed mostly of the children and grandchildren of the first settlers, and practically every one owns his home. The number of families is seventy, all engaged in farming.

Thomas Cahill, a prominent Leavenworth County farmer and stockman, was born December 2, 1861, in Clinton County, Ohio, the son of David and Nora (Kiley) Cahill; his parents were both born in County Tipperary, Ireland, the former March 25, 1834. David Cahill left Ireland when he was about fifteen years of age and came to the United States. He farmed for three or four years in Ohio, and, in 1865, came to Leavenworth, Kansas, and in November bought eighty acres of land in Alexandria Township, and moved to this farm in 1867, and lived here until 1907, when he moved to Leavenworth. In 1909, he and his wife moved to the farm and lived with their son David Cahill, and in December, 1911, Mrs. Cahill died at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Cahill then made his home with his children, until his death, February 25, 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. David Cahill were the parents of the following children: Mary, who died in Ohio at the age of two years; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Ellen, deceased, who was the wife of Michael Hintzelman; Michael, of Kickapoo Township; Margaret, the wife of Thomas Wells, of Easton Township; Katherine, the wife of E. J. Birmingham, of High Prairie Township; Patrick, Anna and John, all three deceased; and David, of Kickapoo Township. The family are members of the Catholic Church. David Cahill assisted in organizing St. Joseph Church of the Valley of Kickapoo Township. He and his wife and their four children, who are deceased, are all buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

Thomas Cahill spent his boyhood days on his farm and attended the district school No. 49 in Alexandria Township. After reaching manhood

he worked as a farm hand for seven years and received for his labor \$16.00 per month for the first two or three years, and later he received \$20.00 per month. He then says he had visions of becoming rich, so, in 1890, he began working for himself, and rented land in Kickapoo Township. In 1895, he bought his home place of eighty acres, on which he made improvements. His place is well adapted to general farming and stock raising, and Mr. Cahill has met with success.

April 15, 1890, Mr. Cahill was married to Johanna Wosser, who was born March 25, 1862, the daughter of Richard and Anna (Donnally) Wosser, a history of whom appears in this volume with the sketch of Thomas Wosser. Mr. and Mrs. Cahill have seven children: Thomas J., employed at the Wulfekuhler State Bank of Leavenworth; Mary, the wife of Joe H. Hall, of Easton Township; Francis Marie, the wife of Francis Pierson, of High Prairie Township; Francis, who is deceased; Anna, who is a Sister of Charity; Nellie, who lives at home; and Joseph J., a teacher, who also lives at home with his parents.

Joseph J. Cahill was inducted into service during the World War, October 3, 1917, and was with the 353rd Infantry, Company C, 89th Division. On June 3, 1918, he sailed for France, and for sixty-five days he was on the firing line. He left Brest, France, February 16, 1919, and landed at Hoboken, New Jersey, on the 28th of February, and was mustered out at Camp Funston, Kansas, March, 1919, returning home. In the fall of 1920, he resumed his vocation, that of teaching, he having taught two terms previous to his service in the war.

All of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cahill are high school graduates, and prominent citizens of the county. Four of the children have taught school, all at the same time.

Mr. Thomas Cahill is a member of the Catholic Church, Knights of Columbus, and in politics he is a democrat.

Charles J. Heim, a successful farmer of Kickapoo Township, was born May 29, 1885, in Louisville, Kentucky, the son of Joseph and Josephine (Snider) Heim. Charles Heim is the youngest of six children born to his parents, five of whom grew to maturity. His parents were both born in Germany and came to the United States in the early days, and were married in Kentucky in 1887. They soon located in Leavenworth County, Kansas, where Mr. Heim engaged in farming. In 1900, he and his son,

Joseph, Jr., bought the Wendlin Hund farm, which is now owned by Charles Heim. This place was a wine and vineyard farm, and the Heims conducted same until the passing of the prohibition law. They had seventy-five acres of vineyard, and their products were shipped all over the United States. Wine cellars were made in a side of a hill for the storing of wine. Joseph Heim is now living a retired life in Leavenworth; his wife is also living.

Charles Heim was reared in this county, and attended the Leavenworth schools. He began working for himself when twenty years of age, and was in western Kansas on a ranch until 1908, when he returned to Leavenworth County and engaged in farming, and, in 1909, moved to Jefferson County, Kansas. He came back to Leavenworth County in 1917, and bought his present farm of 160 acres, which was formerly owned by his father.

Mr. Heim was married September 15, 1908, to Stella Chmidling, a native of Kickapoo Township, and the daughter of Eugene and Anna (Miller) Chmidling, both of whom are now living near McLouth, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Heim have had five children, as follows: Charles J., Cloyd E., Agnes, Harold and Eleanor, all of whom live at home with their parents.

Mr. Heim is an independent in politics; is a member of the Catholic Church; and the Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of Columbus. He is a substantial citizen of the community and well respected by many friends.

Tony Brose, a well known and successful farmer of Easton Township and member of a pioneer family, was born in Alexandria Township, Leavenworth County, May 10, 1877, the son of John and Julia Brose. He was the eighth of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity. His father was born in Germany, and his mother was also a native of Germany. They married in that country and came to the United States prior to the Civil War, first settling in St. Louis, later going to the western part of Missouri, and finally locating in Kansas about sixty years ago. They lived on a farm in Alexandria Township where all of their children were born. They died on the home place and are buried at St. Thomas Church in Springdale Cemetery. Both were members of the Catholic Church.

Tony Brose spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and attended the public schools. He remained at home until his marriage, when his

father assisted in getting started, as he did all of his children. Tony Brose bought his present farm in Easton Township of eighty acres in 1903, and has extensively improved the place. Among other improvements is a two-story, modern residence. Mr. Brose rents 160 acres and farms in all 241 acres. He makes a specialty of raising high grade stock, and has the Poland China hogs.

Mr. Brose is a stockholder in the Easton State Bank, and also a director of that institution. He is a democrat, and for the past twelve years has been clerk of the school board in district No. 11. He is a member of the Catholic Church and of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Brose is a representative farmer of this township, and is a substantial citizen.

January 12, 1904, Mr. Brose was married to Lena Mayer, a native of Easton Township, and daughter of Jacob and Katherine (Reichling) Mayer, who came from Pirmasens and Luxenberg, Germany, respectively. They first located in Ohio, on coming to the United States, but later moved to Kansas and settled on a farm here. Mr. Mayer was an extensive land owner, owning 540 acres. He died May 20, 1903, at the age of seventy-three years, and his wife is now living on the farm in Easton Township at the age of eighty-three years.

Charles G. Meyer, an enterprising and hustling farmer of Easton Township, who lives in Easton, Kansas, was born in Cedar County, Iowa, December 16, 1871, the son of Henry and Dora (Meyer) Meyer, the oldest of ten children, who are as follows: Lena, the widow of Alfred Lowery, who lives in New York City; Emma, deceased; William of Easton Township; Clara, the wife of R. W. Stafford, of Easton, Kansas; Dora, the wife of Joe Jacquot, of Easton Township; Mollie, the wife of Ernest Sutliff, of Los Angeles, California; Josephine, the wife of William Adams, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Mary, who is married and lives in Brazil; and Alice, the wife of William Bidwell, of Colorado. Henry Meyer was born in Hanover, Germany, October 4, 1844, but left his native land when eleven years of age, and came with his parents to Iowa. In 1892, he came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and settled near Tonganoxie, and, in 1893, moved near Easton, Kansas, where he now lives and owns forty acres of land in section 20. He has been a farmer all of his life. His wife was born in Cook County, Illinois, February 9, 1852.

Charles G. Meyer bought eighty acres sixteen years ago, and in 1920 bought forty additional acres, and besides his agricultural pursuits, Mr. Meyer operates a threshing rig during the threshing season. He is a plasterer by trade and engaged in this occupation for several years. Mr. Meyer is shareholder of the Salina Joint Stock Bank, Salina, Kansas.

Mr. Meyer has also been active in civic affairs and was township trustee for two years; road overseer for two years, and a member of the school board for three years. He is a democrat in politics.

Mr. Meyer was married November 15, 1904, to Anna Abel who was born January 25, 1885, in Easton, Kansas, the daughter of William and Rickey (Ala) Abel, natives of Leavenworth County, Kansas. William Abel was a carpenter.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have three children: Lena A., a high school student, who was born May 5, 1905; Carl William, born February 28, 1907, and Alfred F., born December 7, 1909. The Meyer family stand high in the community, and have many friends.

Joseph Concannon, a well-to-do farmer of Delaware Township, comes from a pioneer family, and was born and reared on the farm which he now owns and where he lives. He is the son of Martin and Anna (Walsh) Concannon, both natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1866, and located in this township. At this time, the Missouri Pacific Railway was being built and Martin Concannon helped grade the road. The east part of the farm, sixty-two acres, is a part of the old town site of Delaware. In 1855, Delaware was a town of 300 houses, and now only a few farm houses are on the site. Martin Concannon lived on the farm until 1915, when he died. He cleared most of the place and planted a fine orchard. His wife died in 1899 and they are both buried at Mt. Calvary Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Concannon were the parents of the following children: P. J., of Emporia, Kansas; Julia Rodea, of Kansas City, Kansas; Michael, who lives on the home farm; William, an engineer on the Missouri Pacific Railway, who lives in Kansas City, Missouri; and Joseph, of this sketch.

Joseph Concannon has made the farm where he lives very attractive. He has seven acres of orchard, consisting of cherry and apple trees. He raises some alfalfa, and the place is supplied with water by good springs

and a creek. He has a good residence which was built in 1914, and from which he has a beautiful view of the Missouri River. He also raises chickens, and usually has about two hundred on the place.

September 22, 1905, Mr. Concannon was married to Bertha M. Long, of Wolcott, Kansas. She is a daughter of Lewis and Rebecca (Surface) Long, who lives at Wolcott. Mrs. Concannon was born near Bonner Springs, Kansas. She received her education at Wolcott.

Mr. and Mrs. Concannon have four sons: James, Joseph, Paul and Lloyd. The family stand high in the community. Mr. Concannon is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, No. 49, of Lansing, Kansas.

Charles H. Hicks, representative from the Sixth District of Kansas to the State Legislature and a retired farmer of Sherman Township, is a resident of Linwood, Kansas. He was born in Syracuse, New York, April 17, 1861, a son of Garrett and Caroline (Brockway) Hicks. Garrett Hicks was born in New York and was killed at the battle of Bull Run during the Civil War. Caroline (Brockway) Hicks was born in Brown County, New York, and was married the second time to a Mr. Barnes. One child, John, who lives in Binghamton, New York, was born to this union. She died at the age of thirty-seven years in 1868.

Garrett and Caroline (Brockway) Hicks were the parents of three children, as follows: Katherine, Mrs. Charles B. Strong, of Lawrence, Kansas; Frances, Mrs. George Smith, now, deceased; and Charles, the subject of this sketch.

Charles Hicks, from the time he was eight years old, was reared in the home of Dorus Westover and had very little schooling. He was unable to go more than three months out of the year. In 1880, Mr. Hicks came to Leavenworth County, and purchased eighty acres of land in Sherman Township in 1882. There was a log cabin on the farm when he purchased it. He built a frame house which was destroyed by fire and Mr. Hicks then rebuilt a new one. He left the farm in 1919 and came to Linwood, Kansas, where he is living retired.

Mr. Hicks is a republican and has always taken an interest in the affairs of his community. He served as trustee and township clerk of Sherman Township and has been road overseer and constable. He is now a director of the Linwood school board where he has served for twenty-

three years. By special election, Charles H. Hicks was elected to the State Legislature, January 6, 1921, and January 10, 1921, he was at his post of duty.

Charles C. Hicks and Mary C. Hunter were married February 7, 1883, in Leavenworth County. She was born in Moundsville, Marshall County, West Virginia, a daughter of O. B. and Amanda (Cecil) Hunter. O. B. Hunter in early life was employed on a steamboat and at the time of his death, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1878 was employed on the Illinois Central Railroad as an express messenger. In 1881, Amanda (Cecil) Hunter with her daughter, Mrs. Mary (Hunter) Hicks, two other daughters and a son came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and established their home. She lived here for many years and died in December, 1911, at Linwood, Kansas.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hicks were born the following children who are living: Garrett, living at Lawrence, Kansas, a conductor of the Kaw Valley electric line, was postmaster of Linwood, Kansas; Jessie V., at home; Charles H., Jr., motorman on the Kaw Valley Electric line; Elmer W., employed in the Proctor and Gamble soap factory, Kansas City, Kansas, served during the World War in Company E, 109th Engineers, 34th Division, and sailed for overseas September 16, 1918, and discharged at Camp Funston, July 3, 1919; Lucille, married Charles E. Riley, Sherman Township, Leavenworth County; Frank B., who entered the army in the World War, October 2, 1917, and assigned to Company B, 353rd Infantry, 89th Division, was a corporal and in the St. Mihiel drive, was wounded September 12, 1918, and died September 16, 1918; Katherine, married Ray B. Anderson, farming land formerly owned by Mr. Hicks in Sherman Township, and who also served in France during the World War; Harry, who served in the Marines during the World War, having been stationed for a time at Paris Island, off the coast of South Carolina, and Norma, at home.

Charles Hicks is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Wallace Franklin Hovey, editor and manager of The Leavenworth Post, was born October 22, 1882, at Swanton Manor, in Butler County, Iowa. Ten years later found him in Brown County, Kansas, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Nelson Hovey, had removed. His early

education at Hiawatha Academy prepared him for the position of school teacher in country schools. The day he obtained his majority found him seeking enrollment in the University of Kansas. Previously he had been engaged in newspaper work when not teaching, having started The Hiawatha Daily World for Ewing Herbert.

During his college years, he was a staff correspondent for The Kansas City Star. After graduation he became business manager of The Hiawatha Daily World. Soon afterward he went to The St. Joseph News-Press. Later he was engaged as reporter on The Kansas City Journal, St. Louis Post Dispatch. Metropolitan daily newspaper work was not to his liking and by 1912 he was back in the country, being editor of The Olathe Register. He found weekly newspaper work too slow and in 1913 he became business manager of The Great Bend Daily Tribune, Will Townsley's newspaper, in central Kansas.

The year before the two world's fairs on the Pacific coast Mr. Hovey took up publicity work with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. At San Francisco, while engaged in news work, he met Albert T. Reid, president of the Kansas Panama-Pacific Exposition committee, and acquired considerable stock in The Leavenworth Post of which he became editor and manager in July, 1915. Since that time he has had but one aim—to make The Post one of the best daily newspapers in Kansas. From a money losing daily, The Post has become a valuable property.

"If I ever make any money as manager and editor of The Post, Leavenworth will be the beneficiary," said Mr. Hovey to the historian. "All that I can accumulate in the way of filthy lucre will go to the benefit of Leavenworth," is the statement that Mr. Hovey made. Having no children, this newspaperman expects to leave whatever he may possess to Leavenworth charitable institutions.

Wallace F. Hovey was married at Hiawatha, Kansas, September 19, 1910, to Miss Carrie M. Steele, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Steele. Mrs. Hovey was born at Rulo, Nebraska, and at the time of her marriage was society editor of the Hiawatha Daily World.

Wallace F. Hovey was born with enough "pep" for two, or if not he has since acquired this amount. He finds time while at his editorial desk to look after the details of his paper from every angle, and when his best reporters are out on a hot scent for news they often find the editor has beat them to it. He is loyal to friends, honorable and just to employees and in the conduct of his paper is unafraid.—Written by Ed Blair.

T. C. Pulley, who owns and operates the Pulley Dairy Farm, one of the most successful and best dairy farms in the county, is a native of the Kansas, and was born at Leavenworth, February 11, 1893, the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Sandwriter) Pulley, the latter being deceased. His father, Charles Pulley, is a native of England, and is now superintendent of construction at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pulley were the parents of the following children: T. C., the subject of this sketch; Miss Anna Pulley, and Mrs. Charles E. Prentiss.

T. C. Pulley received his educational advantages in Leavenworth, and then worked for his father for two years. For five years he was with the Army National Bank of Leavenworth, and with the National Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, for two years. He was then engaged in farming for two years in Delaware Township, after which he moved to his present farm, which is situated one-half mile south of Lansing and consists of 160 acres. He also owns forty acres of land in Delaware Township. The place where he lives is well watered, having three splendid springs and two wells. He also has water system which supplies his house and barns.

Mr. Pulley has fifty head of Holstein cattle, and twenty-eight milk cows. All of the Holsteins are registered. "King Komdyke A. K. K. Krummer Ormsby" is head of the herd. Mr. Pulley also raises registered Hampshire and Poland China hogs. He has an up-to-date farm and has made a success of his dairying and stock raising.

In 1916, Mr. Pulley was married to Anna Mary Spears of Platte City, Missouri, and they have one son, T. C., Jr.

Mr. Pulley is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Modern Woodmen of America, and of the County, State and National Farm Bureau. He is also a member of the Holstein Freirson County, State and National Association.

Oliver F. New is a substantial farmer of High Prairie Township, and was born in McPherson County, Kansas, in November, 1886. He is the son of Frank and Carrie (Scheurer) New. Frank New died April 5, 1917. He was a native of Illinois and an early settler of McPherson County, Kansas, where he followed farming, and was also a teamster. His wife is now living in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Oliver F. New received his education in modern public schools and took a correspondence course in modern farming. He has been engaged in farming for the past five years, and prior to that worked for the Leavenworth Stove Company. He bought his farm of 117 acres from Frank Sommers. He has a good residence, two barns, chicken house, garage, crib, etc. The farm is also well watered. Mr. New is a good manager and knows the farming business well. He also does some dairying, having a herd of ten dairy cows and a registered Holstein bull.

June 1, 1910, Mr. New was married to Carrie Saunders of Leavenworth, a daughter of Frank and Ida Bell (Edgell) Saunders of Lawrence, the former being a native of Douglas County, and was born, December 9, 1856. Mrs. Saunders is a native of Kickapoo Township and was born in 1864. The home farm of Frank Saunders was at Sibley station on the Santa Fe Railway, and H. F. Saunders, his father sold the land for the station site. H. F. Saunders moved there in 1854 from Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. New have four children: Richard, Mildred, Viola and Jack.

Mr. New is a member of the Yeoman Lodge and the Grange at Boling, Kansas.

Captain Nicholas New, the grandfather of Oliver New, died at the age of ninety-two years at McPherson, Kansas. He came from Illinois, and was a captain in the Union Army during the Civil War.

B. C. Chambers, a successful grocer of Leavenworth, with store at 813 Cherokee Street, was born November 24, 1889. He is the son of W. A. and Jennie (Jackson) Chambers of Leavenworth. Mr. Chambers is with the Abernathy Furniture Company. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chambers were reared in Leavenworth County.

B. C. Chambers was educated in the public schools of Leavenworth, and for the past twelve years has been in the grocery business. He first worked for Louis Beauthin, and then with other firms until January, 1919, when he bought the grocery of Heine Blockberger of Leavenworth. Mr. Chambers owns the building, also a two story brick, and has a complete stock of groceries and meats. Mr. Chambers is thrifty. He began saving his wages when he first started to work, and the prosperous business he owns is the result of hard work and close application to business. He has a fine trade and in a splendid locality.

In 1913, Mr. Chambers was married to Dorothy Benner, of Leavenworth, a daughter of F. G. Benner and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have two children, Samuel and Chad.

Robert S. Connelly, the widely known and successful horse and mule buyer and shipper, has a well established business which extends to the adjoining states and includes Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

Robert Connelly was born at Easton, Kansas, August 30, 1878, the son of James and Elizabeth (Clinkinbeard) Connelly. They were early settlers of Easton Township, owning a farm six and one-half miles from Easton. They moved to Fresno, California, in 1903 and are still living at that place. They are the parents of six children, as follows: Edna, now Mrs. Adams, Fresno, California; Robert S., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Eva Genter; Mrs. Della Brown; Mrs. Lulu Shannon and Mrs. May Miller, all of Fresno, California.

Robert Connelly attended the district schools of Easton Township, and remained with his parents working on the farm. He had always been interested in the buying and selling of mules and horses since young manhood. For sixteen years he has had a barn established at Easton, Kansas, and since January, 1920, he has made Leavenworth his headquarters. During the World War, Mr. Connelly bought many mules for the government. At times he has had 125 head of horses and mules on hand.

The marriage of Robert Connelly and Mary Stevenson was solemnized December 24, 1899. She is a daughter of James and Iva Stevenson, of Kearney, Missouri. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Connelly, as follows: J. T., Iva, Anna, at home, and Millie, who died at the age of five years.

Robert Connelly is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security. Through his business interests he has won many friends and acquaintances in adjoining states.

Charles E. Keating is the energetic proprietor of the Keating Supply Company, 601-603 Cherokee Street, Leavenworth, Kansas. He is a native of Leavenworth, born November 30, 1891, and is the son of Thomas and Florence (Webber) Keating, both natives of Pennsylvania. Thomas Keating is a pioneer railroad man, and has the distinction of having run the

first engine out of Leavenworth on the L. K. & W. Railway. He is still an engineer on the same road, and is now sixty-two years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keating have had six children: John of Kansas City, Kansas, who is a conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad; Winifred, the wife of C. W. Floburg, and who resides at Marysville, Kansas; Charles E., the subject of this sketch; James A., who is traveling in the show business; Mamie, a stenographer in the Quartermaster Department at Ft. Leavenworth; and Thomas, who is with his brother Charles Keating in the Supply Company. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keating reside at Fourth and Market Streets.

Charles E. Keating received his education in the common and high schools of Pottawatomie, Kansas, and was graduated in 1900. He then worked for the gas company in Leavenworth for four years, and was with the Evans Garage Company for six years. He opened his present business in 1917, and has a fine patronage. This was the first battery and service station in Leavenworth. Since its establishment, it has been enlarged on account of the extensive repair business. Mr. Keating also carries a line of accessories. He employs from four to six men. Mr. Keating is one of the progressive and enterprising young men of Leavenworth, and has earned for himself a leading place in Leavenworth and Leavenworth County.

Mr. Keating was married to Mabel Aaron, a daughter of Michael and Nettie Aaron of Lansing, Kansas, pioneers of that city.

Mr. Keating is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Thomas Morris, proprietor of the Radiator and Fender Repair Shop located at 112 North Fifth Street, Leavenworth, Kansas, is an industrious young man and is successfully conducting one of the thriving business concerns of the city. Thomas Morris is the son of J. L. and Emma (Kirkman) Morris, of Sedalia, Missouri. They are both natives of St. Charles County, Missouri. J. L. and Emma (Kirkman) Morris are the parents of five children, as follows: Earl, Sedalia, Missouri; Mrs. Alza Conkle, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Nellie M. Bailey, Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Elmer Earls, Kansas City, Missouri; Benjamin, Sedalia, Missouri, and Thomas, the subject of this sketch.

Thomas Morris was born October 21, 1899 in St. Charles County, Missouri, and attended the public schools of Sedalia, Missouri. He was

employed by the McCord Radiator Company, of Detroit, Michigan for three and one-half years, and during that time learned the repairing of radiators. He was foreman of the shop of the McCord Radiator Company and was considered one of the best workmen in the employ of that company.

In December, 1920, Thomas Morris opened his shop at 112 North Fifth Street, specializing in radiator and fender repair work. He has an acetylene welding outfit which enables him to repair sheet metal tanks and etc., and he is building up an excellent trade. Mr. Morris is one of the progressive and enterprising young men of Leavenworth.

The Hinz Brothers and Company, florists, located on Fourteenth and Vilas streets, Leavenworth, Kansas, has one of the finest and most modernly equipped greenhouses of this section of the country. This greenhouse, owned by R. O. and E. H. Hinz and W. A. Kuhnhoff since 1919, was originally owned and operated by R. C. Hinz. R. C. Hinz started this business many years ago and won a reputation far beyond the confines of Leavenworth. When the firm of Hinz Brothers and Company purchased this greenhouse it was a growing business. Since their acquisition they have improved it, remodeling and using more modern methods. The plant has 32,000 feet of glass, under which fifty different varieties of plants are grown. They have 125,000 plants in two inch and five inch pots and 300,000 carnations growing.

In 1917, when the entire plant was remodeled, 3,000 feet of two-inch pipe, privately owned, was piped from the city reservoir to the plant. There are from five to seven men employed the year around to handle the business. July, August and September are the dullest months of the year. This firm wholesales much of their output of flowers, having a good market at Kansas City, Missouri.

R. O. Hinz, the manager of this firm, worked in Chicago, Illinois and on the Pacific coast prior to coming here. He learned the business thoroughly and practically has done nothing else all of his life.

R. O. Hinz married Nellie Knife, of Leavenworth. She is the daughter of Herbert Knife. To Mr. and Mrs. Hinz have been born one child, Herbert.

Mr. Hinz is a member of the Masonic Lodge and of the Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

W. A. Kuhnhoff, of the firm Hinz Brothers and Company, was born in Doniphan County, Kansas, August 31, 1864, the son of Charles and Caroline Kuhnhoff, both deceased. They were early settlers of Doniphan County, locating there in 1859. During the Civil War Charles Kuhnhoff was a soldier in Company B, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

W. A. Kuhnhoff attended the public schools of Atchison County, Kansas, and followed farming for many years. Thirteen years ago he was employed by R. C. Hinz and became a member of the firm, Hinz Brothers and Company, when they organized in 1917.

In 1894 W. A. Kuhnhoff was married to Otellia Hinz, of Atchison County, Kansas. They have two children, Caroline, wife of Charles Seifert, Leavenworth; and George H., who married Marie Seifert and lives in High Prairie Township.

The firm of Hinz Brothers and Company is a growing one and their trade extends into new territory each year. It keeps abreast of the times and will enlarge its plant very soon. The members of the firm are substantial citizens of Leavenworth and worthy of the success coming to them.

Francis A. Byrne, the efficient manager of Sunset Hill Gardens, of Leavenworth, Kansas, with main office at Kansas City, Missouri, was born in Inverness, Scotland, January 5, 1866, the son of Francis A. and Mary (Cameron) Byrne, who came to America in 1870 and located in New York. Both died in New York and are buried there.

Francis Byrne received his education in the night schools of New York, studying Latin, Botany and Greek. He commenced working when ten years of age at Jersey City, New Jersey, learning the florist business and remained there four years. He then entered the botanical service of the United States Government, for more than eight years traveled over Europe, Asia and Africa, North and South America in search of flowers of the different countries. He was then employed as foreman for John H. Small and Company, of Washington, District of Columbia, after which he established a floral business for himself at Sewickly, Pennsylvania. He sold out this plant after a short time and went to Hot Springs, Arkansas, and was manager for the Johnson Floral Company, coming from there to Leavenworth to accept his present position. Mr. Byrne is

thus thoroughly versed in flowers and plants, having had such a wide experience, and having given the different varieties so much thought and study.

The Sunset Hill Gardens at Leavenworth have 32,000 feet of glass and 12,000 in Kansas City, Missouri. They have 200 different specimens of peonies, seventy-five varieties of green house plants grown in water, more than 400 in all. This company ships flowers and plants to Kansas City, Missouri, and also furnishes the Knipe Floral Company of this city with flowers. They have an excellent business, which is well and capably conducted by Mr. Byrne.

In 1888 Mr. Byrne was married to Martha Atterbury, of St. Clair County, Missouri. They have the following children: Horace, who lives at home, married Mollie Rouse, of Hot Springs, Arkansas; Flora, the wife of James H. Martin, of Huntsville, Alabama; Mabel, the wife of C. H. Johnson, of Hot Springs, Arkansas; and Miss Charlotte Byrne, who lives at home with her parents.

Mr. Byrne is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Hot Springs, Arkansas. He is a life member of the Masonic Lodge and a lecturer on Masonry and perhaps has visited more lodges of foreign countries than any one in the country. He has also given two lectures in Leavenworth, and his talks indicate that he is as well versed in Masonry as he is in flowers.

Henry C. Knipe, a well known florist of 114 South Fifth Street, is owner and manager of one of the important enterprises of this city. He is a native of Leavenworth, Kansas, born September 5, 1876, the son of Hubert and Sybilla (Hensler) Knipe.

Hubert Knipe was a native of Coblenz, Prussia, and was born in 1845 and came to America with his people in 1854, settling in 1855 in western Missouri. He came to Leavenworth in 1856 and engaged in the grocery business, having a store at Sixth and Miami streets. In 1871 Hubert Knipe was married to Sybilla Hensler, who was a native of Baden, Germany, born in 1847 and who came to America in 1857. During the Civil War Mr. Knipe did active service in Company B of the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Regiment, being with this company from 1861 until 1864, when he was discharged for disability, for which he received a pension. Prior to entering the grocery business in 1870, he was a clerk for a num-

ber of years. He was prominently identified with the Republican party and was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died July 31, 1907 and his wife died in December of the same year. Both are buried at Mt. Muncie Cemetery.

Henry C. Knipe grew to manhood in this city and was educated in the schools here. In 1901 he bought the McNally Transfer Company and followed this business until March, 1916 when he sold out to his brother, Benjamin H. Knipe. While still engaged in the transfer business, he opened the Sunnyside Greenhouses at Twelfth and Vilas streets, in 1909. In October, 1920, he sold out his interests; he discontinued his interests in the transfer company and devoted his entire time to the Sunnyside Floral Company and does an extensive business in flowers and plants. He is one of the progressive men of Leavenworth and has a wide acquaintance in the city.

Mr. Knipe has given attention to public affairs of Leavenworth and filled the office of city commissioner at the time the commission form of government was put into effect. He finished the unexpired term of one year under Ed Crancer, who was mayor, and was re-elected and served two additional years under O. M. Abernathy.

June 2, 1902, Mr. Knipe was married to Mrs. Frances Gabriel, of Leavenworth, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tony Gabriel, of this city. Mrs. Knipe was also educated in the schools here. Mr. and Mrs. Knipe have one son, Henry, Jr., who is a student in the Leavenworth High School.

Mr. Knipe holds membership in the following lodges: Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also the United Commercial Travelers. The family reside at 1320 South Broadway.

Louis Smith Weingarh, a substantial citizen of Leavenworth, Kansas, is a native of this city and was born June 24, 1872, the son of Louis and Mary (Caldwell) Weingarh. The father is deceased, and the mother lives at 618 Ottawa Street, Leavenworth. Louis Weingarh, Sr., came to Fort Leavenworth in 1868, when a boy, from Newark, New Jersey, and began working for the government as storekeeper at Fort Leavenworth, when eighteen years of age, and held this position continuously for thirty years, or until the time of his death in 1898. He is buried at Mt. Muncie Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Weingarh were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Leo Phillips, of Kansas City, Missouri; Louis, of this sketch; Mrs. Madge Wyatt, the widow of Robert Wyatt, and who lives at home; Frederick, who died at the age of thirty-six years, and who, during his lifetime, was steward at the Officers' Club at Fort Leavenworth; and Mrs. Anna Alexander, deceased.

Louis Smith Weingarh was educated in the schools at Fort Leavenworth and city of Leavenworth. After finishing his education he worked for E. P. Marquis, a grocer, then for Ollois Kermaye, then at the Officers' Club at Fort Leavenworth. In November, 1903, he began working for the M. A. Kelly Broom Company as bookkeeper and has filled this position very acceptably ever since. The Weingarhs are especially noted for sticking to their positions, and adhering closely to business.

Louis Smith Weingarh was married April 4, 1894, to Julia Fourcade, of Leavenworth, a daughter of Isadore and Rosalie Fourcade. Her father was chef at the National Hotel for many years, and her mother is now living at Sacramento, California. Mr. and Mrs. Weingarh have one daughter, Marguerite, the wife of Beverly Hallaux, and they live at Ottawa, Kansas.

Mr. Weingarh has membership in the following lodges: Modern Woodmen of America, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Antlers, and F. A. U. He is now president of the F. A. U. and of the Antlers and a trustee of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. and Mrs. Weingarh reside at 211 Ottawa Street.

H. A. Lohman, a prominent farmer in High Prairie Township, and proprietor of Elm Slope Farm, one of the best farms in this township, is a native of Indiana and was born January 1, 1868, the son of August and Phoebe (Gropengisz) Lohman. The latter now lives in Eastern Township and is seventy-six years of age. August Lohman died January 26, 1911 and is buried at Potter, Kansas. While living in Indiana he was a member of the Home Guard of Switzerland County. He and his wife came to Leavenworth County in 1869 and settled on a farm of 414 acres near Potter, where H. A. Lohman spent his boyhood days and grew to manhood.

Mr. and Mrs. August Lohman were the parents of the following children: John, who lives on the home place; Henry A., of this sketch;

Fred, of Potter, Kansas; Mrs. Emma Holtmeier, of Easton, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Gore, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Mrs. Clara Toetter, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Mrs. Ida Nieman, of Leavenworth, Kansas; August, of Potter, Kansas; Mrs. Minnie Meinert, of Leavenworth, Kansas.

H. A. Lohman was educated in the schools of the district and farmed the home place before coming to High Prairie Township. He bought his present home in 1901, purchasing eighty acres. He later added eighty additional acres, which was formerly the John Murray farm. He now owns 160 acres one and one-half miles north of Boling. This place is well improved with a good seven room two story house with good barn and hog shed and garage.

Mr. Lohman is particularly interested in raising cattle and hogs and has twenty head of cattle and fifty or more of hogs. He is successful, a good manager and industrious.

March 29, 1894, Mr. Lohman was married to Lizzie Werner, of Leavenworth, a daughter of John and Annie Marie (Ehart) Werner; the former died in 1905 and is buried at Leavenworth and the latter died in 1920 and is buried at Mt. Muncie.

Mr. and Mrs. Lohman have five children: Albert and Lydia, who live at home; Lillie, the wife of Herman Griesel, of Fairmount, Kansas; Andrew, who lives at home and attends school at Central No. 9 District; and Anna, who lives at home. Albert Lohman was in the United States Army just for one day, armistice day, November 11, 1918.

H. A. Lohman is a member of the Grange at Boling.

Samuel Opliger, enterprising merchant of Jarbalo, also vice-president of the Jarbalo State Bank, was born near Millersburg, Holmes County, Ohio, in 1870, the son of Christian and Mary Opliger, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Samuel Opliger was educated in the schools of Holmes County and came to Kansas in 1893 with his parents and worked on farms in this vicinity by the month. He bought a farm in High Prairie Township, which he traded for a bottom farm in Stranger Township, and sold this farm in 1920.

In 1913 Mr. Opliger came to Jarbalo and established a general mercantile business. He carries a line of dry goods, shoes and groceries and does an excellent business. His building is 24 by 50 feet with basement,

and up-to-date throughout. Mr. Opliger has met with unqualified success, has a splendid trade and a good store. He built a new modern residence in 1920 adjoining the store building. His residence consists of six rooms and bath and is equipped with electric lights and water system, which pumps by an engine and automatic cut off.

Mr. Opliger has filled the office of township treasurer of Alexandria Township for eight years very satisfactorily, and has been a stockholder of the Jarbalo State Bank for eight years.

March 22, 1899; Mr. Opliger was married to Ollie Morrow, of St. Clair, Kansas, a daughter of Grafton and Bianca Morrow, who now live at St. Mary's, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Opliger have one son, Clyde.

Mr. Opliger is a member of the Yeoman Lodge at Jarbalo.

Christian Opliger, a substantial farmer of High Prairie Township, near Jarbalo, Kansas, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, January 9, 1846. He is a son of Christian and Magdalene (Regsegger) Opliger, both of whom died in Holmes County, Ohio a few years ago. They were pioneers of that section.

Christian Opliger received his education in the public schools of Ohio and has followed farming practically all of his life. He lived in Holmes County, Ohio until 1893, when he came to Kansas in March of that year, having purchased forty acres of land here in 1892, which he made his home place. He bought eleven additional acres afterward, which he sold recently. He engaged in general farming and stock raising and met with success.

In 1867 Mr. Oplinger was married to Mary Flinner, a native of Germany, who died June, 1912 at the age of sixty-eight years, and is buried at Fall Creek Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Opliger were the parents of eight children, four of whom are deceased: Anna, the wife of James Standiford, of High Prairie Township; William Weldon, who died at the age of three years; Samuel, a merchant at Jarbalo, Kansas; Harry, a farmer in Smith County, Kansas; Albert, owner of the home farm, and who also owns 140 additional acres and does general farming and stock raising; and three other children, who died in infancy.

Mr. Opliger has five grandchildren: Robert Standiford; Clyde, Albert, Paul and Helen Virginia Opliger.

Mr. Opliger is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has many friends in this township and the family stand high in the community.

C. E. Morris, the efficient designer and mechanical engineer with the C. W. Parker Company, manufacturer of amusement devices of Leavenworth, was born in Dixon, Illinois, July 20, 1876, the son of Joseph W. and Mary A. (Flamm) Morris. His father came to Illinois from New Jersey, his native state, and was married in Illinois. During the Civil War he served more than four years in the Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Both he and his wife are dead and buried at Dixon, Illinois.

C. E. Morris was educated at Lane, Kansas, and has made his own way in life since boyhood. He farmed for a number of years, and for eleven years was postmaster of Lane, Kansas, receiving his first appointment from President Theodore Roosevelt. In 1915 Mr. Morris left Lane, Kansas and came to Leavenworth, where he accepted a position with the present firm.

Mr. Morris is an inventor of note, having thirty patents of his own and more than 100 inventions to his credit. Among his inventions are the following: Automatic shooting gallery, magnetic gun and electric bomb, centrifugal bomb thrower, a riot gun which was completed the day the armistice was signed, adding machine, a number of riding devices, including a half dozen patents on merry-go-rounds, a wind mill and a patent gate hinge. Mr. Morris has exceptional ability along mechanical lines.

In March, 1919, Mr. Morris was married to Eva B. Baker, a daughter of John T. and Hattie (Ashby) Baker. John Baker represented his district in the State Legislature twice. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Pottowatomie Valley, between Greeley and Lane, Kansas. John Baker is deceased and his wife now lives at Lane.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris now own thirty-six acres of land on the Leavenworth-Lawrence Road, and the farm joins the town site of Leavenworth. They have a modern eight room residence, and call their place the "Clover Hill Farm." Mr. Morris manages the place. He has fifteen acres of alfalfa, the remainder is pasture. He raises hogs. Mr. Morris is constructing a novel windmill on his farm, one of his new inventions.

Arthur Folger, a thoroughly practical electrician and tool maker for the C. W. Parker, Manufacturer of Amusement Devices, was born in Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, September 11, 1844, the son of A. J. and Sarah (Easton) Folger. His parents located in Detroit, Michigan in 1853. A. J. Folger was superintendent of the Eureka Iron Company of Wyandotte, Michigan. Both died in Detroit, Michigan, she at the age of eighty-nine years and he in 1872 at the age of fifty-five years.

Arthur Folger was educated in the Detroit, Michigan public schools. He came to Leavenworth in 1869 and opened the Leavenworth Novelty Works, which he conducted from 1872 until 1892. He then went to Cincinnati, where he remained for ten years, returning to Leavenworth in 1902, and for the past five years has been with the present company. Mr. Folger demonstrates the science of never growing old, as he is still active and young, although seventy-six years of age. He is an expert in his line of work and has always been interested in electrical matters. He operated the first dynamo ever seen in this section. It was a Brush machine, built by Mr. Folger from plans published in the Scientific American. The machine furnished power for a light of nearly 3,000 candle power and a great demonstration was held on lower Delaware Street the night it was first tried.

Mr. Folger turned on the blast for the first time in the first Bessemer furnace ever used in the United States. He also has the distinction of bringing the first typewriter to the Missouri Valley.

Mr. Folger was married in 1888 to Annie Bowman, who was principal of the Morris School here at the time of their marriage. She died March 7, 1905, and is buried at Mt. Muncie Cemetery.

Mr. Folger is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Leavenworth. He resides at Fifth and Seneca streets.

Gustave H. Fishback, the versatile sales and advertising manager for the C. W. Parker, Manufacturer of Amusement Devices, of Leavenworth, was born near the present site of Perry, Oklahoma (then Indian Territory), April 15, 1882, the son of Philip and Catherine (Horn) Fishbach. His father died in New York in 1913 and his mother now lives in New York City. Philip Fishbach was a tailor.

Gustave Fishbach received his education in the public schools of New York City. Since he finished his education he has had a wide and

varied career. He first operated a steam laundry at Bayonne, New Jersey, and later at Parchoque, Long Island. His health not being good, he decided to quit the laundry business, and began the show and advertising business, during which time he was in this line of work he did work for the New York Edison Company, Bethlehem Steel Company, Guggenheimer Coffin Company, Atlantic Cable Company, and also fifty to seventy-five brokers on Wall Street. He was then for the Eli Bridge Company of Road House, Illinois, for more than a year and came to Leavenworth, Kansas in January, 1917 and began working for the present company as sales and advertising manager. He also does the designing for the shows, both the fronts and interior.

Mr. Fishbach is very well known among theatrical people and there is scarcely a traveling amusement organization or park firm in the United States that does not know him.

He designed the Frisco Underworld, a wax figure show, outlining the underworld of old San Francisco, which was shown in River Park, Chicago. The exhibit consisted of 178 wax figures and 268 sections of scenery. The costumes and scenery were built by the C. W. Parker Company in twelve days' time and Mr. Fishbach installed them in three days, which was a remarkable record.

In 1914 Mr. Fishbach was married to Eleanor Rodde of Sheeps Heads Bay, Long Island. They reside at 1201 South Second Street, Leavenworth.

Peter McQuillan, a prosperous farmer of Alexandria Township, has lived here practically all of his life, coming with his parents when he was only three months old. He was born in Platte County, Missouri, March 11, 1861, the son of Patrick and Mary (Mohan) McQuillan. His father was a native of County Armagh, Ireland, and was born in 1829. He came to America when a young man, first going to Burlington, Iowa and from there to Platte County, Missouri. In 1854 he came to Kansas, but later returned to Missouri, where he stayed a few years. In 1861 he came to Leavenworth, Kansas and settled on Shawnee Street.

After the war Patrick McQuillan purchased Fairview Stock Farm near Alexandria, one and one-half miles north of Springdale on Walnut Creek, where he lived for several years. He then moved to Colorado and stayed until 1884, returning to his farm in Alexandria, but afterward moved to Springdale, purchasing property from Doctor Woods. He died

there in April, 1914, and is buried at St. Thomas Cemetery, Springdale. His wife died in 1916 and is buried at the same cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McQuillan had the following children: Frank, who went to Alaska in 1902, returning to Kansas in 1910, and went again to Alaska in 1920, where he is living at the present; Peter, of this sketch; Jennie, the wife of William Carribrow, of Pueblo, Colorado; John, of Burk, Montana; Ed, of Springdale, Kansas; and William, who died in Seattle, Washington in 1910 and is buried in St. Thomas Cemetery at Springdale.

Peter McQuillan was educated in the Springdale schools and has followed farming in this township ever since reaching manhood. He now owns 360 acres of good land two and one-half miles northwest of Springdale, Kansas, the farm being formerly owned by David Smith, a prominent stockman, feeder and shipper of this township. Mr. McQuillan moved to his present farm in 1899 and has put all of the improvements on the place himself, with the exception of his residence, which he has had remodeled. Mr. McQuillan pastures about one-half of the farm, has twenty-five acres in meadow and the remainder under cultivation. He has ninety head of Shorthorn cattle and eighty head of Duroc Jersey hogs, all eligible to registry. Mr. McQuillan is a good practical stockman, and has a thorough knowledge of farming in general.

January 8, 1902, Mr. McQuillan was married to Annie Farrell, a daughter of Patrick and Margaret (O'Mara) Farrell, who are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Farrell were also both natives of Ireland, he from County Kildare and she from King's County. They were married in Pennsylvania and came to Kansas about the year 1856 and settled in Leavenworth, where Mr. Farrell operated a saw mill. In 1865 they moved to Alexandria Township and bought 160 acres of land, later purchasing an additional 160 acres, which they owned at the time of their death. Mr. Farrell died January 20, 1895 and his wife died September 20, 1898, and both are buried in St. Thomas Cemetery in Springdale, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrell were the parents of the following children: Dennis, whose present address is unknown; Mary, a sister of charity at Grand Junction, Colorado; Michael, of Old Mexico; John, a farmer of Alexandria Township; Frank, who lives on the home place; and Mrs. McQuillan.

Mr. and Mrs. McQuillan have four children living and one, Mary, who died at the age of fourteen years. The others are: Charles, Francis Arnold, Loretta and William, who all live at home with their parents.

Mr. McQuillan is a member of the Grange at Springdale, and also a member of the Farm Bureau. He receives his mail on route three out of McLouth, Kansas.

Frank A. Farrell is a prominent farmer of Alexandria Township, and is proprietor of Farrell pioneer home. He was born on the farm where he now lives December 28, 1872, the son of Patrick and Margaret Farrell, a sketch of whom appears in connection with Peter McQuillan of this volume.

Frank A. Farrell was educated in the Kerr School. He has lived on his present farm all of his life. The home place consisted of 160 acres, but Mr. Farrell has purchased 160 additional acres on the west and eighty acres three-fourths mile northeast of his residence, thus making a total of 400 acres that he owns. Mr. Farrell has added many improvements—rebuilt the residence, had a new barn forty by thirty-six feet and other outbuildings, which are all painted and nicely kept. The farm is well watered, a branch of Fall Creek running through the place. Mr. Farrell does general farming and stock raising and is very successful. He is well known in the township and has many friends.

February 13, 1901, Mr. Farrell was married to Christina Pennock, a daughter of Charles and Christina (Wolfe) Pennock, both deceased. Their home was in High Prairie Township, where Mrs. Farrell was born. She was educated at Bell and Springdale schools. Charles Pennock died in 1911 and his wife died in 1912. Both are buried at Benthel Cemetery in Alexandria Township. Charles Pennock was a Civil War veteran. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, the wife of Rufus Courtney, on the home farm; Catherine, the widow of Henry Sharp, of California; Caroline, the widow of Fitz Gibbons, of Dallas, Texas; Charlie, who died at the age of nineteen years; Julia, the wife of James Renis, of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Frank Farrell; and Volley, the wife of Sam Douglas, of Dallas, Texas.

By a former marriage of Christian Wolfe Pennock to Mr. Soper, she has a daughter, Nettie Soper, of Kansas City, Missouri. She is now Mrs. David Fulk.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrell have six children: Balbina, who attends the high school at Leavenworth; Ollie; Eugene; Francis; Charlie; and an infant daughter who is deceased.

Ed McQuillan, a well known farmer of Alexandria Township, who has won success in spite of difficulties, having practically lost his eyesight in a mining accident, is a native of Leavenworth, born in April, 1872, the son of Patrick and Mary (Mohan) McQuillan, a sketch of whom appears in the biography of Peter McQuillan.

Patrick McQuillan was an early pioneer of these parts, and was in Kansas City, Missouri, when there was but one store there. At one time he owned 480 acres there, but sold it and came to Leavenworth and bought property here, which he sold and bought land in Alexandria Township. In the early days he freighted from Westport Landing to Denver, Colorado, and from Fort Leavenworth to Denver and to Fort Scott. He also did grading and transfer business and was engaged in this work in Denver, Colorado, grading for the depot and Rio Grande shops at that place. He also did grade work from Colorado Springs to Manitou, and shipped from Denver to Oregon Short Line, and, while working there, sold out his outfit and returned to his farm in Alexandria Township. The land on this farm was broke by old man Garrett with oxen.

Ed McQuillan left home at the age of sixteen years, spending one year in Missouri and six months in Mississippi. He then returned and went to Colorado and worked for the Figger Four Company, a cattle company, on a ranch for one and one-half years, then was engaged in mining and worked for the United States mine, of which Ed Wright was proprietor. He was then three years with the Anaconda Copper Mine at Butte City, Montana, and then returned to the Independence Mine at Cripple Creek, Colorado. From there he went to Lake City, Colorado, and worked in the Ulay mine, and then to Salida, where he worked in an iron mine, and while there had the misfortune to practically lose his eyesight by a premature blast. Besides these years of working in mines, he did considerable prospecting, but after his serious accident returned home. He later returned to Pueblo, Colorado and was engaged in the clothing business with his brother-in-law, W. F. Camberon, and, after quitting the clothing business, went to Behring City, Alaska, and prospected there with his brother, Frank, returning to the farm in Alexandria Township in 1905. He now owns 106 acres, his home place at Springdale, and also owns 145 acres on Walnut Creek. Mr. McQuillan rents out the bottom land, but farms the home place.

Mr. McQuillan is possessed with remarkable resistance, and has overcome obstacles and made a success in life by his energy and ability.

August 26, 1908, Mr. McQuillan was married to Blanche Collins, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Schmedling) Collins, both living near the Bell schoolhouse in High Prairie Township. Mrs. McQuillan was born at Mt. Olivet and received her education there. Henry Collins was a native of France, and his wife was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and came here with her parents many years ago. He is seventy years of age and she is fifty-five years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. McQuillan have eight children, as follows: Edward Henry, Clara Elizabeth, Gertrude Frances, Robert Woodrow, Blanche Philomine, Nellie Theresa, Peter Petain and James Joseph.

Mr. McQuillan was formerly a member of the Western Federation of Miners Union. The family receive their mail on route one from Easton, Kansas.

W. W. Sparks, of Easton, is a member of a well known pioneer family of Alexandria Township. He was born one-half mile of his present home April 16, 1874, the son of Moses and Anna (Kincaid) Sparks, who came to Kansas in 1860 and settled on the farm which is now owned by Mr. Knapp. They owned 160 acres of land. Moses Sparks' father, Stephen Sparks, came here at the same time and died in Easton a number of years ago. Moses Sparks died on the home farm, and they are buried in Sparks Cemetery in Alexandria Township. Anna Sparks is also buried in this cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Sparks were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, of Easton, Kansas; Frances Corwine, deceased; T. A., of Easton; Bell Sparks, of Easton and Mrs. Laura Sanders, of Leavenworth.

W. W. Sparks was educated in the District No. 70 school and has made his home in this township all of his life. He is well known and has many friends in this community.

Mr. Sparks farms thirty-five acres of the Adams farm and eighty acres of the J. H. Pauley farm.

In September, 1894, Mr. Sparks was married to Anna Adams, a daughter of E. M. and Mary M. Adams, who settled in this township about the year 1890. E. M. Adams is deceased and is buried at Sparks Cemetery, and Mrs. Adams lives on the home place.

Mr. and Mrs. Sparks have seven children living: Maude, the wife of

Walter Creech, of Hopkins, Missouri; Pearl, Ray, Ruby, Audrey, Erma and Everett, the two last named being twins. A son and daughter died in infancy.

Mr. Sparks is a member of the Grange at Hebron School, District No. 1.

Melvin K. McConkey, a well known citizen of Basehor, Kansas, and member of a pioneer family, was born in Fairmont Township, November 13, 1866, the son of James G. and Harriet N. (Conger) McConkey. His parents came from Paris, Illinois, in 1861, and settled at Leavenworth, where they lived until 1864, when they moved to Fairmont Township and bought a farm of 240 acres, one and one-half miles northwest of Basehor, for which they paid \$2,200.00. This farm is now owned by Melvin K. McConkey. James G. McConkey was with the Kansas State Militia during the Civil War and was in Price's raid. He engaged in general farming until his death in 1896. His remains are buried at Mt. Muncie Cemetery, and his wife died about the year 1912 and is also buried at Mt. Muncie. James McConkey assisted in organizing the Prairie Garden District, which is now the Basehor School District. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Georgia F., the wife of John Umphrey, of Basehor; Emma L., the wife of Dean Gordon, of Wichita; Minnie G., the wife of A. W. Jaggard, of Bonner Springs, Kansas; and Melvin K., the subject of this sketch.

Melvin McConkey was educated at Prairie Garden School, and lived on the home farm until 1908. This farm is known as the McConkey farm, and is well improved with good residence, large barn, granary, garage and other buildings of use in general farming. LaVarie Brothers now operate a dairy on this place and also do general farming.

Melvin McConkey has also been of assistance to his township in a public way, serving for several years as treasurer. He has many friends in Basehor and surrounding vicinity. In 1908 Mr. McConkey bought the residence in Basehor where he now lives. His wife was Elizabeth Berg, a daughter of Rev. George Berg, a German Methodist Episcopal minister who died in 1905 and is buried at Greenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Berg lives with her daughter.

Mr. McConkey is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security, also the Yeoman Lodge.

Charles Geisen, a prosperous farmer of Alexandria Township, and member of a prominent pioneer family, was born on the farm where he now lives April 8, 1864, the son of Francis and Christina (Mausion) Geisen, both of whom were natives of Coblenz, Germany, on the Rhine, and who were married at Weston, Missouri. They came to Leavenworth County in 1853, and located on the farm now owned by his son, Charles Geisen. This farm is five miles southeast of Easton, Kansas, and ten miles west of Leavenworth. Francis Geisen was a member of the Kansas State Militia during Price's raid. He died January 7, 1909, at the age of eighty-three years, and his wife died March 13, 1917, at the age of eighty-eight years, and both are buried at Bethel Cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Geisen were the parents of the following children: Francis, who died at the age of six years; Henry, who with his wife were found murdered at Council Grove, Kansas, about the year 1888; George, who died at the age of twenty-three years of typhoid fever; Andrew, of Edinburgh, Texas; Charles, the subject of this sketch; and Clara, the wife of John Clevenger, of Mission, Texas.

Charles Geisen received his education in the public schools of his district, and has lived on the home farm continuously all of his life. He bought out the heirs after his father's death, and has also bought 100 additional acres, making a total of 260 acres which he now owns and farms. He was in the dairy business until 1917. He has twelve acres of alfalfa, seventy acres of wheat and corn. The place is well watered with a fine spring and running water. Among the improvements are a fine barn forty by sixty feet with basement, cow barn, silo, garage, and a nice two story residence, which was built in 1894. The buildings are all well kept and present a neat appearance. Mr. Geisen has been very successful, which success he has obtained by good management and sheer ability.

April 27, 1893, Mr. Geisen was married to Sarah Jane Truesdale, a native of County Down, Ireland, and who came to America at the age of fourteen years. They were married by the Rev. W. M. N. Page, of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Geisen have four sons: Francis, who is on the home place; Clarence Earl, who served six months in the United States Army during the late war at Camp Funston; Andrew, who died in infancy; and Carl William, who lives at home; and David Edie, also at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Geisen are members of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal

Church, South. Mr. Geisen has been a steward of the church for the past fifteen years, and also served as director of the school board of his district for twelve years.

Jacob Geisen, an uncle of Charles Geisen, formerly owned 160 acres just east of the Charles Geisen farm. He lived there for five years, and then moved to Minneapolis, Kansas, where he still lives at the age of ninety-one years.

The Wildwood school house in District No. 49 is located on the southeast corner of the Geisen farm, and the first house was constructed of logs. The present building was built in 1869. Among the early teachers of this school were: William Vananam, John Brown and a Professor Bowman. All of the early teachers had a difficult task here on account of the colored and white pupils not getting along peaceably.

The Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Alexandria Township, was organized in 1870 with the following trustees: Thomas Starnes, George Starnes, Samuel Randolph, Wesley Davidson, Buell Trackwell, John Sanders and Joseph King. The church is in northeast quarter of section 9, township 9, range 21. The first pastor of this church was the Rev. William Forsythe. The acknowledgment of the deed, given by Lewis and Nancy Burns to the church, was made before Lucien Baker, notary public, who was afterward United States Senator from Kansas. Sarah, the wife of Wesley Davidson, mentioned in the deed, is the only surviving member of the church since its organization.

The Bethel Cemetery Association was organized the same year as the church and consists of a tract of two acres of ground.

The present minister is the Rev. George Kimberlin, of Jarbalo circuit, and the present membership is about fifty.

W. I. Biddle, warden of the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, was born in Pennsylvania and came to Kansas in 1879 with his parents when a boy thirteen years old. He served four years as an apprentice learning the machine moulding trade, going to night school during that time.

In a dull winter period when all the single men in the moulding shop were laid off, he applied to the late Col. D. R. Anthony for a job as a "cub" reporter. At the end of a two weeks' tryout, during which time Colonel Anthony found that the boy could get the news even if he had trouble in writing it, he was given a place on The Leavenworth Times staff. Within

two years he was city editor of the paper, a place he has filled at different times for more than thirty years.

Young Biddle was trained by Colonel Anthony in politics and he went through many local and state battles with him at a time when Leavenworth contests were no pink tea affairs. Before he was twenty-one years old Biddle was secretary of the Leavenworth County Republican Committee, and he has been chairman of the county committee six times. He has served as chairman of the First Kansas Congressional Republican Committee four times and has been a member of the Kansas Republican State Executive Committee three times. He has been the manager of the campaigns of Congressman D. R. Anthony, Jr., in the First District.

Biddle was register clerk in the Leavenworth postoffice four years, and later on postmaster four years during the administration of President Taft. Inspectors gave him a high rating on his management of the office.

Biddle was on the board of directors of the Kansas Penitentiary two terms covering six years, the last year as president of the board. During the time he was connected with the management of the prison the board had charge of all the business affairs of the institution, supervised the discipline and looked after parole matters. Three different wardens, E. B. Jewett, W. H. Haskell and J. K. Coddington (the latter in his first year in the position), served while Biddle was on the board.

In the six year period while Biddle was on the board stripes for prisoners and the lock-step were abolished at the Kansas Penitentiary. The "water cure" and the frame "crib" punishment was stopped. The first prisoner's night school was established, Capt. John Seaton with Biddle going before Legislative committees to get a small appropriation to start it.

The contract convict labor system in which prisoners were hired out to companies to make overalls and furniture were abolished. Biddle personally made the motion to end them. A new brick plant, one to make paving brick, was established at that time. The twine plant was enlarged, ice plant put in and new buildings erected with prison labor at very little appropriated money from the state.

The old bad smelling kitchen was torn away and the present new and modern one put in, Biddle moving to do so, as the records of the prison will show.

The parole system was started at the Kansas Penitentiary, the second state in the Union to try it out, while Biddle was on the board. Warden E. B. Jewett and Biddle decided on and wrote the rules governing

the granting of paroles and for the conduct of prisoners while out on probation, which have been copied by many states since. Under the care taken in recommending paroles by the board, while Captain Seaton, T. B. Ballinger and Biddle were members, only seven per cent proved delinquent.

In addition to six years' service in active prison management, Biddle has been making investigations of prison affairs and writing articles about the three penitentiaries at Leavenworth for more than thirty years. He has made a study of prison affairs, and no one with the exception of the late Major B. W. McClaughry has even been appointed to a wardenship at any of the three Leavenworth penitentiaries with Biddle's practical experience in the management of prisons.

Harry H. Seckler was born in Leavenworth August 28, 1873, the sixth of seven sons of John and Catherine Seckler. The parents were pioneers of Leavenworth County, coming here from Cass County, Illinois, in 1857. Mr. Seckler pre-empted a claim in Atchison County, now a portion of the townsite of Effingham, being in the party led by Web Wilder and Col. D. R. Anthony. The father was a clothing merchant in Leavenworth, engaging in active business for forty-six years. He died in 1911 at the age of eighty-four. He often told of the early days in business when "bull-whackers" with ox-trains, coming in from the West, brought new outfits of clothes with gold dust, took their purchases to the banks of the Missouri River, got their first bath in weeks or months, changed apparel and then struck out for their eastern homes. He began business on Shawnee Street near the old Planters Hotel, and successively occupied stores first east of the present Leavenworth postoffice, then 315 Delaware Street, 423 Delaware, and lastly at the southwest corner of Fifth and Delaware streets. He was known as the first manufacturer of clothing for men in Kansas, at one time employing a force of twenty tailors.

Harry H. Seckler was educated in the Leavenworth grade schools, attended the Ohio Military Academy, Portsmouth, Ohio, graduated from Marmaduke Military Academy, Sweet Springs, Missouri, attended Kansas University and the University of Wisconsin. In college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. At the first call for volunteers in the war with Spain he aided in organizing Company C, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, went to the Philippines as its first lieutenant and afterwards commanded for three months a battalion of recruits of the

First Oregon Regiment at Camp Merritt, San Francisco. He took part in the Philippine Insurrection and was discharged from the service on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Harry Seckler has spent almost his entire life in journalistic work. His first effort was as editor-in-chief of a military school monthly; then he was sporting editor of the Wisconsin Cardinal, and upon his return to Leavenworth from college he was employed on the Evening Standard. In 1897 he went to The Leavenworth Times and obtained schooling in newspaper work under the late Col. D. R. Anthony. In 1900, upon his return from the Philippines, he worked in St. Louis, Portland, Oregon and was city editor of the Astorian at Astoria, Oregon. He returned to The Times in 1901, then was city editor of the Evening Standard when it came under Colonel Anthony's management, and in 1902 went back to The Times as telegraph editor. He has filled successively the posts of reporter, telegraph editor, city editor, advertising manager and business manager of The Times.

On July 27, 1902, Harry Seckler and Alice C. Hertel were married. Mrs. Seckler is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hertel, Sr., of Leavenworth. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

Harry Seckler is a member of Leavenworth Lodge No. 2 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Azor Grotto Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm and Abdallah Temple Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

LeRoy T. Hand, lawyer, Leavenworth, Kansas, has been engaged in the practice of his profession for the past five years. He was born March 1, 1888, in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas. His parents were John J. Hand, Jr., and Katherine L. (Byron) Hand, who is now deceased.

John J. Hand, Jr., was born in the city of Leavenworth December 6, 1859. He was the oldest son of John and Katherine Hand, who emigrated to this country from Ireland at an early date. Both of the parents of John Hand, Jr., are deceased, the father having died October 31, 1913, while the death of the mother occurred December 3, 1903. John and Katherine Hand were the parents of five children, four of whom are living, as follows: John Hand, Jr., the eldest son, resides in Leavenworth County near the little village of Lowemont; Thomas and Henry Hand

also reside in the above mentioned community on farms, while Alice Herren resides in the city of Leavenworth. James Hand is deceased.

Upon arriving in Leavenworth, the first employment secured by the late John Hand was with the saw mill company which was operated in early days at the mouth of Three Mile Creek by Murphy and Scruggs. Later Mr. Hand was for a number of years employed on the government farm at Fort Leavenworth. During the 60's he purchased a farm a short distance northwest of the village of Lowemont and removed there with his family. He remained on this farm until his death, in 1913.

Katherine L. (Byron) Hand, the mother of LeRoy T. Hand, was the oldest daughter of Michael and Mary Byron. They emigrated to Leavenworth from Ireland during the '50s and for a number of years after arriving here Michael Byron was employed as a cabinet maker. Later he purchased a farm in the locality of the little village of Millwood in Easton Township where he lived until his death, October 16, 1897. He survived his wife three years, she dying at the age of fifty years, June 19, 1894. Michael and Mary Byron were the parents of twelve children, five of whom are living. Patrick L. Byron, the oldest living son, resides at Portland, Oregon; Margaret V. Harrigan resides at Linden, Indiana; Mary V. Byron lives in Washington, District of Columbia; Nellie B. Clavin resides at Lowemont, Kansas, while Robert E. Byron is at present in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Katherine L. Hand, the oldest daughter, died August 21, 1920.

John Hand, Jr., and Katherine Byron were married March 9, 1886 at Easton, Kansas. During the early part of their married life they resided in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas, where they engaged in operating a farm. Four sons were born to their union and no daughters. LeRoy T. Hand, the subject of this sketch, an attorney, resides in Leavenworth; James Leo Hand resides at Lincoln, Nebraska; Capt. Harry Vincent Hand, A. S. S. C. U. S. A., is at the present time stationed at Coblenz, Germany, with the American forces at that place, while Tracy A. Hand resides with his father at the Hand home near Lowemont, Kansas. In 1900 John Hand, Jr., with his family, removed to Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, Kansas, where he is at present living. On August 21, 1920, Katherine L. Hand the mother and wife, died at the family home after a comparatively short illness.

LeRoy T. Hand, after graduating from the common schools of Leavenworth County, took up the work of teaching at the age of eighteen

and followed that line of work for eight years in Leavenworth and Atchison County common schools. In 1916 he was admitted to the Kansas State Bar and since that time has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Leavenworth. His legal education was obtained through hard and persistent study during his spare moments, he never having had the opportunity to attend college. At the age of thirteen years Mr. Hand met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of his left arm at the elbow. While this misfortune has impeded him in his work to a great extent, it has served as an incentive to him to go into the game of life for the bigger things. Few, even of his most intimate friends know that Mr. Hand is rapidly forging to the front as a writer of short stories. His "stuff" as he refers to it has appeared in a number of eastern magazines under a nom de plume. In collaboration with Jesse A. Hall, his associate in the practice of law, he has compiled and written the greater part of the historical chapters of this History of Leavenworth County.

Mr. Hand is an ardent Democrat politically and was a great admirer of the Wilson administration. He is plain spoken oftentimes to the point of acidity. He has a large circle of admirers and friends in his home county and city. Mr. Hand is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Council No. 900, of Leavenworth, and while he has never held public office has always taken an active interest in civic and public affairs.—Written by M. J. Flannery.

Jesse A. Hall, a well known attorney of Leavenworth, was born November 12, 1875, on a farm four miles southwest of Easton, Leavenworth County, Kansas. He is a son of Joshua and Lydia L. Hall.

Joshua Hall was born January 10, 1825, in Patrick County, Virginia. He came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, in August, 1854, and located on a farm four miles southwest of Easton. He was married to Lydia L. Bristow in Easton Township, May 19, 1857. Lydia L. Bristow was born near Lafayette, Indiana, the daughter of William H. Bristow, who conducted one of the first stores at Easton. She was a woman of high character and attainments. She shared the trials and difficulties of her husband and family during the pioneer days of Leavenworth County. She reared a large family and on her shoulders fell the duties of the head of the family in 1885 when her husband died. She remained on the old

homestead and with the aid of her son, Daniel, was able to rear the minor children to manhood and womanhood.

The education of Jesse A. Hall was obtained largely under the direction of his brother, John F. Hall, who graduated from the University of Kansas in 1897. Principally through his brother John's efforts, Jesse A. Hall attended Campbell College at Holton, Kansas. From this college he entered the University of Kansas in the fall of 1898 and was graduated from that institution in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After his graduation he served as principal of Bonner Springs Schools, El Dorado High School and teacher of Mathematics in the Leavenworth High School. In the fall of 1910 he was elected county clerk of Leavenworth County and held that office for four years. He was appointed police judge of Leavenworth city in the spring of 1918 and held this office till the spring of 1921.

Mr. Hall was admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme Court of Kansas in the spring of 1910 and has practiced in Leavenworth since that time. On August 6, 1902, Mr. Hall was married to Nettie E. Griffith, of Lawrence, Kansas, and to this union was born one child, Helen, now thirteen years of age. She has just been graduated from the eighth grade in the Leavenworth schools.

Mr. Hall became a member of Easton Lodge No. 45, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in the fall of 1897. He affiliated with Leavenworth No. 2 in 1907 and has served as its master. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of Abdallah Shrine. He belongs to the Kiwanis Club, Young Men's Christian Association and is secretary of the Leavenworth County Chautauqua Association.

This history of Leavenworth County which he, in conjunction with LeRoy T. Hand, has written, has been a pleasure on his part. To record the story of Leavenworth County so that posterity might know what manner of men and women were those who developed this fair and fertile land into the thriving and rich county has been a labor of love with him.
—Written by M. J. Flannery.

Mike Halpin, the superintendent of Leavenworth County Hospital and Inspector of Hospital Buildings, is a well known and successful citizen of Leavenworth. He has won the esteem and friendship of many people during his years as street commissioner and policeman and lastly as the capable superintendent of the Leavenworth County Hospital.

Mr. Halpin was born December 18, 1860, in Missouri, the son of James and Johanna (Dawson) Halpin. James Halpin was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1827, and received very little schooling, but a good education from his experience and associations. He learned the blacksmith trade from his father. For a number of years before James Halpin came to the United States in 1848, he was employed by the British government in Ireland as a blacksmith. Upon his arrival in the United States he landed at New Orleans and later went to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in blacksmithing until the Civil War. After this he took up the work of teaming and road grading. In 1907, he died at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he had lived since his retirement in 1889.

Johanna (Dawson) Halpin was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1834 and in 1846, with her parents came to the United States. They landed in New York and in 1847 established their home in Pennsylvania where they lived until 1849 when they came to Missouri. In 1865, Johanna Halpin came to Leavenworth, Kansas on the boat "Jennie Lewis" up the Missouri River. Mrs. Halpin makes her home with her daughter in Leavenworth.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Halpin were born three children, as follows: Mike, the subject of this sketch; Kate B., with her mother, Leavenworth; and Mary B., born in 1875 and died June 29, 1920. James and Johanna (Dawson) Halpin were members of the St. Johns Church.

Mike Halpin received his education in the schools of Missouri, and remained at home with parents until he was employed by the government, November 18, 1879, in driving an ambulance. In August, 1882, he went to Pueblo, Colorado, where he was employed to help in the building of the steel works located at that place. He returned to Leavenworth in September, 1884, and worked until 1886 on the state roads. From the years 1886-1888, Mike Halpin was the department street commissioner, under M. L. Hacker. Then for six years he was employed by the Missouri Valley Bridge Works. In 1894 he was employed by the city of Leavenworth and appointed on the police force in 1896, where he was employed for ten years. For four years Mr. Halpin was superintendent of the Leavenworth County Hospital. He is now inspector of hospital buildings.

July 5, 1891, Mike Halpin and Lizzie Donehue were married in Leavenworth, Kansas. Lizzie (Donehue) Halpin was born November 9, 1860, in Virginia. They are the parents of three children, as follows: Edward,

born October 4, 1893, lives at Kansas City, Missouri; Rose Mary, a teacher, born February 21, 1896; and Walter M., born November 4, 1899.

In politics, Mr. Halpin is independent in his views. He is a member of St. Johns Church and a valued citizen of Leavenworth, who has won his way through honest and persevering endeavors.

William F. Drews, a successful farmer of Kickapoo Township, was born in Walnut Township, Atchison County, Kansas, September 26, 1865, the son of Rudolph and Katherine (Kempter) Drews and the second of eight children. Rudolph Drews was a native of Germany, but left there when fourteen years old and came to the United States. He was a carpenter in Germany, and engaged in that work here for awhile, but soon settled on a farm in Atchison County, Kansas. Before the Civil War, he was a freighter. He served in the Kansas State Militia during the war, after which he farmed until his death, which occurred in California in 1900, he having lived there five years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife was a native of Germany; she is now living at the age of eighty-three years.

William Drews attended the district schools during his boyhood days, and he has been engaged in farming practically all of his life. He came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, with his parents, when he was eight years old. He now lives on the farm on which his parents settled, and he owns this place, which he bought in 1896. He keeps a good grade of stock and has met with success. The farm, which consists of 220 acres, is well improved and one of the valuable farms of that locality.

Mr. Drews is a democrat, but votes the independent ticket. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security; Knights of Pythias, and a charter member of the Grange, having assisted in the Grange's organization. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he is a deacon, and for nine years he has been superintendent of the Sunday School.

October 5, 1885, Mr. Drews was married to Emma Knapp, who was born in Kickapoo Township, the daughter of Adam and Barbara (Dressel) Knapp, both natives of Germany, and early settlers of Leavenworth County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Drews have had four children: Rudolph W., of Kickapoo Township, who married Eunice Hugh, and who have two children, Howard and Emma; Linnie, the wife of John M. Cook, of Kickapoo Township, who have three children, Alva, Sarah and Lillian; Eliza-

beth, married Roy Hundley, who is now deceased, and she lives at home, with her two daughters, Leona and Lavara; and Della, the wife of Samuel Hundley. They have two children: Emily and Orville.

William Drews has always been very industrious, a careful investor, and is one of the most thrifty farmers of Kickapoo Township.

Frank Timpe, owner of a well-improved farm in Kickapoo Township, and who is a well-known stock raiser, is a native of Kansas. He was born in Easton Township, Leavenworth County, May 28, 1876, the son of Christ and Ella (Oberdiek) Timpe; his father was born in Hanover, Germany, July 23, 1843, and his mother also was a native of Hanover, Germany, and was born May 3, 1852.

Christ Timpe came to the United States about the year 1870, and bought land in Easton Township, owning 230 acres. He was an active member of the Lutheran Church, and was instrumental in organizing St. John's Lutheran Church in the township in which he lived. Mr. Timpe died April 18, 1917, and his wife lives with their son Henry Timpe. Mr. and Mrs. Timpe were the parents of six children, as follows: Fred of Easton Township; Frank, the subject of this sketch; William of Easton Township; Henry of Easton Township; Martin of Omaha, Nebraska; and Louise, the wife of Fred Heim, also of Easton Township.

Frank Timpe was reared on his father's farm, and attended the district schools of his township. In 1913, he and his brother Henry Timpe bought a farm of 200 acres near Easton, Kansas, and farmed this place for two years when they sold the place, and then engaged in the automobile business at Leavenworth, Kansas, handling the Overland cars. One year later, Mr. Timpe bought his present farm of eighty acres and made good improvements on the place. Mr. Timpe raises high-grade stock, having the pure breed of Shorthorn cattle and the Duroc Jersey hogs, and is meeting with merited success.

April 3, 1918, Mr. Timpe was married to Louise Hampel, who was born in Leavenworth, Kansas. Her parents were George and Louise (Meyer) Hampel, both natives of Germany, but came to Leavenworth, Kansas, in the early days, where Mr. Hampel followed his trade which was that of cabinet maker. He died May 1, 1920, and his wife lives at 113 Chestnut Street, Leavenworth. Mr. and Mrs. Timpe have no children.

Mr. Timpe is independent in politics, and is a member of the Lutheran

Church. He and his wife are well respected and stand high in their community.

August Ode, an energetic farmer and stockman of Kickapoo Township, who owns 402 acres of land, is a native of Germany. He was born in Hanover, January 4, 1860, the son of Frederick and Elizabeth Ode. His mother was the sole heir to property in Germany, and, when she married, the name of her husband was changed, that being the custom in that county. Her husband's name prior to his marriage was Kramer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ode came to the United States in 1875 and located in Platte County, Missouri, where they lived until their deaths. They were the parents of eight children.

August Ode came to the United States in 1873, two years before his parents located here and in 1894, he came to Kickapoo Township and bought a farm of eighty acres, on which he made necessary improvements. He later added more land, and, in February, 1918, moved to his present location. He does general farming and has 300 acres in cultivation. Mr. Ode is very industrious and one of the substantial men of the community. His residence, which is a nice, well-kept building, is situated just north of Lowemont, Kansas.

February 26, 1887, Mr. Ode was married to Bertha Hettich, who was born in Platte County, Missouri, and died February 5, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Ode were the parents of six children: Louise, who is deceased; Herman, who lives on a farm; Leo, of Omaha, Nebraska; Pauline, who is a student at St. Mary's Academy at Leavenworth, Kansas; and Adolph and Lydia, both of whom are at home.

Mr. Ode is an independent in politics, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

L. A. Mottin, a well known and prominent farmer and stock raiser of Kickapoo Township, was born April 14, 1868, the son of Leger N. and Mary (Desalin) Mottin, a further history of whom appears in connection with the sketch of J. F. Mottin.

L. A. Mottin spent his boyhood days in this township and attended the district schools here. At twenty-one years of age, he began working for himself, and bought eighty acres of land in 1903, which he afterward

sold and bought another farm. In 1911, he bought his present farm of 327 acres, on which he raises small grain, and feeds stock. Mr. Mottin is a progressive citizen of the community and has many friends throughout the township. At one time he served as road overseer for the entire township, which position he filled very faithfully and acceptably.

Mr. Mottin was married April 19, 1898, to Mary Harris, who was born in Kickapoo Township, June 8, 1878. She is a daughter of Edward James and Mary Jane (Molly) Harris, who were natives of England and Ireland, respectively. They came to the United States in pioneer days and settled in Kickapoo Township. Mr. Harris is deceased, and Mrs. Harris lives in Kickapoo Township.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mottin have been born the following children: Leon F., at home; Marie Josephine, the wife of John Burns of Kickapoo Township; Leger E., Harry A., Katherine A., Raymond H., Claude L., and Margaret M., all at home with their parents.

Mr. Mottin is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodges; Catholic Church; and in politics he is a democrat.

Peter Burns, an honored pioneer of Kansas, and who for many years was a leading farmer near Potter, Kansas, was born May 6, 1833 in County Loud, Ireland, and died August 27, 1915, at his home two and one-half miles south of Potter.

In 1852, Mr. Burns came to New York from his native country. He herded sheep and cattle with John Hand, the grandfather of Roy Hand, in Ireland, for which work he received three cents per day. Mr. Burns came to Kansas about 1854, and worked on the Missouri River, steamboating from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas. He later bought a farm in Atchison County, earning the money with which to buy the land from freighting, driving oxen across the prairies to the west. He farmed in Atchison county for several years, meeting with success. He finally sold this land and moved to Potter, Kansas.

Peter Burns was married to Bridget Agnes Murphy, a native of Galena, Wisconsin. To this union were born six children: Mary E. and Alice T., who live at home; Katherine, the wife of August Wunderlich of Easton Township; James P., George T., and John J., all at home. The Burns family are all consistent members of the Catholic Church.

In 1916, Mrs. Burns, with her children, moved to Kickapoo Township, Leavenworth County, and bought the famous old Eight Mile farm of 237 acres, where they now live. This place has a great history, as a number of noted men have stayed over night here, among whom were Horace Greeley. The James brothers stopper here for a night. The house is built of native rock. It was a dividing point for the west and north points for the freighters and pioneers who came west in the early days.

The Burns family are highly respected citizens of Leavenworth County.

Peter Burns traveled very extensively, having covered all but three states in the union.

Otto Stein, a well-known farmer of Kickapoo Township, is a native of Leavenworth, Kansas, and was born September 5, 1878, the son of Anton and Johanna (Kruger) Stein, the third of eight children born to his parents, six of whom are now living. Anton Stein was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in June, 1842, and left his native country when thirty-two years of age. He came to Leavenworth County and was engaged in farming for many years, and is now living retired. His wife, who is four years his junior, is also living.

Otto Stein received his educational advantages in the parochial and district schools. In 1900, he began working for himself, and moved to his present farm, which he rents. This place consists of ninety acres and is owned by Mt. Zion Association, and Mr. Stein takes care of the cemetery for them.

Mr. Stein is a democrat, and was township clerk for five years, having been elected in 1900, and, in 1915, he was elected road overseer, and then was appointed by the township board, and held this position very acceptably for four years, during which time he made many acquaintances and friends throughout the township.

Mr. Stein was married October 3, 1900, to Mary Weis, who was born in Germany August 16, 1882, but left there when a child with her mother, her father having died in Germany. Her mother now lives in Kickapoo Township.

Mr. and Mrs. Stein have had three children: Clara, who is a stenographer and bookkeeper in Kansas City, Missouri, for the Anchor Loan and Building Association; George and Otto, Jr., who live at home with their parents.

Mr. Stein is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the Moose Lodge.

Matthew C. Kennedy, a widely known and prosperous farmer of Kickapoo Township, comes from a pioneer family of this section. He was born in Kickapoo Township, May 18, 1857, the son of Lawrence and Elizabeth (Dunne) Kennedy; his parents were natives of Ireland, and educated there, his father receiving his education in the schools of Dublin. Lawrence Kennedy wrote several poems in Ireland, and also wrote poetry after coming to the United States, in 1854. He settled on a farm in this township at that time, having pre-empted a farm of 160 acres, which he improved and farmed until his death, about the year 1898, at the age of eighty-six years. Lawrence Kennedy was one of the organizers of St. Joseph Church of the Valley. He is buried at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, and his wife, who died in 1870 at the age of forty-three years, is also buried in this cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Kennedy were the parents of seven children, as follows: Maggie married Steven Meagher, and is now a widow living near Mt. Olivet in Easton Township; a child, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, the widow of Julius Payeur of Kickapoo Township; Matthew C., the subject of this sketch; Lawrence, who lives on the home place in Kickapoo Township; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Thomas Wosser; and Sallie, the widow of R. Shields, and the youngest of the family. She is well known all over the county as a grand and noble character, and is noted because of her administrations to her friends who were ill or in trouble, as she was always willing to go and be of whatever assistance of which she was capable. She now lives in Perry, Oklahoma, with her only son, Rodger Shields. She is held in high esteem by her nieces and nephews.

Matthew C. Kennedy was reared on his father's farm, and attended district school No. 4, one of the first districts in the county. He recalls many incidents of his boyhood days, among which are the exciting times he used to have in helping the freighters whip their oxen up the hill. Mr. Kennedy is one of the most progressive farmers of the county, and is the owner of 500 acres of land, which is in three farms. He is a general grain farmer, and also raises stock. When he bought his farm in 1883, he had but \$100.00 to pay down. He had rented the place for five years, but purchased it before the lease expired, and it took him two years in which to accumulate the \$100.00. Mr. Kennedy rides a fine saddle horse over his farms, overseeing and managing his business.

Mr. Kennedy is a democrat. He has served on the school board of district No. 4 for twenty-five years, and, in 1902, was elected county com-

missioner without any opposition and held this office until 1910. He is a stockholder of the Easton State Bank of Easton, Kansas. Mr. Kennedy is a well-read man, and is a man of fine principles, which accounts for the many friends he has throughout the township and county. He is a member of the Catholic Church; and Knights of Columbus and Modern Woodmen of America Lodges.

On May 15, 1883, Mr. Kennedy was married to Emma Herley, who was born October 11, 1862, at Eight Mile House in Kickapoo Township. She died January 26, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were school mates when children. She was a daughter of David and Mary Herley, early settlers of this township, who owned one-half section of land.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were the parents of eight children, as follows: Mamie, the wife of Isaac McEvoy of Kickapoo Township; Sallie, the wife of Frank Hund of Kickapoo Township; Charles N., who married Claudia Swoboda and lives in Kickapoo Township; Joseph, who married Bernice Moses, and who lives with his father; Agnes, who lives at home; Irene, the wife of John Duffin of Kickapoo Township; Hettie, who lives at home and teaches in this district; Clare, who lives at home and teaches in district No. 4. Mr. Kennedy has thirteen grandchildren, and his daughter Irene has two daughters.

All of the children of Mr. Kennedy are well-to-do, have good educations and stand high in the community.

Lieu Bodde, a prosperous farmer of Easton Township, and member of a well-known pioneer family, was born September 16, 1872, in Jefferson County, Kansas, on the eastern line. His parents were Henry and Anna (Guflar) Bodde, and they were the parents of ten children, Lieu Bodde, being the sixth child. Henry Bodde and wife were born in Germany, and came to the United States when young, and were married in Leavenworth County. He owned 2,200 acres of land in Leavenworth and Jefferson counties. He was an active member of the Catholic Church and helped organize St. Lawrence Catholic Church at Easton. Henry Bodde was born in 1832 and died in 1913; his wife was born in 1839 and died in 1919, and both are buried at Money Creek Cemetery in Jefferson County, Kansas.

Lieu Bodde was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools when a boy. He remained at home until his marriage, when his

father gave him 160 acres of land in Alexandria Township, on which Lieu Bodde made improvements. He then bought eighty acres, and his wife became heir to eighty acres, and they make this place their home, which is located in Easton Township.

Mr. Bodde has improved this place and it is one of the best kept places in the community. The barn is one of the largest in the country, being dimensions of 84 by 86 feet, with a basement under the entire barn, which shelters 150 head of cattle. He raises a good grade of stock, among which are the Shorthorn and Hereford cattle.

Mr. Bodde is shareholder of the Easton Telephone Company, and was the capable president of this company for twelve years, and is vice-president. Mr. Bodde is one of the substantial citizens of Leavenworth County. He is a member of the Catholic Church, Knights of Columbus, the Farmers' Grange and the Central Protective Association.

In January, 1900, Mr. Bodde was married to Adaline Mayer, who is a native of Easton Township, and daughter of Jacob and Katherine Reichling Mayer, a sketch of whom appears in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Bodde are the parents of five children: Marie, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Leo J., Catherine, Francis, and Florence, all at home with their parents.

Thomas J. Hennessey, a well-known farmer and stock raiser of Easton Township, was born in Kickapoo Township, November 3, 1865, the son of Michael and Mary (Schloo) Hennessey. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: John W., a hardware merchant of Easton, Kansas; Patrick of Oak Mills, Atchison County, Kansas; Thomas J., the subject of this sketch; M. F., of Anadarko, Oklahoma; Maggie, the wife of Frank Herkens, a farmer of Easton Township; Katherine, the wife of John McQuillen of Pueblo, Colorado. Two of the children not named are deceased.

Michael Hennessey was born in County Clare, Ireland, and came to the United States when about forty years old. He worked in New Jersey for a short time, and in 1856 came to Leavenworth County, Kansas, where he rented a farm in Kickapoo Township, and, in 1865, he moved to Easton Township, where Thomas J. Hennessey now lives and which he owns. Michael Hennessey owned 400 acres of land, on which he made extensive improvements. He was a well-to-do farmer. He died January 2, 1910, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife, who was also a native of

Ireland, died at the age of seventy-three years, in 1914. Both were members of the Catholic Church, and are buried at Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Michael Hennessey helped organize the old church at Easton, Kansas.

Thomas J. Hennessey has always lived on his present farm of 160 acres. He is a stock feeder and is an enterprising citizen of the county. He assisted in organizing the Easton State Bank, of which he is stockholder.

In politics, Mr. Hennessey is a democrat. He is now township clerk, which position he has very capably filled for ten years. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Hennessey is unmarried.

Reinhart Mayer, a prosperous and progressive farmer and stockman of Easton Township, and president of Easton State Bank, was born October 4, 1863, in Kickapoo Township, the son of Jacob and Catherine (Reichling) Mayer. His father and mother were the parents of ten children, as follows: C. C., of Leavenworth, Kansas, a retired farmer; Reinhart, the subject of this sketch; Theodore and Mary, deceased; Katherine, the wife of J. P. McEvoy of Kickapoo Township; Tressia and Lena, deceased, who were twins; John, deceased; Addie, the wife of L. Bodde, of Easton Township, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Lena, the wife of Tony Brose, of Easton Township, a sketch of whom appears in this history.

Jacob Mayer was born in Germany and came to Coffey County, Kansas, in 1856, and in 1859 he came to Leavenworth County and located in Kickapoo Township, later moving to Easton Township, in 1864, where he engaged in farming until his death. His wife was born in Luxemburg, Germany, and is now living on the old home place.

Reinhart Mayer was reared on his father's farm and attended the school in district No. 11. He began for himself when a young man, adding land to the eighty acres that he inherited, on which he has made extensive improvements. He raises high-grade stock. Mr. Mayer is one of the organizers of Easton State Bank, and later became president of same, which position he now holds.

He also finds time to take an interest in civic and religious affairs, serving on the school board in district No. 82, and is now treasurer of Easton rural high school. He organized school district No. 82. Mr. Mayer is a member of the Catholic Church and the Knights of Columbus, and votes the independent ticket.

Mr. Mayer married Mary F. Wells, and they have had five children:

Lucien, deceased; Frances L., the wife of Ed Wunderlich, of Kansas City, Missouri; Eleanor, at home; Margaret, who teaches in the Leavenworth schools; and Reinhart V., who lives at home.

H. B. Browning, vice-president of the Linwood State Bank, and an extensive farmer, is the owner of 450 acres of well-improved land in Sherman Township. He is a breeder and feeder of sheep and for many years had a herd of seventy head of cows. He disposed of his dairy herd in 1917 and now confines his work to sheep raising and general farming.

H. B. Browning was born in Springfield, Ohio, March 28, 1869, the son of Joshua and Jennie (Hawkins) Browning. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Carrie, now Mrs. Howard Pierce, of Topeka, Kansas; Jesse, of Topeka, Kansas; M. May, now Mrs. A. H. McGrew, resides at Chicago, Illinois; H. B., the subject of this review; and Charles, his twin brother, now deceased.

Joshua and Jennie (Hawkins) Browning are both deceased. The former was born in Sheffield, England, in 1836, and with his parents came to the United States in 1836. His parents, Benjamin B. and Miss Winter Browning, were natives of England and upon their arrival in the United States settled in Springfield, Ohio. Benjamin B. Browning was an importer of cattle and sheep and a great stockman. The Browning family are an old English family and retain a family history of the Brownings dating back into the seventeenth century. Robert Browning, the poet, is an illustrious member of this family.

Joshua Browning came to Topeka, Kansas, November 13, 1877, and engaged in farming, which he followed all of his life. The latter years of his life he spent the winters in Florida and it was while visiting at St. Augustine, Florida, that he was accidentally run down by a street car which resulted in his death, in 1918. His wife, Jennie (Hawkins) Browning, was a native of Springfield, Ohio, where she was born April 24, 1841, and died February 28, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Browning celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They lived together for fifty-one years.

H. B. Browning was reared and educated near Topeka, Kansas, where he attended the district school and in young manhood attended the Kansas State Agricultural College of Manhattan, Kansas, taking the course in agriculture. He commenced his farming operations by renting his father's land in Shawnee County, Kansas, and remained on this land until 1901,

when he came to Leavenworth County and purchased the present tract of land. This farm was known as the W. A. Harris farm.

In 1903, Mr. Browning was elected vice-president of the Linwood State Bank and has held the same position during all of the years. He is a staunch republican and a member of the Baptist Church. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason.

October 14, 1892, H. B. Browning and Ina M. Musselman, of Athens, Ohio, were united in marriage. To this union the following children have been born: Omar, Linwood, Kansas; Mildred C., Mrs. E. F. Wilson, Versailles, Missouri; Vesta, deceased; and Jennie Opal, at home.

Samuel P. Collins, a farmer and stockman of Sherman Township, who owns seventy-one acres of land, was born April 30, 1870, in Tazewell County, Virginia, the son of Joshua and Arasa (Cline) Collins, natives of Virginia. Joshua Collins was a farmer, who settled on a farm in Sherman Township in 1877, and later moved to Reno Township where he was engaged in farming. He died in this place. His wife, Arasa (Cline) Collins, still makes her home in Reno Township. They were the parents of nine children.

Samuel P. Collins came to Leavenworth County, with his parents, and attended the district school of Sherman Township. After leaving the parental roof he farmed rented land and in 1906 purchased his present farm. He has made improvements on the place.

Mr. Collins is a democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias and the Grange.

Samuel P. Collins and Effie M. Harbaugh were married, October 24, 1895. She was born in Pennsylvania and came to Leavenworth County in 1893 with her parents, James and Laura (Speck) Harbaugh, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have seven children, as follows: Alice, Mrs. Clyde Hoffine, lives in Sherman Township; Mollie, now Mrs. William McKing, both teachers at Loring, Kansas; Roy, deceased, was a student in the high school of Linwood when he enlisted in the United States Navy, during the World War and was sent to the Great Lakes training camp and thirty days later died from spinal meningitis; Agnes, Mrs. Howard Quinley, of Lyons County, Kansas; Ray, in high school at Linwood, Kansas; Lovey, Mrs. Willard Hubbard, of Sherman Township. She is a graduate of Linwood high school, and Homer, in high school at Linwood.

F. L. Hughey, a progressive farmer and stockman, who is farming 320 acres of land in Sherman Township, is a native of Leavenworth County. He was born in Fairmont Township, July 5, 1877, the son of R. D. and Barbara L. (Davis) Hughey. They are the parents of four children, as follows: F. L., the subject of this sketch; E. K., of Sherman Township; Robert, deceased; and Olive, the widow of Ed Brewer, living at De Soto, Kansas.

John Hughey was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1855, the son of John and Maria (Miller) Hughey, natives of Pennsylvania. They established their home in Sherman Township in 1873 and lived on their farm until their death. John Hughey, Sr., died in 1884, age sixty-four years, and his wife, Maria (Miller) Hughey, died about 1882. Robert Hughey farmed in Sherman Township upon the present 320 acres until 1911, when he retired and moved to De Soto, Kansas. His wife, Barbara L. (Davis) Hughey, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1858, and is still living.

F. L. Hughey was reared and educated in Sherman Township, on his grandfather's farm and he has always followed farming. In 1909 he started farming, rented land for himself, and in 1911 took his father's farm where he is now located.

June 19, 1907, F. L. Hughey and Pearl Hildebrand were united in marriage. She was born in Kansas City, Kansas, the daughter of Henry and Ida (Schaffer) Hildebrand, natives of Pennsylvania. They came to the West in early days where Henry Hildebrand followed his trade of carpenter. He is deceased and his wife lives in New Jersey.

To Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hughey have been born seven children, who are all at home, as follows: Lillian, Robert, Franklin, Herbert, Carl, Kenneth and Pershing. Mr. Hughey is a republican and a member of the Methodist Church. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Allen Coffman, a well known and successful farmer and dairyman of Tonganoxie Township, is a native of Tennessee. He was born at Cleveland, Tennessee, August 26, 1865, a son of John and Margaret (Nipper) Coffman. They were the parents of ten children as follows: James, Lawrence, Kansas; Allen, the subject of this sketch; William, who lives in Missouri; John, Kansas City, Missouri; Laura, married George Snow,

Lawrence, Kansas; Carrie, married Charles Lemons, Lawrence, Kansas; Charles, Jefferson County, Kansas; Jacob, Lawrence, Kansas; George, Clinton, Kansas; and Henry, deceased.

John Coffman was born in Cleveland, Tennessee, in 1838 and died in 1901. He was reared to manhood in his native state and about the time he was twenty-three years old the Civil War broke out. He served in the Confederate army throughout the war and in 1867 he came to Kansas, landing at Leavenworth from a steamboat. He brought with him from Tennessee two teams of horses and drove from Leavenworth to Council Grove, Kansas, where he homesteaded a farm. That section of the state was well into the frontier at that time and on account of frequent Indian troubles there many of the early settlers were forced to abandon their claims and seek safety farther east. Accordingly, Mr. Coffman left that part of the state and settled at Lawrence where for a time he was employed as a teamster. Later he engaged in farming which he followed practically throughout his life. His wife was also a native of Tennessee, born at Cleveland in 1841 and died in 1914.

Allen Coffman was reared on a farm and attended the district schools of Tonganoxie Township. He began life for himself at an early age as a farm hand and in the early days of his life he herded cattle for four dollars a month. About 1889 he began farming for himself and in 1892 he bought 180 acres of land. In 1904 he purchased his present place which consists of 160 acres of well-improved land and is one of the valuable farms of this section. Mr. Coffman carries on general farming and dairying and is meeting with success.

On March 26, 1885, Allen Coffman was married to Miss Daisy Carr, a native of Jefferson County, Kansas, and a daughter of John and Mary (Brown) Carr. To them have been born ten children as follows: Ollie, married Elmer Osdale, of Lawrence, Kansas; Carrie, Topeka, Kansas; John, a farmer in Tonganoxie Township; Ralph, who was in the army during the World War and was in training at Camp Funston when the armistice was signed and now resides at home; and Lee, Laura, Alfred, Lloyd and Charlie, all of whom are at home, and Henry, deceased. There are five grandchildren in the family, as follows: Carrie, Allen, and Helen Coffman, and Leo and Winifred Osdale.

Mr. Coffman is a democrat and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen and stands high in the community where he is best known.

Peter W. Haag, partner of William Becher, of the soda water works, of Leavenworth, Kansas, was born in Leavenworth County, Kansas, February 1, 1869, the son of Anton and Agnes (Everhardy) Haag. Anton Haag was born in Germany, June 21, 1826. He came to the United States in 1855, settling in St. Louis, Missouri. He owned a little cigar store and later a restaurant. It was here he married the first time to Barbara Herrick. She was born in Trier, Germany. To this union, one son, Anton, was born.

In 1858, Anton Haag came to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he established a general merchandise store, and was one of the earliest business men of Leavenworth. He conducted this business for a number of years, when he invested in land and moved on it. He owned seventy-five acres, the greater share of which was in grapes. The wine made from these grapes was very widely known. This place was known as "Thorne Hill". Anton Haag died November 25, 1888.

In Leavenworth, Kansas, Anton Haag and Agnes Everhardy were united in marriage. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1845, and still resides at Thorne Hill, Leavenworth County. Nine children were born to this union, as follows: Jacob F., Seattle, Washington; Peter W., the subject of this review; Mary, a widow, living with her mother; Joseph, now lives with his mother; and Irma, Matthias, Anna and Agnes, deceased.

Peter Haag received his education in German Catholic parochial school and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-seven years old.

November 10, 1896, Peter Haag and Anna Ochs were united in marriage. She is the daughter of Adam and Margaret Isabelle Ochs, both natives of Germany, who are deceased.

Seven children have been born to this union, as follows: Raymond, at Niagara Falls; William, Leavenworth; Edward, Leavenworth, and Mary at home; two died in infancy.

Peter Haag remained on the farm one year after his marriage and then moved to Leavenworth where he was employed in a grocery store for a year. He was then employed by William Becher in the soda water works. In this work he remained for six years, leaving it for three years to serve on the police force. He was captain of police. He then bought one-half interest in the soda water works of William Becher and has continued as partner with him to the present time.

Mr. Haag is a member of the Catholic Church, the Knights of Columbus, and is a democrat.

Kirby McRill, a well-known farmer and stockman of Reno Township, who has won a nationwide reputation for long distance walking. Mr. McRill has always loved to walk and among his first efforts at long distance walking, he would make the round trip from Kansas City, Missouri to Topeka, Kansas and return in one day. Later Mr. McRill mapped out longer walking trips. In this way he has walked all over the state of Kansas and the neighboring states. In May, 1920, Kirby McRill walked from Topeka, Kansas, to Chicago, Illinois. He left Topeka at four a. m., May 1, 1920, and arrived in Chicago, May 8, 1920, at four-twenty p. m., averaging seventy miles per day. This trip followed the Santa Fe railroad tracks. He walked from Chicago, Illinois, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a distance of eighty-five miles, in twenty-one hours and fifty-five minutes, without a stop. For sixty days, Mr. McRill walked, arriving at Chillicothe, Missouri, having walked 3,000 miles. He contemplates a trip to Los Angeles, California, in 1921.

Kirby McRill was born in Willowwand, Nebraska, December 5, 1875, the son of Samuel and Lucy (Cutter) McRill. Samuel McRill was born in Peoria County, Illinois, February 18, 1846. Before coming to Leavenworth County, in 1876, Samuel McRill spent a short while in Nebraska. He purchased 120 acres of land in Reno Township and added to the original acreage until he had 250 acres at his death. He was a Civil War veteran, having served in Company I, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He died at his home in Reno Township, November 17, 1903.

Lucy (Cutter) McRill was born in Peoria County, Illinois, July 30, 1842, and was married to Samuel McRill in their native state. To this union, two children were born: Frank Amos, born May 6, 1872, resides in Tonganoxie; and Kirby, the subject of this sketch. Lucy (Cutter) McRill was the daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Metcalf) Cutter. The former was born in 1810 in New York state and came to Ohio as a salesman. He was married here to Sarah Metcalf, who was born December 5, 1809, in Ohio. They moved to Peoria County, Illinois, where they were engaged in farming on eighty acres owned by them. They died at their home, here. Mrs. Sarah (Metcalf) Cutter died July 25, 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cutter were the parents of seven children, as follows: Mary Ann, born July 29, 1829, died March 15, 1894; Rachel, born 1831 and died 1915; Isaac, born May 10, 1863, deceased; William, deceased; Job, born 1836, Idaho Falls; Lemuel, born 1840, died 1863, during service in the Civil War; Lucy, the mother of subject.

Kirby McRill was reared and educated in Reno Township, attending the Pony Creek School, district No. 37. He remained in the employ of his father until the latter's death. In 1906, he took charge of the farm and has since discharged all of the duties of full manager and owner. This farm originally was owned by Chief Nine Mile, and the Nine Mile Creek named after the Indian chief passes through the farm.

Mr. McRill, in addition to his farming, has two threshing outfits, with which he threshes his own as well as many other farmers' grain. He has invented a double spike cylinder for a separator, which is an important improvement over the old method.

Mr. McRill is a stockholder in the Red River Special Double Spike Company and is a thoroughly up-to-date manager of his threshing outfits.

Kirby McRill is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Shrine and also a member of Grange No. 1443. In politice he is independent.

Samuel H. Ward, an extensive landowner and a successful farmer and stockman of Stranger Township, is a native of Arkansas. He was born October 31, 1862, in Benton County, Arkansas, the son of Chesley and Malinda (Dicken) Ward.

Chesley Ward was a native of Virginia, where he was reared and married to Malinda Dicken, who was born in North Carolina. Shortly after their marriage they came to Kansas and rented land for awhile and in 1863 came to Douglas County, Kansas, settling south of Lawrence, remaining there for two years, then moved to Tecumseh, Kansas, and farmed for four years. They then moved to a farm near Coffeyville, Kansas, where they remained until September, 1874, when they moved to Leavenworth County, settling on a farm of 160 acres in Sherman Township. They remained on this land the remainder of their lives and are now deceased.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chesley Ward, as follows: Wiley, Edward, Allie, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, Haley, Charles, Pearl, and Robert E., living in Tonganoxie Township. They are all deceased but Samuel and Robert E. Ward.

Samuel Ward, after coming to Sherman Township, attended the Eureka school and worked on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age. He was married at this time, 1885, to Eva Higgins, in Mercer County, Illinois. She died in 1890, leaving two children, Albert, who died in in-

fancy, and Laura, Mrs. John Fox, of Sherman Township. After this marriage Mr. Ward rented land in Sherman Township for a year and then purchased the nucleus of his large acreage, this was a tract of 102 acres. He now owns 1,000 acres of land in Leavenworth County. He is also the owner of 1,900 acres of land in southwestern Kansas.

Samuel H. Ward was married the second time in 1896 to Miss Lou Harness and one child, Madge, now Mrs. Louis Seufert, of Tonganoxie Township. Mrs. Ward died in 1897. In March, 1899, Mr. Ward was married to Mary Allison, who died in 1909, leaving three children, as follows: Ola, married Lola Oakson, lives in Stranger Township; Earl, married Bess Peters, in Stranger Township; and Mildred, deceased. The fourth time Samuel Ward and Mrs. Ida Edison were united in marriage, March 22, 1911, they have one child, Samuel H., Jr., born January 14, 1913.

Mr. Ward is an extensive cattle and hog feeder. He has been in this business for the past thirty-five years and is well known in the larger markets as well as the local ones. He has been breeding the Hereford cattle for three years and also Percheron horses. He has every modern convenience in his barns and feeding lots to do his work successfully and with the least work and expense.

In 1910, Mr. Ward was elected county commissioner, which office he held for six years and forty-four days. He has also been township trustee of Stranger Township. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of a Shrine, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church and both are members of the Eastern Star.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ward live in an all-modern residence, which contains fourteen rooms and is electrically lighted, and furnace heated, and is one of the fine homes of this section. He owns the elevator at Edminister, which has a capacity of 11,000 bushels. He raises 1,500 acres of wheat each year.

Mr. Ward is a republican and one of the progressive and public spirited men of affairs of Leavenworth County.

Lemuel Franklin Evans, Jr., a capable and successful farmer of Silicia, Montana, who is a native of Leavenworth County, was born April 27, 1882, in Tonganoxie Township, a son of Lemuel and Ellen (Lash) Evans.

Lemuel Evans, Sr., was born in Illinois in 1841. During the Civil

War he was in Company D, First Regiment Kansas Infantry, enlisting as a private at Leavenworth, Kansas, June 3, 1861. In the battle of Wilson Creek, he sustained injuries to the eye which caused blindness. He returned to Lawrence, Kansas, where he was married April 24, 1864, to Ellen Lash.

After his marriage, Lemuel Evans lived for a year on a farm near Lawrence, Kansas, and in 1865 came to Tonganoxie Township and purchased land. He built a log cabin and in this cabin all of his children were born. The first year he had to rent a yoke of oxen from his brother to do the work on the farm. The following year he purchased a mule to help with the work. For three years he kept government horses and cattle in a corral on Pony Creek. He purchased from the government a young colt called "Nellie," and later he bought two cows from the government. From these small beginnings Mr. Evans worked and labored and at the time of his retirement to Tonganoxie in 1905, was the owner of 640 acres of land.

Lemuel Evans was engaged in the real estate business in Tonganoxie from 1905 until his death, January 20, 1921. He was buried in the Tonganoxie Cemetery and the services were conducted by the local Masons. He was the oldest Mason in Tonganoxie.

Ellen (Lash) Evans was born March 5, 1843, in DeWitt County, Illinois, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bixler) Lash, who came to Douglas County, Kansas, shortly after her birth. It was during the perilous times of Kansas when the Territory of Kansas was rent by the conflict between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions. Lawrence, Kansas, was the scene of many a clash between these factions and when Ellen Nash was a young girl in her teens, she and her parents went into Lawrence and witnessed the devastation wrought by the sacking of Lawrence.

John and Elizabeth (Bixler) Lash were natives of Ohio, where they were married and came to Douglas County, Kansas, in 1845. They farmed one mile from Lawrence, Kansas, where they died. They were buried on the old Martin Adams place, John Lash being the first person to be buried in this graveyard.

John and Elizabeth Lash were the parents of fourteen children, as follows: Jacob, Mary Ann, Lavina, Anna, John, Elizabeth, Amanda, George, Abraham, William, Ellen Jane, Mrs. Lemuel Evans; Alexander, of Tonganoxie; and Caroline, all deceased except Mrs. Evans and Alexander.

Lemuel and Ellen (Lash) Evans were the parents of six children, as

follows: Oscar, deceased; Samuel A., Bethany, Missouri; John W., whose sketch appears in this volume; Nettie; Ducey, deceased, and Lemuel F. Jr., of this sketch. Mrs. Ellen Evans lives at Tonganoxie. She is a member of the Baptist Church.

Lemuel Franklin Evans was reared and educated in Tonganoxie Township. He attended the district school and the Friends Academy. The lumber from the latter building was used in building the Evans home on the farm.

October 27, 1909, Lemuel F. Evans and Geniveve Schaffenberg were married at Omaha, Nebraska, by the Methodist pastor, Rev. Lovling. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are located in Montana, where Mr. Evans has a large cattle ranch. They are members of the Methodist Church and are successful and substantial citizens of their adopted state.

Felix Donnelly, now deceased, was a pioneer farmer of Stranger Township, who, during his lifetime was among the successful and substantial citizens of Leavenworth County. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, August 12, 1832, and when a child came to the United States with his mother and brother and sisters. They settled in Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Donnelly was employed for a number of years as a teamster for the Phillips Allen Print Works of that city. After his marriage he came to St. Louis, Missouri, and later to Liberty, Missouri, where he was employed as a laborer. He traded his property at Liberty, for farm land in Missouri, and owned various farms before establishing his home in Stranger Township in 1860.

He bought 160 acres of land from the Union Pacific Railroad Company and built a three-room log cabin which remained the family home until the present home was built in 1896. Mr. Donnelly was not actively engaged as a soldier in the Civil War, because of disability for military service. He was an extensive stock feeder and buyer, following this work until his death. He died in Texas, February 12, 1912.

February 2, 1852, Mr. Donnelly and Mary Jane Petit were married in Providence, Rhode Island. She was born March 8, 1838, in Bridgetown, Canada, and when fourteen years old came to Providence, Rhode Island, with the McNamara family. She stayed with them for a short time and then was employed by the Weldon family. It was while here that she was married to Mr. Donnelly. She lives on the home farm at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly, as follows: James, deceased; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Jane, now Mrs. Thomas Hammond, of Leavenworth, Kansas; Anna, died in infancy; Emma, deceased; John, deceased; William, deceased; Agnes, now Mrs. Louis Commens, of Stranger Township; Edward, deceased; and Margaret C., who is at home with her mother.

Margaret C. Donnelly was born December 4, on the present home place. She was reared on the farm and attended the Timber Ridge District school No. 22. For a number of years, Miss Donnelly was employed as a type setter in a publishing house. She is now at home with her mother and manages the farm. Miss Donnelly, besides looking after the present 160 acres, also owns a farm of 118 acres two and one-half miles northeast of Tonganoxie.

Miss Donnelly and her mother are members of the St. Patricks Catholic Church.

Robert W. Freeman, a highly respected and public spirited farmer and stockman of Tonganoxie Township, has been a resident of Leavenworth County since 1864. He was born near St. Joseph, in Buchanan County, Missouri, December 13, 1863. He is one of eleven children born to his parents, Edward W. and Ann (Harness) Freeman, who are Emiline, born December 17, 1860, married James Lance, Clay County, Missouri; Ninnie, born August 28, 1862, married Z. Mills, and is now deceased; Robert, the subject of this sketch; Edward, born April 12, 1865, deceased; Rachel, born December 8, 1866, married John Keller, now living in Tonganoxie, Kansas; Lewis, born November 22, 1868, resides in Stranger Township; Ida, born October 22, 1870, married William Wilson, and died December 10, 1918; Theodosia, born November 2, 1872, married Ernest Bowman, died February 3, 1900; Ezra, born November 25, 1874, now living on the home place, which he owns; Eva M., born March 29, 1876, died July 26, 1910; and David, born June 8, 1878, died November 11, 1909.

Edward W. Freeman was born March 17, 1818, in Virginia, and in 1840 came to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was employed as a carpenter. In 1849, during the gold rush to California, Mr. Freeman crossed the plains. He traveled by ox team and it took him six months to make the long and perilous journey. On his return he came by water. He again established his home in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained until coming to Leavenworth County in 1864.

Edward Freeman was a veteran of the Mexican War and Civil War. In the latter, he served as second lieutenant in the Union army.

Edward Freeman and Ann Harness were married at St. Joseph, Missouri, March 8, 1855. She was a native of Buchanan County, Missouri, born February 3, 1837. When Mr. and Mrs. Edward Freeman came to Leavenworth County they settled on a farm of eighty acres in Tonganoxie Township. Edward Freeman died September 9, 1886, and his wife died April 3, 1911. They are both buried in the Tonganoxie Cemetery.

Robert Freeman was reared in Tonganoxie Township and remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age. He then came to Tonganoxie where he was employed as a brick mason. He worked at his trade for fifteen years and then purchased eighty-seven acres of land and started farming for himself. He has added to this and now owns 138 acres of well-improved land. He does general farming and some dairying.

Mr. Freeman has always taken an active interest in local affairs and served as township clerk for a number of years and in 1914 was elected a trustee of Tonganoxie Township and is now serving his fourth term.

Robert W. Freeman and Emma Lee were married July 30, 1890. To this union eight children have been born, as follows: Edna May, born July 27, 1891, married July 27, 1919, to Dean Nilson, of Haskell County, Kansas; Raymond E., born July 24, 1892, in Edwards County, Kansas, was married at Maxwell, Kansas, April 24, 1915, to Bessie Hargadine; Chester Andrew, born December 27, 1893, entered the United States army, September 18, 1917, was sent to Camp Funston, where he was assigned to Company K, 140th Infantry, 35th Division, and in April, 1918, he went overseas and served one year and three days from the time he left New York harbor until his return and from July 16, 1918, to September 1, 1918, he was in the French trenches and from September 26, to October 1, was on the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and was discharged April 14, 1919, and is now at home; Robert Lee, born October 3, 1895, married Icle Lena Ellis, June 20, 1917, and they live at Tonganoxie and have one child; Louzell, born November 15, 1900, was a teacher in Haskell County, Kansas, and is now the wife of Charles L. Giles of Haskell County; Edward, born November 28, 1903, in high school at Tonganoxie; Glenn, born March 27, 1906, in high school at Tonganoxie; and Dean, born January 5, 1908, in the grade school at Tonganoxie.

Robert W. Freeman is a member of the Royal Neighbors, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Modern Woodmen of America. His

wife is a member of the Royal Neighbors, the Eastern Star, and they are both members of the Friends Church. Mr. Freeman is a republican and was treasurer of the Friends Church for twenty years.

John C. Sedgwick, a substantial farmer of Stranger Township, is a native of Leavenworth County. He was born on the farm where he now lives, September 28, 1878. He is the son of John and Emma (Penfold) Sedgwick, whose sketch appears at length in this volume.

John C. Sedgwick was reared and educated in Stranger Township and attended the district school No. 69. He labored on the farm with his parents until he was twenty-six years old, and after his marriage he rented the land from his mother. He has a tract of 220 acres on which he does general farming and stock raising.

At the home of Charles and Sarah (Carter) Fisher in Tonganoxie Township, August 16, 1904, John Sedgwick and Rosa Fisher were united in marriage. To this union eight children have been born, as follows: John R.; Charles R.; Morgan E.; Rosa M.; Gladys R.; Sarah E.; Claude; and Everett, all at home with parents.

John Sedgwick is one of the substantial and successful farmers of Stranger Township and is always interested in the growth of his community. The Sedgwick family stands high in Leavenworth County.

A. M. Dickenson, a well-known farmer and stockman of Tonganoxie Township, is a native of New Jersey and a Civil War veteran. He was born February 8, 1846, in Salem County, New Jersey, the son of Joseph and Rachel (Peterson) Dickenson, both natives of New Jersey and both now deceased. A. M. Dickenson is one of eight children born to his parents, as follows: Samuel, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Sarah, deceased; A. M., the subject of this sketch; Joseph, lives in New Jersey; Owen, deceased; Isaiah, of New Jersey; and an infant, deceased.

A. M. Dickenson remained with his parents until the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Ninth New Jersey Infantry in 1864, under Colonel Brische and General Grant in the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Dickenson saw most of his war service on the Potomac River in the latter part of 1865. He participated in several skirmishes, such as White Oak Swamp and Dewey's Bluff. He was discharged at Trenton, New Jersey, in August, 1866.

In 1868, Mr. Dickenson came to Douglas County, Kansas, where he was employed as a day laborer for ten years. For three years previous to coming to Leavenworth County he rented land in Jefferson County, and then came to his present place, which he rented for a few years, purchasing the same in 1883. The original farm was 120 acres to which he added forty acres in 1900. He has made all of the improvements since that time. In 1915, a sixty-five ton silo was built.

A. M. Dickenson and Belle Bebout were married in Leavenworth, Kansas. She is the daughter of Israel and Margaret (Vanemon) Bebout, natives of Pennsylvania. They were farmers in Leavenworth County for a number of years, establishing their home here in 1870. They returned to Pennsylvania, where they both died. Mrs. A. M. Dickenson is one of the seven children born to her parents, as follows: Cornie, deceased; Joseph, in Kansas; Eugene, deceased; Belle, Mrs. A. M. Dickerson, of this sketch; Rebecca, resides in Pennsylvania; John, in Pennsylvania.

To A. M. Dickenson and wife have been born the following children: Ferbus, born February 20, 1883, renting his father's farm; May Francis, born April 5, 1881, at home; Bertha, Mrs. Fred Harmon, Douglas County, Kansas.

Mr. Dickenson has always taken a commendable interest in local affairs, especially in education, and has served on the school board of district forty-three, Tonganoxie Township, for a number of terms. He is a democrat and a highly respected citizen of Leavenworth County.

Daniel Read Anthony, Jr., lawyer, journalist and member of Congress from the First district of Kansas, was born at Leavenworth, Aug. 22, 1870, a son of Col. Daniel R. and Annie (Osborn) Anthony. Mr. Anthony has inherited many of the strong characteristics of his father and is recognized as a journalist of marked ability. He was educated in the public schools of his native city; at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Michigan, and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1891, and was admitted to the bar. On his return to Leavenworth he became connected with the Leavenworth Times and soon assumed the management of the paper. He entered actively into political life, being elected mayor of the city, and serving in that capacity from 1903 to 1905. Reared in the Republican party, Mr. Anthony has

always taken an active part at its councils. He has been a delegate to county and state conventions and in 1900 was state committeeman for his district. He is one of the active ones in all civic affairs and matters that tend to the growth and development of Leavenworth. When Colonel Anthony died in November, 1904, Mr. Anthony assumed entire control of the Times. On March 29, 1907, he was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First district and was elected to the Sixtieth Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Charles Curtis to be United States senator, and was re-elected to the Sixth-first Congress, receiving 27,796 votes to 19,842 for F. M. Pearl, the Democratic candidate, and 650 for J. F. Willetts, who ran on the Socialistic ticket. In 1910 he again became a candidate for the nomination, making his campaign as a "regular" Republican against T. A. McNeal, the "progressive" candidate. In the primary election he was successful by a substantial majority, and later at the November election he defeated J. W. Chapman the "Independent Democratic" candidate by an overwhelming majority, being thus again returned to Congress with the unqualified indorsement of his constituents. Mr. Anthony has served continuously in Congress from this district to the present time. His career as a representative in Congress has been consistent, his political methods clean, and his endeavor always has been to procure the best legislative results for the district he represents. He has advocated the building of a military road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley by the use of Federal convict labor, has always interested himself in behalf of the old soldiers, and has proposed generous appropriations for the state and national homes. He is one of the leading newspaper men of Kansas and of the day, and his paper advocates every policy for the moral and material uplift of the people of Kansas and the nation. In June, 1897, Mr. Anthony married Bessie Havens, the daughter of Paul Havens, of Leavenworth. They have two children, Eleanor and Daniel.

Charles F. W. Dassler, lawyer, is well known, not only in Leavenworth where he resides, but also all over the country, as one of the ablest and most accurate law writers of the present day. The list of his books at the end of this biography shows that his life has been a busy one, helpful to his profession and casts upon him great credit and honor. Mr. Dassler was born in St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3, 1852, a son of

John G. and Mary (Hintze) Dassler, natives of Germany, who immigrated from the Fatherland about 1849. Seven children were born to them, three of whom are living. The mother died in 1866 and the father carried on his mercantile business until his death at St. Louis in 1889.

Charles F. W. Dassler received his academic education in the public and private schools of his native city. In 1868 he came to Kansas and located at Salina, but returned to St. Louis to fit himself for the profession of law. He entered the law department of Washington University, in which he graduated in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to practice in Missouri, but at once came to Leavenworth and was admitted to the Kansas bar. Since that time he has devoted his entire life to the various branches of his profession and the compilation and editing of the various law books which have made his name so well known throughout the state and country. He takes an active interest in local and national affairs. He has been twice elected city attorney, twice elected councilman and has served on the board of education and acted as its president. He is a Democrat in politics. In 1880 he was candidate for the state senate and, although the district was largely Republican, he was defeated by only thirty votes. Upon several occasions he has acted as judge pro tem of the district court and, in 1910, was the Democratic candidate for judge of the supreme court.

In 1880 Mr. Dassler married Mrs. Lee L. Marsh, a native of Ohio. They have one son, John Carl.

The list of Mr. Dassler's books, referred to above, is as follows: 1874, Dassler's Kansas Digest, 1 vol.; 1876, Dassler's Kansas Statutes, 2 vols.; 1879, Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1 vol.; 1880, Dassler's Kansas Digest, 1 vol.; 1881, Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1 vol.; 1881, Kansas Addendum, Green's Pleading and Practice, 1 vol.; 1881, reprint of McCahon's Reports, and vol. 1, Kansas Reports with notes and additional cases, 1 vol.; 1882, reprint of vols. 2 and 3, Kansas Reports, with notes, 2 vols.; 1883, reprint of vol. 4, Kansas Reports, with notes, 1 vol.; 1883, Leavenworth City Ordinances, 1 vol.; 1884, reprint vols. 5, 6 and 7 Kansas Reports, with notes, 3 vols.; 1885, Kansas Digest, vol. II, 1 vol.; 1885, Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1 vol.; 1885, reprints of vols. 8, 9, 10 and 11, Kansas Reports with notes, 4 vols.; 1886, Kansas Addendum, Green's Pleading and Practice, Second Edition, 1 vol.; 1886, reprint vols. 12, 13, 14, 15, 21 and

22, Kansas Reports, with notes, 6 vols.; 1887, reprint vols. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, Kansas Reports, with notes, 7 vols.; 1893, Kansas Form Book, 1 vol.; 1894, Kansas Digest, new vol. II; 1899, General Statutes of Kansas; 1902, Kansas Digest, Reports; 1901, General Statutes of Kansas; 1905, General Statutes of Kansas; 1907, Supplement of Kansas Digest; 1909, Second Supplement Kansas Digest; 1909, General Statutes of Kansas and several other legal works. At this writing he is engaged on a work on the subject of taxation, and also in the preparation of a book on legal forms. From Blackmar's Cyclopedia of Kansas History (1912).

Otto F. Schmekel, a retired grocer and substantial citizen of Leavenworth, Kansas, was born in Germany, and is one of twin sons born to Frederick Wilhelm and Caroline (Kukuk) Schmekel.

Frederick Schmekel was born July 3, 1819, in Bergenthal, Germany, and held a government position all of his life. He was married in 1842 to Caroline Kukuk, who was born January 13, 1823 in Bromberg, Germany. They were the parents of six children. Frederick Wilhelm Schmekel died February 8, 1861 in Snyderville, Germany, one year after his twin sons, Otto F. and Paul Emil were born. The children are as follows: Gus, born in 1850; Hugo, born April 28, 1853; Moxe, born November 23, 1854; Emma Clara, born April 16, 1857, died April 26, 1860; and Otto F., the subject of this sketch and his twin brother, Paul Emil, who were born February 12, 1860 and the latter died April 22, 1860.

Otto Schmekel received his education in his native country and with his widowed mother and family, came to Leavenworth, Kansas in 1871. In 1873, he began work in the book store of John Brinck, located on North Fifth Street, and remained there until 1874, when he was employed by his brother in a grocery store. In 1873, Mr. Schmekel opened up his grocery business on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Ohio Street where he remained until 1882, when he built a two-story brick building. Here he successfully conducted a growing grocery business until his retirement in 1919.

In 1900, Otto Schmekel purchased 107 acres of land near Leavenworth, which he has rented his son, and he also owns twenty-seven acres of land at the end of Ohio street, Leavenworth. On this plot Mr. Schmekel raises a bountiful harvest of vegetables each year.

September 9, 1883, in Leavenworth, Kansas, Otto Schmekel and Anna Rodenhaus were united in marriage. She was born December 29, 1864, in Leavenworth, Kansas. To this union three children have been born, as follows: Gertrude Frances, born December 24, 1884, married to Conrad Wulfekuhler, a traveling salesman for Rohling & Company, October 25, 1916, and they have two children, August Frederick, born July 29, 1918, and Anna Louise, born November 29, 1919; Caroline Schmekel, born December 19, 1887, died May 25, 1904; and Jacob Otto, born October 4, 1889, married Geneva Lambert, November 5, 1919. He was in the service of the United States during the World War, from 1917 to 1918. He enlisted in the truck driving service and was sent to Lawrence University for training. The armistice was signed before he was sent overseas. He is now located on his father's farm.

Mr. Schmekel is a member of the Court of Honor lodge and the Lutheran Church. He is a democrat and one of the substantial citizens of Leavenworth County.

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